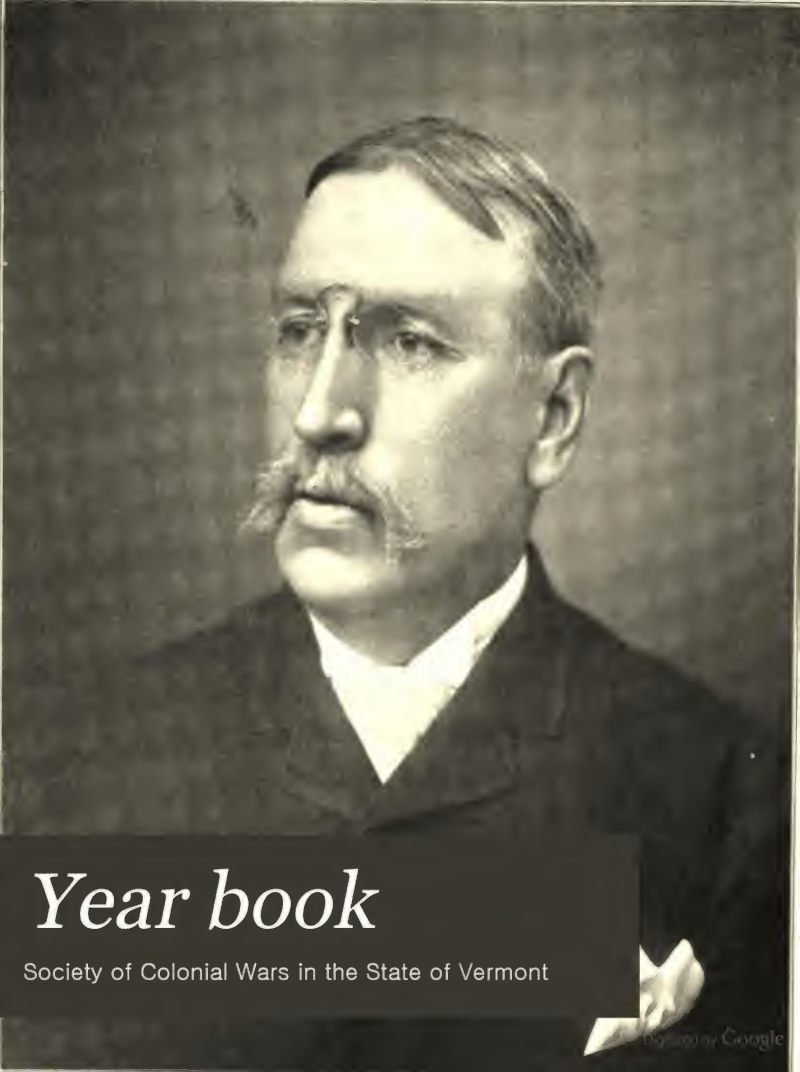
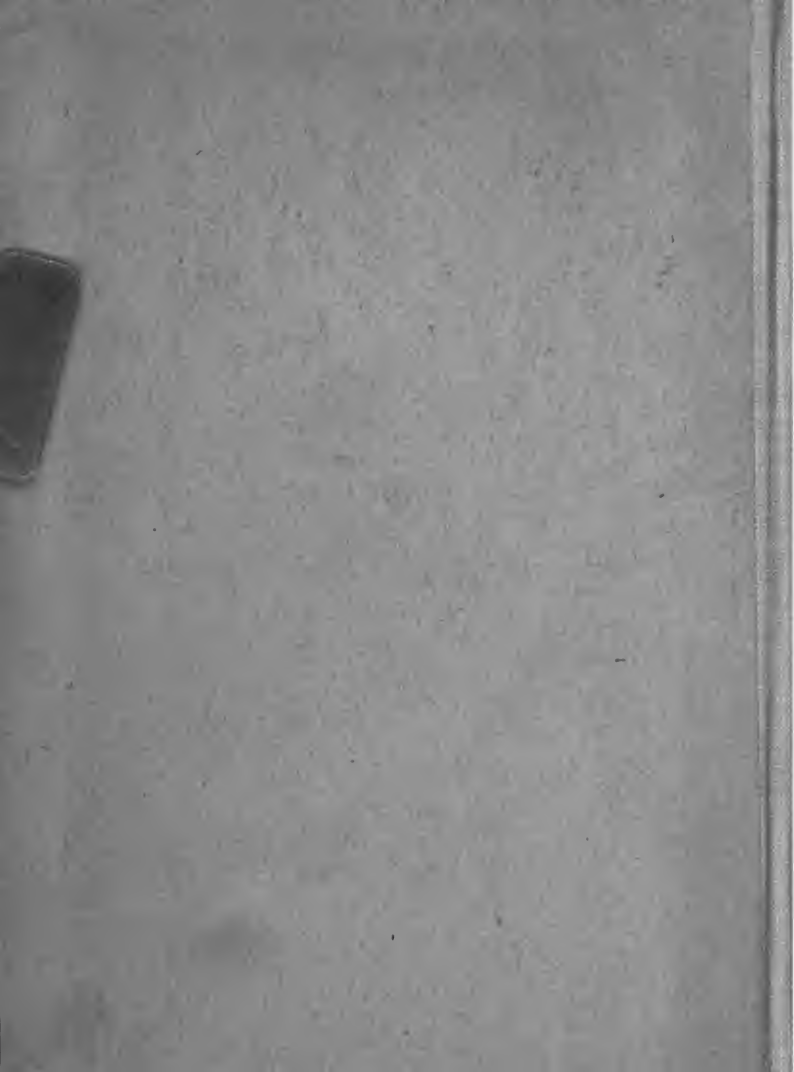




Year book

Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont







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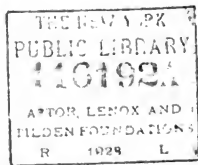
OFFICERS, COMMITTEES AND MEMBERS OF
THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE STATE OF VERMONT

2 Yearbooks

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY

REPORTS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEES TO
PREPARE OBITUARY NOTICES OF THOSE
WHO HAVE DIED SINCE FEBRUARY, 1906

"The FALL OF LOUISBOURG," a paper read by Charles E. Allen, at
the *Eighteenth Annual Court*, at Burlington, Vermont,
22 February, 1912



OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE SOCIETY OF
COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF
VERMONT, 1912

Governor—William James Van Patten, Burlington.

Deputy-Governor—Albert Tuttle, Fair Haven.

Lieutenant-Governor—John Henry Booth, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

Secretary—Byron Nathaniel Clark, Burlington.

Deputy-Secretary—Ralph Wright Putnam, Putnamville.

Treasurer—Harry Stinson Howard, Burlington.

Chaplain—Reverend Thomas Butler, Philadelphia, Pa.

Historian—Charles Allen Converse, Philadelphia, Pa.

Registrar—Charles Edwin Allen, Burlington.

Chancellor—Hamilton Sullivan Peck, Burlington.

Surgeon—Henry Dwight Holton, Brattleboro.

Gentlemen of the Council for three years,

John Johnson Allen, Brooklyn, N. Y.,

George Stephen Edgell, New York City, N. Y.

Gentlemen of the Council holding over for two years,

Robert Noble, Burlington,

Joseph Lawrence Hills, Burlington.

Gentlemen of the Council holding over for one year,

Henry Landon Ward, Burlington,

Harvey Roberts Kingsley, Rutland.

Committee on Membership,

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OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, 1912



Governor-General—Howland Pell, New York City, N. Y.

Vice-Governor-General—Richard McCall Cadwalader, Philadelphia, Pa.

Secretary-General—Clarence Storm, New York City, N. Y.

Deputy Secretary-General—Henry Gansevoort Sanford, New York City, N. Y.

Treasurer-General—William Macpherson Hornor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Deputy Treasurer-General—Francis Howard Williams, Philadelphia, Pa.

Registrar-General—George Norbury Mackenzie, Baltimore, Md.

Historian-General—T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, New York City, N. Y.

Chaplain-General—Rt. Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, D. D.,
U. D. S. L. M.

ABSTRACTS OF CLAIMS OF MEMBERS ADMITTED
SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF THE
YEAR BOOK, 1911

WILLIAM HENRY ELDRIDGE

State Society No. 104.

General Society No. 4759.

Admitted 31 January, 1912, in right of descent from Samuel Henry of Hadley, Mass. (1734-1790).

Abstract of Claim on File

William Henry Eldridge of Twin Falls, Idaho, was born in East Middlebury, Vt., 23 July, 1873.

son of

George Henry Eldridge, born in East Middlebury, Vt., 3 June, 1851, and Eliza Ann Judge, born in New Haven, Vt., 28 March, 1847, m. in Brandon, Vt., 28 August, 1872, d. in East Middlebury, Vt., 7 October, 1891.

son of

William Henry Eldridge, born in East Middlebury, Vt., 29 January, 1811, d. in East Middlebury, Vt., 26 March, 1871, and Eliza Ann Hendrick, born in Weybridge, Vt., 8 April, 1817, m. 21 May, 1837, d. in East Middlebury, Vt., 27 May, 1898.

daughter of

Jabez Hendrick, born in Templeton, Mass., 19 February, 1769, d. in Ripton, Vt., 2 March, 1851, and Sarah Henry, born in Amherst, Mass., 14 February, 1779, m. in Amherst, Mass., 2 February, 1797, d. in East Middlebury, Vt., 21 February, 1870.

daughter of

Samuel Henry, born in Hadley, Mass., 25 May, 1734, d. in Amherst, Mass., 30 June, 1790, and Lurana Cady, born in Killbuck, Mass., 12 February, 1747, m. in Shutesbury, Mass., 6 March, 1762.

JEROME TABOR FLINT

State Society No. 103.

General Society No. 4758.

Admitted 31 January, 1912, in right of descent from Lieut. John Flint of Concord, Mass., (1639-1686).

Abstract of Claim on File

Jerome Tabor Flint of Derby Line, Vt., was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., 14 October, 1844.

son of

Abel Butler Flint, born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., 9 February, 1816, d. in St. Johnsbury, Vt., 6 January, 1866, and Abigail Pierce Flint, born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., 20 December, 1814, m. in St. Johnsbury, Vt., 9 May, 1841, d. in St. Johnsbury, Vt., 16 April, 1858.

son of

Jonas Flint, Jr., born in Antrim, N. H., 4 June, 1792, d. in St. Johnsbury, Vt., 20 March, 1847, and Lucy Butler Flint, born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., 4 April, 1792, m. in St. Johnsbury, Vt., 9 April, 1815, d. in St. Johnsbury, Vt., 15 June, 1848.

son of

Dr. Jonas Flint, born in Rutland, Mass., 8 March, 1761, d. in St. Johnsbury, Vt., 8 June, 1849, and Eunice Gardner Flint, born in Antrim, N. H., 1765, m. in Antrim, N. H., 1786, d. in St. Johnsbury, Vt., 5 February, 1849.

son of

Thomas Flint, born in Concord, Mass., 19 April, 1722, d. in Rutland, Mass., 6 May, 1802, and Eunice Howe Flint, born in Rutland, Mass., 2 September, 1727, m. in Rutland, Mass., 22 January, 1745, d. in Rutland, Mass., 10 September, 1796.

son of

Thomas Flint, born in Concord, Mass., 16 November, 1682,

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In Memoriam.

At a special meeting of the Council of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF VERMONT, 18 January, 1907, the following Resolutions were presented by Charles E. Allen, and unanimously adopted by the Council.

Resolved—That in the death of the

Rev. William Shields Roberts, A. B.,

which occurred on 4 December, 1906, at Noroton, Conn., this Society has lost a loyal member, one who has been truly called "a Christian gentleman, a true pastor, a faithful friend." Tracing his descent from William Brockway, Captain of the Fifth Company or Train Band of Lyme, Conn., his whole life exemplified the manly strength, the mental ability, and the moral virtues of his worthy ancestry.

Doctor Roberts became a member of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF VERMONT, 18 March, 1898, and from 1899 to 1903 he was its Chaplain. Born at New Carlisle, Ohio, 1 April, 1845, a graduate of college and of the Theological Seminary, he had successful pastorates in Pennsylvania, Maine, Vermont, and Connecticut. During his long pastorate of eleven years in Burlington, Vermont, Doctor Roberts became personally known to many of the members of this Society, as a man of strong convictions, high aims, and untiring devotion to the best interests of his Church and the community, while his pure and unselfish life and sympathetic manner commanded the respect and won the love of all with whom he had to do.

Resolved—That we hold his memory in affectionate remembrance, and that we tender to his widow and family this slight tribute of our regard for the husband and the father.

Resolved—That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of Doctor Roberts by the Secretary.

At the Thirteenth Annual Court of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF VERMONT, held on 22 February, 1907, the following Resolutions, prepared by Byron N. Clark, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That in the death of our fellow compatriot,

Edward Wells,

who died suddenly at Miami, Florida, on 19 February, 1907, this Society has lost a worthy member, one whose own record brought honor to the Society, a man of sterling strength as a patriot, citizen, and friend.

Joining the Society on 22 February, 1895, by right of descent from Capt. Nathaniel White, Sr., of Middletown, Conn., he was elected a Gentleman of the Council 1896-1900; reelected in 1904, he was holding the office at the time of his death.

Edward Wells was born in Waterbury, Vt., 30 October, 1835, receiving his education in the public schools and Bakersfield Academy. On 6 September, 1861, he enlisted in the Fifth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, as a member of the band, but was soon detailed as a clerk in the quartermaster's department, where he served for three years, after which he was engaged for two years in helping to close up the gigantic business of the Civil War.

He was eminently successful in business, interested in all worthy enterprises, generous, public spirited, kind hearted, ever approachable, democratic in manner, holding the esteem and regard of all.

Resolved—That we hold his memory in affectionate remembrance, and that we tender to his widow and family our sincerest sympathy in their affliction.

Resolved—That the Secretary send a copy of these Resolutions to the family of Mr. Wells and place them on the records of the Society.

At a special meeting of the Council of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF VERMONT, 16 April, 1907, the following Minute was offered by Charles E. Allen, and unanimously adopted by the Council:

Our beloved brother compatriot,

George Grenville Benedict,

has entered into rest. We mourn his loss.

During his whole life work, whether as journalist, historian, public or state officer, or private citizen, he was known as a man of high ideals, a clear and accurate writer, faithful to every duty, a trusted leader in his community, a loving friend. As was so well said by President Buckham, in his tribute to his memory, "we shall miss the editor, the historian, the clear headed and far sighted citizen of the city, the state, the nation, the devoted Christian, the exemplary and honorable man in all the walks of life."

He was born 10 December, 1826, at Burlington, Vt., and died 8 April, 1907, at Camden, S. C., on his way home from Florida. Through his long life of over eighty years Mr. Benedict was a distinguished and respected citizen of his native town and state.

He was a charter member of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF VERMONT, in right of descent from Lieut. and Deputy Thomas Benedict of Nottinghamshire, Eng., and from Capt. and Deputy Stephen Dewey of Westfield, Mass. He held the offices of Gentleman of the Council, Historian, Deputy Governor, and Governor of the Society in the State of Vermont.

For fifty-four years he was one of the owners of the *Burlington Free Press*, for forty years of which he was its editor-in-chief.

Enlisting as a private in the 12th Reg't of Vt. Vols. in 1862, he was promoted to rank of Lieutenant, detailed a member of the staff of Maj-Gen. Geo. J. Stannard, and received the Congressional medal of honor "for most distinguished conduct" at the battle of Gettysburg. Subsequently he was Major and Inspector in the Vermont Militia and Colonel on the staff of Gov. Paul Dillingham.

As State Historian he prepared the history of "Vermont in the Civil War." He also published "Army Life in Virginia" and numerous valuable historical monographs, and edited the "Bibliography of Vermont."

He held the offices of U. S. Postmaster of his city (two terms), U. S. Collector of Customs for the District of Vermont, State Senator, Trustee of the Univ. of Vermont and State Agricultural College (his Alma Mater), forty-two years, was Pres. of the Vt. and Boston Telegraph Co., Pres. of the Vermont Press Association, of the Vermont Historical Society and the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was a member of the board of directors of several leading corporations, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was Past Commander of the Vermont Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and a member of the executive committee of the Medal of Honor Legion of the U. S.

Resolved—That in the death of George Grenville Benedict, this Society has met with an irreparable loss.

Resolved—That this expression of our sorrow and respect be entered upon the records of this Society, and that the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of this Minute to each member, and a copy to the family of the deceased, with the assurance of our respectful sympathy with them in their great loss.

At the Fifteenth Annual Court of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF VERMONT, held on 22 February, 1909, the following Resolutions, prepared by W. J. Van Patten and Byron N. Clark, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That in the sudden death by accident, at Burlington, Vt., on 14 November, 1908, of our late compatriot, Dr. Charles Smith Boynton, of Burlington, the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont suffered a loss that brings sorrow to all our membership.

Charles Smith Boynton, M. D.,

will long be held in loving memory as a man of unblemished character, as a patriot devoted to the welfare of his country, as a citizen of high ideals and unfailing civic virtue, and as a friend who commanded the love and heartfelt admiration of those who knew him best.

Dr. Boynton became a member of this Society on 13 March, 1901, and had real interest in its progress. Tracing his descent from Nathaniel Putnam, who was Lieutenant in the Foot Company of Salem Village, Mass., in 1683, and also a Deputy to the General Court, in 1690-1, his whole life, as physician, professor, and generous hearted Christian gentleman, exemplified the sterling qualities of his worthy ancestry.

Resolved—That we hold the memory of our deceased compatriot in loving remembrance, and that we tender to the bereaved widow and daughter the assurance of our sympathy and regard.

Resolved—That copies of these Resolutions be sent to the family of Dr. Boynton, the members of the Society, be published in the papers, and entered on the book of records.

In the death of Major-General Oliver Otis Howard, at his home in Burlington, Vermont, on 26 October, 1909, the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF VERMONT has met with an irreparable loss; and it is our wish, at this, the first Annual Court of the Society since his decease, to place upon its records this Minute of our love and respect for his memory.

Major-General Oliver Otis Howard, H. S. A.,

became an honorary member of this Society 22 February, 1906. Tracing his descent from a Pilgrim ancestry—Deputy John Winslow, Captain John Otis, Lieutenant John Howard, and others, all noted for their love of liberty, their military abilities, and philanthropic labors, Major-General Howard would appear to have directly inherited those qualities of head and heart which rendered him so distinguished for his military and administrative skill and for his eminent Christian philanthropy.

Graduating from Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1850, he immediately entered West Point, from which he was graduated with honors in 1854.

From that time until his death his whole career was one of faithful discharge of each duty as it came to him, whether it was military, administrative, educational, philanthropic, or Christian. His untiring work led to his military promotion to the highest rank in the United States Army; to his great success in the administration of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the permanent establishment of those educational institutions which are so inseparably connected with his name; to the placing of the Indian question upon a peace basis, and to the attainment of those Christian ideals for which he so long and consistently labored. He shrank from no responsibility.

In his character there was a happy combination of strength and tenderness which inspired confidence and zeal. His faith rested on the truths that cannot be shaken and must remain. He was a steadfast, generous friend; a man of strong personality and of a blameless life. Brave and gallant, he has left behind him a monument—imperishable—the memory of one whose example is for our imitation and encouragement.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. ALLEN,
BYRON N. CLARK,
WILLIAM T. DEWEY,

Committee.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF VERMONT, at this, its Sixteenth Annual Court, assembled, desires to place upon its records this Minute of its appreciation of the worth of, and its sorrow at, the loss of its fellow member.

Bradley Barlow Smalley,

who died at his home in Burlington, Vermont, 6 November, 1909.

Mr. Smalley became a member of this Society 4 November, 1908. His ancestor was Philip Sherman, who was a member of the Court of Commissioners in 1656; Deputy to the General Court from 1665 to 1667; and a member of the Council, King Philip's War.

Of such ancestry. Mr. Smalley was in all respects worthy. His life was one of successful activity, professional, civil, and political. He was admitted to the Bar in 1863; was Clerk of the United States District and Circuit Courts for twenty-four years; United States Commissioner for thirty-five years. He held important municipal offices; was a member of the State Legislature for two terms; was prominent in the State and National Committees of his political party from 1876 to 1892; was Commissioner from Vermont to the Columbian Exposition in 1893, and held the office of United States Collector of Customs for the District of Vermont for two terms. For several years he was a director in five railroad corporations and was president of two, and at the time of his death he was President of the Burlington Trust Company and was prominently connected with many of the business organizations of Burlington.

In all of these responsible positions he was courteous, faithful, and efficient. No man in this State was more widely known or more generally esteemed. The Society mourns his loss and will ever cherish his memory.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. ALLEN.

BYRON N. CLARK.

WILLIAM T. DEWEY.

Committee.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF VERMONT,
in Annual Court assembled, gratefully cherishing the memory
and loyal service of our fellow member,

Daniel Webster Robinson,

who died at his home in Burlington, Vermont, 29 December,
1909, desires to place this Minute to his memory upon its records.

Tracing his descent from Deputy William Hack and William Robinson, men prominent among our country's pioneers, the life and character of Mr. Robinson was worthy of his ancestry. Mr. Robinson became a member of this Society, 22 February, 1896. He was a member of the Committee on Membership 1899-1900; Lieutenant-Governor in 1903; Deputy-Governor in 1904; Governor in 1905-1906; and Deputy-Governor-General of the General Society for Vermont from 1908 until his death.

After graduating from a commercial college in Boston, he entered the lumber business in Nashua, New Hampshire—his native town—in 1861. Removing to Burlington in 1865 he was connected with several of the leading lumber firms, receiving steady and deserved promotion until he organized the firm, The Robinson-Edwards Lumber Company, in 1897, of which he was President and Manager until his death. He held the offices of Director and Vice-President of the Howard National Bank of Burlington from 1896 to 1904; of Director of the Burlington Trust Company from 1883—the date of its organization—and was its Vice-President when he died.

He was President of the State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in 1896, and was a member of several societies—historical and fraternal. He was Senior Warden of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Burlington, for twenty-four years, and held many offices in the Episcopal Diocese of Vermont.

He was universally recognized as a man of unswerving fidelity to duty, of unclouded honor, of inflexible integrity, and of singular uprightness of character. "There was a vital unity between what he was and what he did, between what he believed and what he professed and practiced." The dominant note of his life was loyalty. His example was that of faith and service. His memory will long be cherished by all who were privileged to know him.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. ALLEN,
BYRON N. CLARK,
WILLIAM T. DEWEY,

Committee.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF VERMONT, in special meeting assembled, desires to place upon its record this Minute of personal love and appreciation for our esteemed compatriot—the late

John Heman Converse, LL. D.,

of Philadelphia, Pa., who entered into rest at his home in Rosemont, Pa., 3 May, 1910.

Mr. Converse was born in Burlington, Vermont, 2 December, 1840. He was fitted for college in the public schools of Burlington, and was graduated, with honors, from the University of Vermont in 1861. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by his Alma Mater in 1897.

His great business capacity and exceptional aptitude for the conduct of financial affairs, obtained from his long and successful experience in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and his subsequent connection with the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, terminated in his election to its presidency when the firm of Burnham, Parry, Williams & Company became a corporation in 1897, which responsible office he held when he died.

As a man of sound business judgment and unswerving faithfulness to every trust, he was recognized and honored by the community as a citizen of ideal type, worthy of the highest confidence, social, financial, educational, patriotic, and religious.

He became a member of this Society 22 February, 1902, in right of descent from Edward Convers, of Woburn, Mass. (1590-1663), a leading citizen and Deputy to the General Court, and from Stephen Prentiss, of New London, Conn. (1666-1758), a Captain of the Train Band, Indian Overseer, and Deputy to the General Court. In 1908-09 he was Governor of this Society.

In all of his relations of life Mr. Converse was an example of an industrious, generous, self-sacrificing, philanthropic, God-fearing citizen and gentleman. A leader among business men and in the church; a man of strong personality and moral force; zealous in all good works; always ready to give his personal service as well as interest, his conscientious devotion to duty characterized his every activity.

In his death he has left to us the memory of a life which is an inspiration for all that is "lovely and of good report."

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. ALLEN,
ROBERT NOBLE,
THEODORE S. PECK,
Committee.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF VERMONT, in special council meeting assembled, on 11 February, 1911, desires to place upon its records this Minute of appreciation of the life and character of our esteemed fellow member,

Henry Wells,

who died at Miami, Florida, 7 January, 1911, and was buried at Burlington, Vermont, 12 January, 1911.

Mr. Wells was born in Waterbury, Vt., 15 February, 1848. His early education was received in the schools of Waterbury, Montpelier, and Barre, Vt. Entering the employ of Henry & Co., of Waterbury, in 1867, he removed with the firm to Burlington, Vt., and in 1873 he became a partner in the house of Wells, Richardson & Co., wholesale and manufacturing druggists, Burlington, Vt. From 1883, when the partnership was incorporated, he held successively the offices of Treasurer and Vice-President of the company, and since 1908 that of its President.

Notwithstanding his infirm health, during the last twenty years of his life, which compelled his residence abroad and in the South during the most trying seasons of the year, his good business judgment, wise counsel and kindly spirit were frequently enlisted in the management of important public trusts. Among them he was for eighteen years a Trustee of the Burlington Savings Bank, for twenty years a Director of the Mary Fletcher Hospital, and from 1893 until his death its Vice-President.

He was a devoted member of the Episcopal Church, and one of its liberal benefactors. For twenty-four years he was a Vestryman of St. Paul's, Burlington, holding the offices of Senior Warden in 1885, and of Junior Warden in 1910, until his increasing ill health compelled him to resign from the Vestry. He was a frequent delegate to the annual conventions of the Diocese of Vermont and for many years he was a member of its Standing Committee, its Board of Trustees, and its Board of Trustees of the Episcopal Fund. In 1901 and 1904 he was one of the lay Deputies to the General Conventions of the Church.

In February, 1895, Mr. Wells became a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, in the right of descent from Ensign Hugh Welles, born in England, 1590, died in Wethersfield, Conn., 1645; and from Captain Nathaniel White, born in England, 1624, died in Middletown, Conn., 1711, a Commissioner and Deputy to the General Court. He was also a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; one of the oldest members of the Algonquin Club of Burlington, Vt., and a member of the Red Cross Society.

In his private life Mr. Wells was simple, courteous, and friendly; in business matters he was broad minded, industrious and upright; in his relations to the community he was ever thoughtful, considerate, and generous. He will be long remembered as a valued citizen and faithful friend.

CHARLES E. ALLEN,
HAMILTON S. PECK,
HARRY S. HOWARD,

Committee.

The Council of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF VERMONT, in special meeting assembled, desires to place upon its records this Minute of appreciation of the memory of

Colonel Truman Chittenden Fletcher,

who died at his home in St. Johnsbury, 3 May, 1911.

Colonel Fletcher was admitted to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, 12 November, 1894, in right of descent from Lt. Col. Thomas Chittenden, of the 14th Regiment of Connecticut Colonial Militia, Colonial Representative, and Governor of Vermont, 1767-1797. When Colonel Fletcher died he was a member of the Committee on Installation.

Born in Underhill, in 1845, Colonel Fletcher began his successful business life in St. Johnsbury, in 1867. He was Town Representative in 1886, and a Director in the Public School Board for twenty-one years. He was also State Railroad Commissioner and Presidential Elector. In all of his public and private duties he was modest, efficient, courteous, and faithful.

By his death we have lost a thoughtful friend, an active, valued citizen, a loyal member of our Society. His memory will long be cherished by all who knew him.

CHARLES E. ALLEN,
HAMILTON S. PECK,
HARRY S. HOWARD,

Committee.

The Council of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF VERMONT, in special meeting assembled, has placed upon its records this Minute of appreciation of the worth of and sorrow at the death of a fellow member, the late

William Tarbox Dewey,

who died suddenly at Montpelier, Vt., 20 May, 1911.

Mr. Dewey became a member of this Society 27 July, 1906, in right of descent from Captain John Alden, Governor's Assistant, Member of the Council of War, and Governor, pro tem, 1643-1677.

Mr. Dewey was in all respects worthy of such distinguished ancestry. From the beginning of his business life, in 1870, he was identified with the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Montpelier, as Clerk, Treasurer, and Director, showing great business capacity and fidelity. He also was frequently called upon to fill positions of trust in his native city.

In his leisure hours he delighted to investigate genealogical and historical data, and was active in the interests of patriotic societies. At the time of his death he was a member of the Committee on Historical Documents of this Society and its Lieutenant-Governor. He was President and Vice-President-General of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, when he died.

In business he was systematic and reliable; as a friend, courteous and true; as a citizen, broad-minded and respected; as a Churchman, conscientious and zealous. He left to us an example worthy of our imitation and encouragement.

CHARLES E. ALLEN,
HAMILTON S. PECK,
HARRY S. HOWARD,

Committee.



REV. W. S. ROBERTS



EDWARD WELLS





J. H. CONVERSE





HENRY WELLS



T. C. FLETCHER





R. W. Mallery

Governor-General Arthur John Clark Sowdon

died in Boston, Massachusetts, 3 June, 1911, aged seventy-six years.

At a meeting of the Council of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF VERMONT, held 24 October, 1911, the following Minute was unanimously adopted, ordered to be entered upon the records of the Society, and the Governor requested to forward a copy of the same to the Vice-Governor-General and to the members of the State Society.

In the death of Governor-General Sowdon this Society mourns the decease of a member who filled so admirably his responsible office, whose character was unstained, whose example was worthy of imitation, whose loss is irreparable.

The descendant of ancestors distinguished for their virtues and official positions of responsibility, he was esteemed for his high ideals in Church and State, for his intellectual gifts, for his untiring efforts for the cause of higher education, the betterment of civic policies and institutions, and for his zeal and devotion in carrying into effect his religious convictions, as exemplified in the doctrine and practice of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was so long an active, consistent, and influential member.

His great and continued interest in the support of the principles and objects of this Society, his courtesy and efficiency in the discharge of the important duties entrusted to him by the General Society, as its chief officer for over six years, won the respect and esteem of all its members.

He was indeed a loyal member, a valued officer, a worthy citizen, a true gentleman.

Our hearts go out to his family and friends in sincere sympathy for their and our great loss.

CHARLES E. ALLEN,
HAMILTON S. PECK,
HARRY S. HOWARD,
Committee.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF VERMONT, in annual meeting assembled, desires to place upon record its appreciation of the life and character of a beloved brother and compatriot,

Dr. Roy Monroe Bingham, M. D.,

who died in Burlington, Vt., 27 November, 1911. Born in Fletcher, Vt., 10 April, 1845, he was educated in the local public schools, at the Johnson Normal School and the New Hampton Institute. When only fifteen years of age he enlisted in the Second Vermont Regiment, and his military record of four years was most creditable. On his return home he was for a time Instructor in the Hampton Institute, Fairfax, Vt. Graduating from the Medical Department of the University of Vermont in 1870, he began the practice of his profession in Stowe, Vt. In 1874 he removed to Burlington, Vt. From 1875 to 1880 he was Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical Department of the University. When the Mary Fletcher Hospital was organized in 1879, Dr. Bingham was appointed attending surgeon, and held that position until his retirement in 1900. In 1894 he established the Amy Proctor Sanitarium in Burlington, which he conducted for several years. Dr. Bingham's success in his profession was marked from the beginning, and for the last thirty years he was known as one of the leading surgeons of the State. No man in his profession stood higher than he. Feeling the necessity of a rest in 1900, he accompanied Dr. W. Seward Webb in his extensive travels abroad. On his return home he was appointed chief consulting surgeon of the Rutland Railroad, and held that position at the time of his death. His life was cut short by arduous professional work and his death was lamented by all.

Dr. Bingham was a man of strong personality, of blameless life, faithful to his Christian duties, while his sympathetic manner and large heart attracted and retained the friendship and love of all with whom he came in contact.

He was a prominent member of the Methodist Church in Burlington, and was president of its board of trustees for several years. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Vermont State Medical Society and the Burlington and Chittenden County Clinical Society; also of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

He became a member of this Society in right of descent from Captain Samuel Bingham of Windham, Conn. For nine years he held the office of Surgeon of this Society.

CHARLES E. ALLEN,
HAMILTON S. PECK,
S. G. W. BENJAMIN,

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THE FALL OF LOUISBOURG

By CHARLES E. ALLEN

Among the objects of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, as set forth in the preamble of its Constitution, is that of "perpetuating the memory of the events of Colonial History, happening from the settlement of Jamestown, Va., 13 May, 1607, to the Battle of Lexington, 19 April, 1775, and of the men who in military, naval and civil positions, of high trust and responsibility, by their acts or counsel, assisted in the establishment, defence and preservation of the American Colonies, and were, in truth, the founders of this nation."

The history of this period should therefore be studied until it has become familiar. The lessons taught are not for the present only, but for the future. Guides they are for the trials and conflicts yet to come.

Loyalty to American ideas and principles will beget the true spirit of patriotism. The Puritan and the Cavalier were animated by it. They believed that men were created free and independent; and their descendants were prompted, by the examples of their fathers, to heroic deeds in the trying experiences of Colonial and Revolutionary days.

This spirit was manifested in the War of 1812. It gave strength and fortitude to those who rallied at the call of Lincoln for the preservation of our Union. Louisbourg and Ticonderoga, Bunker Hill and Bennington, Valley Forge and Yorktown, in the wilderness before Richmond, along the rolling hills and valleys of Gettysburg, the battles of Manila Bay and of Santiago de Cuba will bear witness to the sacrifice, heroism, and

LOUISBOURG

The story of the "Fall of Louisbourg," the subject which I have chosen for consideration at this time, is one of great interest, so intimately connected was it with the conflict between Great Britain and France for the supremacy of the American Continent. Its location was of strategic importance, commanding, as it did, the chief entrance to Canada.

The Island of Cape Breton on which Louisbourg is situated, was discovered by Cabot in 1497. In 1627 a small English colony was settled on its easterly side by one James Stewart. This was subsequently captured by the French, and by the Peace of St. Germain, in 1632, the Island was assigned to France who named it Isle Royale. The town, previous to the siege, is thus described: "It was two miles and a half in circumference, fortified in every accessible point, with a rampart of stone, from thirty to thirty-six feet high, and a ditch eighty feet wide. A space of two hundred yards was left without a rampart, on the side next the sea, and enclosed by simple dyke and pickets. The sea was so narrow at this place that it made only a narrow channel, inaccessible, from its numerous reefs, to any shipping whatever. On an island at the entrance to the harbor, which was only four hundred yards wide, was a battery of thirty cannon; and at the bottom of the harbor, directly opposite to the entrance, was the ground or royal battery of twenty-eight 42 and 18 pounder cannon. On a high cliff, opposite the island battery, stood the light-house; and at the northeast part of the harbor was a magazine for naval stores. The town was regularly laid out in squares. The streets were broad. The entrance to the town was at the

of distress to the northern English colonies, its situation being extremely favorable for Privateers to seize their fishing vessels and interrupt their coasting and foreign trade, for which reason the reduction of it is said to have been as desirable an object as that of Carthage ever was to the Romans."

It was perhaps as impregnable as nature and art could make it; and was probably considered as safe by France then, as Gibraltar is by the English at the present day.

My interest in the place is also of a personal nature. In tracing back my family genealogy, on my mother's side, I found that my great, great, great grandfather—Lieut. Timothy Johnson, of Andover, Mass.—was an officer in the 7th Company, Col. James Stevens' Regiment, in the expedition against Louisbourg in 1745. In a letter, written after his return, he describes his presence in the little fleet which sailed from Nantasket Roads, in Boston Harbor, 25 March, 1745, and his taking part in the daily fighting of the six weeks' siege, which preceded the surrender of the town.

That we may more clearly understand the condition of things prior to this siege, it is well to go back to 13 April, 1713, when the Treaty of Utrecht was signed by the representatives of France, Great Britain, Holland, Prussia, Portugal, and Savoy. This treaty was completed the following year by the Peace of Rastadt. It was expected to end the bitter conflict between those nations, especially France and England; but the period of forty years, which followed the treaty, was that of a truce rather than of a peace. The French continued to strengthen their hold along the western frontier of the English Colonies, till at last another conflict between her and England could no longer be avoided, and a formal declaration of war was made in 1756. This conflict was known as the "Seven Years War" and eventually involved nearly all Europe.

In relating, as briefly as I am able, the incidents which pre-

I would acknowledge my indebtedness to its history, so graphically told by Parkman, whose researches at home and abroad, and whose accuracy of statement are unquestioned.

In the Treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England, Hudson's Bay and Straits, the Island of St. Christopher, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland in America; but no boundaries were specified save that they were to be "according to ancient limits." By some, this was held to include not only the peninsula of Nova Scotia, but also the Island of Cape Breton, by others only Nova Scotia, and by others the entire region extending from Central New Brunswick to Southern Pennsylvania; so little was definitely known of the country at that time. The French, however, were left in possession of Cape Breton, and to this place they transported their people from Newfoundland, naming the settlement Louisbourg, which became the capital of the island.

Meanwhile the hostilities between the two nations broke out at several points, and the New England colonists became thoroughly aroused and alarmed. In 1744 the "War of Austrian Succession" was declared. This the colonists expected would let loose the Indian tribes, controlled by the French, and fire and carnage would be spread along the New England border.

News of this war reached the French Military Governor—Duquesnel—before it was reported at Boston, and seeing an opportunity to strike a blow for France and himself, Duquesnel attacked and captured the fishing station of Canseau, at the south end of the Strait of Canseau, and only fifty miles from Louisbourg. Then he proceeded against Annapolis, which meant the capture of Acadia; but he was discouraged in his attempt by the appearance of two small vessels from Boston bringing aid to the besieged.

These two attacks brought the exasperated feelings of the colonists to a crisis. Gov. Sir William Shirley of the Massachusetts Province was aroused. He at once communicated with the General Court of Massachusetts the necessity of the capture

taking for the limited resources and war experience of the Colonies; but the plan was finally carried by one vote. All of the Colonies were asked to cooperate, but only four—Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island—regarded the proposition favorably. William Pepperell, a merchant of Kittery, Me.—then a part of the Massachusetts Province—and a colonel in the colonists' militia was appointed to command the expedition. He had inherited a large property from his father, had been and was a member of the Governor's Council, was known as a prominent business man, possessing courage and good sense and was popular wherever known. His only lack was that of military experience.

Before accepting his appointment, Pepperell consulted the famous George Whitfield, who told him "that he did not think the situation very promising, that the eyes of all would be upon him; that, if it should not succeed, the widows and orphans of the slain would reproach him; and if it should succeed, many would regard him with envy—that he ought, therefore, to go with a single eye, and then he would find his strength proportioned to his necessity." He gave him a motto for his flag, which was "*Nil desperandum, Christo duce,*" thereby giving the expedition the air of a crusade.

By the active efforts of Gov. Shirley and his friends an army of 4,420 men was raised and sailed, in a fleet of twelve vessels and sloops, carrying 188 guns, the heaviest being only 22 pounds. The home government was appealed to for assistance, which was at last granted.

Finding the harbor of Louisbourg still frozen the little squadron rendezvoused at Canseau early in April. Here they were joined by four English frigates, carrying 100 guns.

On April 1, hearing that Louisbourg harbor was open

a wealthy merchant of Boston, who held a commission as captain in the royal army in his younger days. It was published at London and a copy was presented to King George II.

In 1895, while compiling "The Johnson Memorial," Prof. James B. Johnson, then of Howard University, heard of this pamphlet, and being unable to find a copy of it in any of the historical libraries and ascertaining that Col. Gibson was an ancestor, he secured a copy and reprinted it as an appendix to his book. In this form I have had the privilege of reading it.

In the "Dedication" of this Journal to the commissioned officers of the troops at this siege, Col. Gibson says "If it should contribute in the least to your service or pleasure in the recollection of that signal victory, which you obtained, by the blessing of God, through your great courage and good conduct over your enemies at Cape Breton, I shall not think my labor ill bestowed." In his last entry of 4 July, 1745, he relates an interview he had with one of the French officers, after they had entered the town, in which he was told "that in all the histories he had ever read he never met with an instance of so bold and presumptuous an attempt, in which from three to four thousand inexperienced, undisciplined men lay siege to such a strong, well fortified city; that he never saw such courage and intrepidity; and what was more surprising to see the batteries raised in a night's time, and more particularly, the fascine battery, which was not twenty-five rods from the city wall, and to see forty-two pounder guns dragged by the colonists from their grand battery two miles distant, and over almost impassable roads."

I will not take your time in describing the several attacks upon the French batteries, erected to defend the town on the rear or land side. It is sufficient to say that amid great hardships and suffering, working only in the cold, foggy nights (for in the day the brave, raw New Englanders were exposed to the raking fire from the batteries) dragging the heavy guns through the

regulars, finally succeeded in planting their guns in such positions, that, when the real attack was made, their shot destroyed the greater part of the town, sweeping the streets from end to end, and driving the people for refuge into the stifling casemates. Barefoot and tattered, the sturdy colonists toiled with indomitable pluck and cheerfulness. So severe were their labors that at one time nearly one-half of their force was incapacitated by fatigue and exposure. It was then that Gen. Pepperell's great popularity and energy helped to overcome the worries, the jealousies and the complaints of men and officers. It is said that aside from his personal efforts, Pepperell contributed to the cause \$50,000.

The hour had now come to storm the so-called citadel itself. The first advance was on the island battery, an exceedingly strong fortification and well defended. It was unsuccessful. At this time the ammunition and supplies of the colonists which were greatly reduced, were most unexpectedly replenished by the capture by the English fleet of the French ship of war "Vigilant," of 64 guns and 560 men, loaded with munitions and stores. Again the colonists pushed their work of destruction with relentless fury, and the walls and bastions began to crumble under the fire. Then it was decided that there should be a combined attack by sea and land. At this point the people of the town, suffering and discouraged, petitioned the French commander—Duchambon—to capitulate, and on 15 June, he sent a note to Gen. Pepperell asking for a suspension of hostilities till he could draw up proposals for surrender. They were granted, and Articles of Agreement were signed by the two leaders on 17 June, and Duchambon, with all his troops, surrendered and marched out of the fortress with their arms and colors. Pepperell celebrated his victory with a dinner to the English commodore and his officers.

eternity. Bless our food and fellowship upon this joyful occasion, for the sake of Christ our Lord. Amen"; with that he sat down.

On 3 July the news of the surrender reached Boston, and was received with a din of bells and cannon, and with fireworks and bonfires in the evening. A Day of Thanksgiving was appointed, in which the cities of New York and Philadelphia joined. England heard the report with astonishment and joy, and regarded the exploit as an equivalent for all the successes of the French upon the Continent. Gen. Pepperell was made a Baronet, and Warren, the English Commodore, an Admiral.

The troops and inhabitants of Louisbourg were sent to France and the town was in full possession of the victors.

But the ambitious and impatient Shirley was not satisfied; he urged the policy of "striking while the iron was hot," and advised the immediate invasion of Canada, saying that "France and England cannot live on the same continent." All Canada was alarmed, and the French government was prevailed upon to send a fleet to her assistance; but, buffeted by winds and storms, only a shattered squadron reached Halifax, and ere they could land at Louisbourg they were compelled to retire before the force already sent from Boston to repel the expected attack and the enterprise was given up. "King George's War" was ended by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748.

The *status quo ante bellum* of most of the parties was restored, much to the indignation of the American colonies, for Louisbourg was given back to France. France at once maintained a force at the town, and New England was again exposed to attack. Fortunately this threat was not realized. The attention of France was called to the defence of her out-posts along

THE SECOND CAPTURE OF LOUISBOURG

At the time of the fall of Louisbourg, already described, the English did not possess a hamlet in the basin of the St. Lawrence, nor a cabin in the Ohio valley. France controlled twenty times as much American territory as England and five times as much as England and Spain together.

But an important change had occurred in English politics. In 1757 William Pitt was placed at the head of the British ministry. He was a man full of enthusiasm and fierce intensity of will, incorruptible, of undaunted courage and great eloquence. He loved liberty and the English people, and was trusted by them. His aim was not to curb the power of France but to annihilate it. The weaknesses and vacillations of his predecessors had changed into a well considered, decided and elevating policy. A new spirit was infused into the English administration. "King George's War," kindled in the American forest, was raging among the European kingdoms. As the result of her previous contests, England had become reduced in money and men, while her adversary, France, had risen to be foremost of continental nations.

In America the Treaty of 1748 did not settle the vexed question of boundaries between France and England. It had only postponed the inevitable conflict between them. The two heads in French America, one in Canada and one in Louisiana, were only connected by a chain of military posts. Midway lay the valley of the Ohio, which, if seized by the English, would sever this chain, and to this end Major George Washington fired the first shot when he captured Fort Duquesne in 1758. The entering wedge to divide the territory claimed by France was being driven.

Canada. Since its fall in 1745 it had been thoroughly repaired and strengthened by the French, and was under the command of Drucour—the Governor. The fort was garrisoned by 3,000 men, its walls and batteries were mounted by 219 heavy guns and mortars. In its harbor was a squadron of twelve ships and frigates carrying 544 guns and 3,000 men.

After a most careful selection of officers, Mr. Pitt organized two large fleets; one he placed under the command of Admiral Osborn with orders to intercept the French squadron, about to sail for America from Toulon, in which he was successful. The other he placed in command of Admiral Boscawen. On board were 11,600 regulars, commanded by General Amherst, with orders to sail for Halifax. It arrived there 1 June, 1758. Two days later the fleet was anchored before Louisbourg. Boscawen collected his fleet in Gabarus Bay, and Gen. Amherst, after much difficulty, effected a landing of his army during the week of his arrival. With his sappers and miners he at once entered upon the work of investing the town of Louisbourg.

Gov. Drucour sank four of his vessels at the mouth of the harbor to prevent the entrance of the English admiral. Closer and closer the English line of breastworks was drawn around the city. On 21 July, at one point, the Dauphin's Bastion at the north extremity of the citadel, the English batteries were planted within 200 yards. On the same day three of the French frigates were burned by the English firing. Shells thrown into the citadel destroyed most of the buildings therein. The combined English batteries, from their close and commanding positions, poured a continuous fire of shot and shell upon citadel and town. The bastions on the north side began to crumble. A little company of 600 sailors rowed into the harbor and surprised the two remain-

the 26th not a gun could be fired from the water front, and a breach was being made for an assault on the land side. On the 25th a council of French officers was called, which ended in the unanimous decision to ask for terms of surrender. The reply was prompt and stern—"The garrison must surrender as prisoners of war. A definite reply must be given within an hour. In case of refusal the place will be attacked by land and sea." The military council refused to accept the terms; but Drucour, influenced by a memorial prepared by Prevost, a civil officer, setting forth their personal responsibilities as administrators of the colony, whose lives were in peril, and condition desperate, overruled the decision of the council, and on 27 July, 1758, sent to the English commanders their acceptance of the terms of surrender. By these terms the Island of Cape Breton, with its capital—Louisbourg—and the islands of Prince Edward and St. Jean, with all their arms, artillery, munitions and stores, were surrendered to the English. Fifty-six hundred and thirty-seven officers and men were sent to England in British vessels as prisoners of war, and the merchants and inhabitants were transported to France. The fall of the French stronghold was hailed in New and Old England with joy, and sermons of thanksgiving were preached. The town was ordered to be destroyed. Gen. Amherst seized all of the adjacent possessions of France, and then sailed for Boston to reinforce Abercrombie at Lake George. Wolfe completed the destruction of the French settlements on the Gulf of the St. Lawrence and then returned to England to recruit his health. The work of the practical destruction of the town and citadel of Louisbourg was begun.

To show how completely this was accomplished I quote from Parkman's *his* description of the place, as he saw it about thirty years ago, and over one hundred and twenty-five years after this

what once were streets. Green mounds and embankments of earth enclose the whole space, and beneath the highest of them yawn arches and caverns of ancient masonry. This grassy solitude was once the 'Dunkirk of America'; the vaulted caverns where the sheep find shelter from the rain were casemates where terrified women sought refuge from storms of shot and shell, and the shapeless green mounds were citadel, bastion, rampart, and glacis. Here stood Louisbourg; and not all the efforts of its conquerors, nor all the havoc of succeeding times, have availed to efface it. Men, in hundreds, toiled for months with lever, spade and gunpowder in the work of destruction, and for more than a century it has served as a stone quarry; but the remains of its vast defences still tell their tale of human valor and human woe.

Stand on the mounds that were once the King's Bastion. The glistening sea spreads eastward three thousand miles, and its waves meet their first rebuff against this iron coast. Lighthouse Point is white with foam; jets of spray spout from the rocks of Goat Island; mists curl in clouds from the seething surf that lashes the crags of Black Point, and the sea boils like a caldron among the reefs by the harbor's mouth; but on the calm waters within, the small fishing vessels rest tranquil at their moorings. Beyond lies a hamlet of fishermen by the edge of the water, and a few scattered dwellings dot the rough hills, bristled with stunted firs, that gird the quiet basin; while close at hand, within the precinct of the vanished fortress, stand two small farm-houses. All else is a solitude of ocean, rock, marsh and forest."

Thus ended one of the most interesting and important conflicts in history. The conquest of Canada was a "question of diplomacy as well as war." The loss of the French control over

she preserved but half or less of her American possessions than a barrier would have been set to the spread of the English speaking races; there would have been no Revolutionary War; and, for a long time at least, no independence." It was not a question of population or of military force; it was a question of the character and strength of the government of France. Her King—Louis XV—was an imbecile. His advisers were selfishly ambitious and weak. By the "Seven Years' War," her commerce had been crippled, her colonial power blighted. By the Treaty of Paris in 1763, she divested herself of the last shred of her possessions on the North American continent, and peace came to the warring nations of Europe. It has been said that "With the triumph of Wolfe on the Heights of Abraham began the History of the United States." The incubus of France removed, the American colonies showed symptoms of revolt. They forgot their jealousies and with a united strength they were ready to throw off the English yoke. They remembered that their undisciplined frontiersmen had captured an impregnable stronghold defended by military regulars. The confidence, thus begotten, more than any other thing, was responsible for the feeling that separation from England could be successfully accomplished. "If we can defeat the French regulars," they said, "we can drive out the English Red-Coats from our land."

And it is this feeling which at present opposes the maintenance of a large standing army in our midst; a conclusion, the correctness of which depends largely on the amount and character of our militia training.

Today the children of those sires who were nurtured amid the stirring events of the Colonial Wars, who were trained and disciplined by the struggles of the Revolution, who were consecrated anew by the blood of the patriots in the Civil War, which established the equality of all men before the law, and the indissoluble character of the ties which bind together the States of our Union, are becoming fitted for the new and greater

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Officers, Committees, and Members

The Pinnace Called the Cook and the Phantom Ship"

1913

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COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF
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Lieutenant-Governor—William Brunswick Curry Stickney,
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Deputy-Secretary—Ralph Wright Putnam, Putnamville.

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Chaplain—Reverend Henry Lincoln Ballou, Chester.

Historian—Charles Allen Converse, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Chancellor—Harvey Roberts Kingsley, Rutland.

Surgeon—Thomas Stephen Brown, Burlington.

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George Stephen Edgell, New York City, N. Y.

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Committee on Membership,

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Horace Edward Dyer, Rutland

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ABSTRACTS OF CLAIMS OF MEMBERS ADMITTED
SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF THE
YEAR BOOK, 1912

HENRY LINCOLN BALLOU

State Society No. 105.

General Society No. 4845.

Admitted 4 Oct., 1912, in right of descent from Lieut. John Pickering, of Salem, Mass. (1638-1694).

Abstract of Claim on File

Rev. Henry Lincoln Ballou, of Chester, Vt., was born in Wallingford, Vt., 22 Sept., 1865.

son of

William Sabin Ballou, born in Wallingford, Vt., 13 Sept., 1831, died in Wallingford, Vt., 11 Nov., 1898, and Esther Andrews, born in Wallingford, Vt., 28 March, 1841, married in Wallingford, Vt., 29 Dec., 1864.

son of

John Ballou, Jr., born in Richmond, N. H., 12 Feb., 1795, died in Wallingford, Vt., 2 Jan., 1832, and Sophia Sabin, born in Putney, Vt., 22 Aug., 1794, married in Wallingford, Vt., 27 Oct., 1822, died in Wallingford, Vt., 15 April, 1868.

son of

John Ballou, born in Cumberland, R. I., 5 March, 1774, died in Wallingford, Vt., 24 May, 1842, and Elizabeth Pickering, born in Salem, Mass., 2 Feb., 1773, married in Richmond, N. H., 29 Nov., 1791, died in Wallingford, Vt., 22 Oct., 1831.

daughter of

John Pickering, born 31 Jan., 1738, died 27 Oct., 1823, and

son of

William Pickering, born 3 Aug., 1700, died 17 Feb., 1765, and Eunice Pickering, born 3 Nov., 1705, married 6 April, 1738, died 8 Nov., 1783.

daughter of

John Pickering, born 10 Sept., 1658, died 19 June, 1722, and Sarah Burrill, born 16 May, 1661, married 14 June, 1683, died 27 Dec., 1747.

son of

John Pickering, born 1638, died in Salem, Mass., 5 May, 1694, and Alice Flint, married 1657.

John Pickering was Ensign in 2nd Military Company, Essex Regiment, 1674; served as Lieutenant in the Indian War, 1675; was present at Bloody Brook fight near Deerfield, Mass., 18 Sept., 1675; served in King Philip's War, 1676.

ROBERT HARVEY GAY

State Society No. 109.

General Society No. 4941.

Admitted 11 March, 1913, in right of descent from General James Cudworth. (1605-1692).

Abstract of Claim on File

Robert Harvey Gay, of New York City, N. Y., was born in Gaysville, Vt., 3 July, 1876.

son of

Frederick Gay, born in Gaysville, Vt., 14 August, 1848, died in Burlington, Vt., 8 Feb., 1913, and Laura Baker, born in Morristown, Vt., 20 August, 1848, married in Canton, N. Y., 9 Oct., 1872.

son of

Merrick Gay, born 15 Nov., 1802, died 7 Nov., 1866, and Sarah Maria Whitcomb, born 15 Jan., 1809, died 6 March, 1896.

daughter of

Paul Whitcomb, born 1700, died 28 Jan., 1811, and Eunice

son of

Lot Whitcomb, born 2 March, 1739, died 7 April, 1797, and Lydia Nye.

son of

Nathaniel Whitcomb, born 19 August, 1697, died 18 March, 1772, and Phoebe Blackman.

son of

James Whitcomb, born 1666, died 26 Jan., 1728, and Mary Parker, born 1667, died 30 Nov., 1729.

son of

Robert Whitcomb, born in England, and Mary Cudworth.
daughter of

General James Cudworth, born 1605, died 1692.

General James Cudworth was chosen Commander by the General Court, 17 Dec., 1673; chosen Captain of company at Scituate, 7 July, 1674; chosen General-in-Chief of forces sent by the colonies against their enemies, 4 Oct., 1675; elected Deputy Governor, 7 June, 1681.

THOMAS LAWRENCE HILLS

State Society No. 107.

General Society No. 4929.

Admitted 22 Feb., 1913, in right of descent from John Alden, of Plymouth, Mass. (1599-1687).

Abstract of Claim on File

Thomas Lawrence Hills, of Burlington, Vt., was born in Burlington, Vt., 13 Aug., 1890.

son of

Joseph Lawrence Hills, born in Boston, Mass., 2 March, 1861, and Kate Conover, born in New Brunswick, N. J., 25 Feb., 1862, married in New Brunswick, N. J., 11 Sept., 1888.

son of

daughter of

Joseph Lawrence Drew, born in Boston, Mass., 25 Aug., 1808, died in Boston, Mass., 26 April, 1882, and Amelia Smith, born in Motcomb, Dorsetshire, Eng., 8 Nov., 1812, married in Dorchester, Mass., 22 May, 1831, died in Boston, Mass., 30 December, 1892.

son of

Job Drew, born in Kingston, Mass., 14 Jan., 1773, died in Boston, Mass., 17 Aug., 1838, and Sally Lawrence, born in Boston, Mass., 26 Jan., 1777, married in Boston, Mass., 18 Feb., 1799, died in Covington, La., 3 Dec., 1833.

son of

Job Drew, born in Kingston, Mass., 23 Feb., 1744, died in Halifax, Mass., 16 March, 1833, and Thankful Delano Prince, born in Kingston, Mass., 6 March, 1750, married in Kingston, Mass., 21 May, 1767, died in Kingston, Mass., 19 Sept., 1840.

daughter of

Thomas Prince, born in Kingston, Mass., 1720, died in Kingston, Mass., 5 Jan., 1768, and Lydia Delano, born in Duxbury, Mass., 13 July, 1723, married about 1745, died in Kingston, Mass., 22 Oct., 1809.

daughter of

Joshua Delano, born in Duxbury, Mass., 30 Oct., 1700, died in Duxbury, Mass., 1 March, 1751, and Hopestill Peterson, born 20 Jan., 1703, married about 1721, died 27 July, 1775.

son of

Ebenezer Delano, born in Duxbury, Mass., 1675, died in Duxbury, Mass., before Dec., 1708, and Martha Simmons, born in Duxbury, Mass., Nov., 1677, married 29 Dec., 1699, died in Pembroke, Mass.

daughter of

born in Plymouth, Mass., about 1624, married in Duxbury, Mass., 26 Dec., 1644, died in Little Compton, R. I., 31 May, 1717.

daughter of

John Alden, born in England, 1599, died in Duxbury, Mass., 12 Sept., 1687, and Priscilla Mullins, born in England, about 1602, married in Plymouth, Mass., about 1622, died 5 Feb., 1688.

John Alden was in Captain Miles Standish's Duxbury Company in 1643; Governor's Assistant, 1632-40-50-86; Deputy, 1641-42-44-49; Member Council of War.

HOWARD LUCIUS MARTIN

State Society No. 108.

General Society No. 4940.

Admitted 11 March, 1913, in right of descent from Lieut. Abraham Fuller, of Kent, Conn. (1735-1807).

Abstract of Claim on File

Howard Lucius Martin, Captain U. S. Army, retired, of Burlington, Vt., was born in Fort McKavett, Tex., 3 Nov., 1879.
son of

Medad C. Martin, born in Ferrisburg, Vt., 3 Oct., 1854, and Eleanor Fuller, born in Ferrisburg, Vt., 18 Nov., 1854, married in Ferrisburg, Vt., 20 March, 1878.

daughter of

Louis B. Fuller, born in Ferrisburg, Vt., 7 Feb., 1823, died in Ferrisburg, Vt., 19 March, 1892, and Polly Ann Satterley, born in Ferrisburg, Vt., 1 July, 1832, married in Ferrisburg, Vt., 23 Oct., 1850, died in Ferrisburg, Vt., 12 Feb., 1867.

son of

Fuller, born in Ferrisburg, Vt., 12 Feb., 1808, died

son of

Ezbon Fuller, born in Kent, Conn., 27 April, 1764, died in Ferrisburg, Vt., 11 April, 1829, and Lydia Follett, married in Kent, Conn., 1 Jan., 1783.

son of

Abraham Fuller, born in Colchester, Conn., 1735, died in Kent, Conn., 20 Sept., 1807, and Lydia Gillette, born in Roxbury, Mass., married in Kent, Conn., 4 Nov., 1762, died in Kent, Conn., 2 June, 1800.

son of

Joseph Fuller, born in East Haddam, Conn., March, 1700, died in Kent, Conn., 19 July, 1775, and Lydia Day, born in Colchester, Conn., 1 April, 1698, married in Colchester, Conn., 22 Dec., 1722, died in Kent, Conn., 2 Nov., 1768.

son of

John Fuller, born in Barnstable, Mass., 1656, died in Barnstable, Mass., 1710, and Mehitable Rowley, born 11 Jan., 1660, married in Barnstable, Mass., 1680.

son of

Samuel Fuller, born in England, 1610, died in Barnstable, Mass., 31 Oct., 1683, and Jane Lothrop, born in Edgerly, Kent, England, 29 Sept., 1614, married in Scituate, Mass., 8 April 1635, died in Barnstable, Mass.

son of

Edward Fuller, born in England, died in Plymouth, Mass., 1621, and Ann ———, died in Plymouth, Mass., 1621.

Lieut. Abraham Fuller was Ensign in 1767; Lieutenant, 1770; Captain, 1774; appointed overseer and guardian Scatacook Indians, 1773.

THOMAS REED POWELL

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available*

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
SUPPLEMENTAL CLAIMS

WILLIAM HENRY ELDRIDGE

9th from Lawrence Waters, of Charlestown, Mass. (about 1602-1687).

Private in service to the town, 1676.

9th from Dea. John Mousall, of Woburn, Mass. (— 1665).

Deputy to General Court, 1635 and 1637.

8th from Ellis Barron, of Watertown, Mass. (1600-1676).

Private in King Phillip's War.

8th from William Cheney, of Roxbury, Mass. (about 1604-1667).

Member of Roxbury Militia, 1647.

8th from John Brooks, of Woburn, Mass. (about 1623-1691).

Private in King Phillip's War, 1675-6; in Phipps' Expedition to Quebec, 1690.

8th from Capt. Samuel Davis, of Groton, Mass. (—1699).

Private in King Phillip's War; Captain militia relief of Fort William Henry, 1757.

8th from John Polly, of Reading and Roxbury, Mass. (1618-1689).

Private in King Phillip's War.

8th from Daniel Hendrick, of Haverhill, Mass. (about 1610-1700).

Deputy to General Court, 1681.

8th from Lieut. Thomas Eldridge, of North Kingston, R. I. (1648-1726).

Lieutenant of Trained Band; Deputy to General Court; Member

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In Memoriam.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF VERMONT is again called to register its appreciation of a valued member recently deceased. Our compatriot,

Frederick Gay,

of Burlington, died in that city on the evening of 8 February, 1913. While walking on Church Street, evidently going to his hotel, he seemed, according to eye witnesses who were near him, to slip or lose his footing and fell backwards, his head striking heavily on the flag stones of the sidewalk rendering him unconscious. He was taken to a room in a nearby building and his wife and physicians summoned. They speedily came but notwithstanding the efforts of the physicians to revive him, he did not regain consciousness and died within a few minutes.

Mr. Gay was born at Gaysville, in Windsor County, Vermont, 14 August, 1848. He was the son of Merrick Gay and Sarah M. (Whitcomb) Gay. He was educated at the Rutland High School and Norwich University. From 1876 to 1880 he was engaged at Gaysville in manufacturing ivory buttons. In 1880 he removed to Rutland in this State, where he continued to reside until 1891. In this latter year he removed to Burlington and formed a partnership with James B. Henderson, under the firm name of Gay and Henderson and carried on the coal business until his death. Mr. Gay married Miss Laura Baker, of Canton, N. Y., 9 October, 1872, and she and one son, Robert H. Gay, a lawyer in New York City, survive him. The funeral was held in Burlington on Tuesday, 11 February, and the body of our compatriot was taken to his old home in Gaysville for interment.

Mr. Gay was a modest man, an exemplary business man, and an upright citizen. He won friends by the confidence he inspired in his associates and in the larger field of his acquaintances that he was an honorable man. In his death this Society has lost a worthy member and the community a worthy man.

Mr. Gay became a member of this Society 22 February, 1898, in right of descent from General James Cudworth (1605-1692). General Cudworth was a representative to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1649, 1656, and 1659. On 4 October, 1675, he was chosen General-in-Chief of forces sent by the colonies against their enemies. He was elected Deputy-Governor, 7 June, 1681.

Resolved that this Society spread upon its records this brief account of our compatriot, and these words expressive of its appreciation of his manly worth, and that a duly certified copy of the same be sent to his surviving widow and son.

HAMILTON S. PECK,
ELIAS LYMAN,
STEPHEN P. JOCELYN,
Committee on Resolutions.

MEMBERS.

State No.		General No.
90	Elbridge Seneca Adsit, Burlington	4380
48	Charles Edwin Allen, Burlington	2562
57	Heman Woods Allen, Burlington	3800
85	John Johnson Allen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4209
80	Marion Shaler Allen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4135
105	Henry Lincoln Ballou, Chester	4845
92	Cornelius Abbott Barnes, Missoula, Mont.	4404
81	Monroe James Barnes, Burlington	4248
7	*George Grenville Benedict, Burlington	734
86	Samuel Greene Wheeler Benjamin, Burlington	4317
27	*LeRoy Monroe Bingham, Burlington	2423
35	John Henry Booth, Plattsburg, N. Y.	2431
56	*Charles Smith Boynton, Burlington	3399
97	Gardner Brewer, Burlington	4475
99	Thomas Stephen Brown, Burlington	4639
72	Thomas Butler, Philadelphia, Pa.	3801
82	Fred Taylor Caswell, Derby Line	4249
1	Edward Alonzo Chittenden, St. Albans	505
67	Byron Nathaniel Clark, Burlington	3388
23	Charles Allen Converse, Philadelphia, Pa.	2419
65	*John Heman Converse, Philadelphia, Pa.	3359
17	*Charles Dewey, Montpelier	2413
52	George Dewey, Washington, D. C.	2663
101	James French Dewey, Quechee	4648
102	Maurice William Dewey, Montpelier	4649
77	*William Tarbox Dewey, Montpelier	4000
11	William Paul Dillingham, Waterbury	738
66	Daniel Burns Dyer, Augusta, Ga.	3552
15	Horace Edward Dyer, Rutland	742

19	*Julius Jacob Estey, Brattleboro	2415
34	Ira Hobart Evans, Austin, Texas	2430
71	Frank Henry Field, Scotia, N. Y.	3791
31	Benjamin Franklin Fifield, Montpelier	2427
6	*Truman Chittenden Fletcher, St. Johnsbury	733
103	Jerome Tabor Flint, Derby Line	4758
12	‡Charles Spooner Forbes, St. Albans	739
64	Israel Holmes Francisco, Rutland	
14	Austin Weld Fuller, No. Cambridge, Mass.	741
38	*Frederick Gay, Burlington	2434
109	Robert Harvey Gay, New York City, N. Y.	4941
69	Mervin Root Hack, New York City, N. Y.	3553
78	Edward Everett Greenleaf, Huntsville, Ala.	4044
76	‡George Ernest Hack, Burlington	3911
73	Thomas Henry Hack, Proctor	3886
50	Horace Stewart Haskell, Derby Line	2660
45	*Forest Henry Hathaway, Portland, Ore.	1042
79	Willard Carpenter Hazelton, Burlington	4045
63	Joseph Lawrence Hills, Burlington	3225
107	Thomas Lawrence Hills, Burlington	4929
75	Henry Dwight Holton, Brattleboro	3906
29	*James Clay Houghton, Montpelier	2425
68	Harry Stinson Howard, Burlington	3389
74	*Oliver Otis Howard, Burlington	3905
18	*John Erastus Hubbard, Montpelier	2414
10	*Hiram Augustus Huse, Montpelier	737
37	Stephen Perry Jocelyn, Burlington	2433
47	Wylie Brantley Jones, Binghamton, N. Y.	2561
9	*Robert Jackson Kimball, Randolph	736
91	Harvey Roberts Kingsley, Rutland	4380

4	Frederick Nash Morton, Philadelphia, Pa.	731
93	Charles Herrick Mower, Burlington	4471
5	Robert Noble, Burlington	732
13	† John Grant Norton, St. Albans	740
51	Carroll Smalley Page, Hyde Park	2661
62	Hamilton Sullivan Peck, Burlington	3224
2	Theodore Safford Peck, Burlington	729
100	Warren Peck, New Haven	4640
106	Thomas Reed Powell, Burlington	4904
53	‡ Eben Putnam, Wellesley Farms, Mass.	2927
54	Ralph Wright Putnam, Putnamville	3397
55	Warren Edward Putnam, Bennington	3398
33	Albert Emore Richardson, Burlington	2429
39	Frederick Albert Richardson, N. Y. City	2446
41	* William Shields Roberts, Stamford, Conn.	2450
32	* Daniel Webster Robinson, Burlington	2428
46	* Julius William Russell, Burlington	2560
95	Charles William Scammon, Cleveland, Ohio	4473
96	Henry Bigelow Shaw, Burlington	4474
83	* Bradley Barlow Smalley, Burlington	4250
16	Edward Curtis Smith, St. Albans	2412
49	George Gregory Smith, Florence, Italy	2563
94	William Brunswick Curry Stickney, Bethel	4472
22	‡ Worthington Smith Telford, Duluth, Minn.	2418
44	Albert Tuttle, Fair Haven	2598
43	‡ Charles Strain Van Patten, Burlington	2460
42	William James Van Patten, Burlington	2459
59	Frederick Wood Ward, Burlington	3175
58	Henry Landon Ward, Burlington	3174
30	* Heman Allen Waterman, Johnson	2426
89	Henry Walter Webb, New York City, N. Y.	4331
87	James Watson Webb, Shelburne	4329
3	William Seward Webb, Shelburne	730

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available*

NO VERMONTER IN HEAVEN

BY CAPT. HENRY B. MEIGS

I dreamed that I went to the City of Gold,
To Heaven, resplendent and fair,
By one in authority, I was told
That not a Vermonter was there.

Impossible, Sir, for from my own town
Many sought this delectable place.
And each must be there with a harp or a crown
And a Conqueror's palm and a clean linen gown,
Received through unmerited grace.

The Angel replied, "All Vermonters come here
When first they depart from the earth,
But after a day, a month, or a year,
They restless, lonesome, and homesick appear,
And sigh for the land of their birth.

"They tell of ravines, wild, secluded, and deep,
And of flower-decked landscapes serene;
Of mountains imposing and steep,
Adown which the torrents exultingly leap
Through forests perennial green.

"They tell of the many and beautiful hills,
Their forests majestic appear;
They tell of its rivers, its lakes, streams and rills,
Where nature the purest of water distills;
And they soon get dissatisfied here.

"We give them the best that the Kingdom provides,
They have everything here that they want;
But not a Vermonter in Heaven abides,
A very brief sojourn here he resides,

THE PINNACE CALLED THE COCK AND THE
PHANTOM SHIP

By CHARLES A. CONVERSE

Two recent events in Philadelphia have recalled the participation of Capt. George Lamberton in the attempt to establish an English settlement on the Delaware River in 1641, 1642, and 1643.

The historical pageant in Fairmount Park, last October, included a scene in which were shown Lamberton's block house on the Schuylkill, the English at work on the surrounding lands, Lamberton's proclamation of the country as New Albion, the burning of Lamberton's block house, and the expulsion of the English by the Dutch and Swedes.

The following is the historical note for that scene in the "Book of the Pageant":—

"The Swedes are scarcely seated under Dutch protest when English colonists arrive from New Haven. Their coming is, of course, unwelcome to both Dutch and Swedes. The English claims based upon early voyages covered the entire coast. Lord De la Warre was thought to have come into the bay, as was Samuel Argall, a later governor of Virginia. Possibly they may have done so. Anyhow, the Virginians and later the English everywhere attached De la Warre's name to the bay and the river flowing into it. Casual and intermittent efforts had been made by English shipmasters to trade with the Indians, and to found settlements, but the first important movement to this end was that directed by a so-called Delaware Company, in which George Lamberton, Nathaniel Turner, and others were interested persons. Like the Dutch and Swedes, they pur-

Christina had been increased in April, 1640, by the arrival of a second expedition under Peter Hollandaer Ridder, and by a third in November of that year under Joost van Bogaert. Ridder on his side in behalf of the Swedes and Jansen still in command of Fort Nassau for the Dutch, expelled the English on the Schuylkill and burnt their store house and dwellings in 1642."

The other occasion which recalled Lamberton's attempt to establish an English settlement on the Delaware was an address in Philadelphia, by Henry Darrach, Esq., of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the settlements along the Delaware in colonial times.

In his address, Mr. Darrach referred to the arrest and imprisonment of Lamberton by the Swedish governor, in 1643, but his reference thereto was only a very brief allusion, without recounting the circumstances of the case. It, however, suggested the interest that might attend a narrative of that proceeding and of Lamberton's subsequent romantic career and hence this account of those events.

The charge upon which the arrest and imprisonment was made was that of "attempting to incite the Indians against the Swedes," but the "History of New Haven" shows that that charge was a false one. So far from being of such a character as to engage in a transaction of that kind, Lamberton was one of the foremost and most substantial of the New Haven colonists. He was one of the four resident proprietors there. He seems to have been held in such esteem that, as stated in "The Colonial Records of Connecticut," he was one of the six appointed by the General Court "to meet and advise with the Commissioners for the jurisdiction of New Haven and to go with others into the Bay of Massachusetts to treat about a general combination of all the plantations of N. — — and for the exalting of Christ's ends

London, was one of the chief inhabitants employed, 1643, in projecting a settlement at Delaware, but was resisted by the Swedes who vindicated their right."

It seems that the colony of New Haven, having no agriculture, or being more skilled in trade than in agriculture, felt impelled to try to develop some commerce, or traffic. Accordingly, as stated in Atwater's "History of New Haven," "within three years after the foundations of government had been laid at New Haven, there was a purchase made by some particular persons of sundry plantations in Delaware Bay, at their own charge, for the advancement of public good, as in a way of trade, so also for the settling of churches and plantations in those parts in combination with this. And thereupon it was propounded to the general court whether plantations should be settled in Delaware Bay in combination with this town—yea or nay; and upon consideration and debate, it was assented unto by the court and expressed by holding up of hands. This attempt to establish an English settlement in Delaware encountered opposition from the Dutch and from the Swedes, both of whom claimed exclusive jurisdiction in those waters, and, though contending one with another, united in resisting the English. In 1643 the governor of New Amsterdam despatched an armed force, and with great hostility burned the English trading houses, violently seized and for a time detained their goods and would not give them time to make an inventory of them. The Dutch also took the company's boat and a number of the English planters whom they kept as prisoners. The damages done to the English at Delaware were estimated at a thousand pounds sterling."

It was in that year that Captain Lamberton was sent to the Delaware by the Colony of New Haven in command of a pinnace called the "Cook." It was then that the agent of Lamberton

"The Records of the Colony and Plantations of New Haven," edited by Charles J. Hoadley, M. A., contain a deposition by John Thickpenney, twenty-two years of age, mariner on the "Cock," with Captain Lamberton in his last voyage to Delaware Bay, setting forth that "the Governor of the Swedes plied Lamberton's servant, John Woolen and himself (Thickpeny) with beer and liquors, while prisoners of the Swedes at Delaware, in order to cajole and intimidate them into swearing falsely that Captain Lamberton had hired the Indians to cut off the Swedes; but they could not be forced thus falsely to swear."

The statement in "The Records of the Colony and Plantations of New Haven" is as follows:—

At a court held in New Haven, 2nd of August, 1643, John Thickpenney about the age of 25 years testified "that he was present in the pinnace called the 'Cock' whereof George Lamberton was master, riding at an ancre about three miles above the Swede fort in Delaware River. * * * A second letter was brought aboard the 'Cock' to Mr. Lamberton from the Sweed Governor and awhile after, the same day, he with Isaac going to carry Mr. Lamberton ashore to the Sweed fort into which being entered, before they spoke with the Governor, the said Mr. Lamberton, this deponent, and said Isaac were all cast into prison. The Governor sent for John Woolen, a servant of Mr. Lamberton's, who was also committed; and after giving him much wine and entertaining him, promised to do very much good for him if he would swear that Mr. George Lamberton had hired the Indians to cutt off the Sweeds, but John refused to do itt, and the Governor was much enraged and did put irons on the said John Woolen."

"Although Printz failed in his attempt to substantiate the charge which he had trumped up against Lamberton, he seems to have managed in some way, probably by similar means, in extorting a fine for trading at Delaware, though within the limits of the New Haven purchase. Not long after, Mr. Lamberton, happening to be at Amsterdam, was compelled by the Dutch

at the New Haven trading post in Delaware Bay and to pay an import on the whole."

"The Records of the Colony and Plantations of New Haven" also include the following:—

"At the meeting of the Commissioners for the United Colonies at Boston in Sept. 1643, Mr. Eaton and Mr. Gregson complained of the injuries the people of New Haven had received from the Dutch and Swedes, both at Delaware Bay and elsewhere, and the Commissioners instructed Winthrop to write to Printz concerning the foul injuries offered by him to Lamberton and his company; and they gave also a commission to Mr. Lamberton to treat with the Swedish Governor about the settlement of an English plantation in Delaware Bay."

It will be seen, therefore, how unfounded was the charge upon which the Swedish governor accomplished the arrest of Lamberton. Lamberton was no "inciter of Indians" but was a man of mind and substance, one of the principal colonists of New Haven, a deputy to the General Court, one of the four proprietors who were exceeded only by Theophilus Eaton in the amount of their estates, and was not acting, individually, in his operations on the Delaware, but was commissioned and sent by the New Haven colony for the purpose of establishing an English colony there.

The historian, Hubbard, says "The main founders of New Haven were men of great estates, notably well versed in trading and merchandising, strongly bent for trade and to gain their subsistence in that way, choosing their seat on purpose in order thereunto, so that if the providence of God had gone along with an answerable blessing, they would have stood fair for the first

... of that settlement."

had previously been purchased by them; that the English purchase did not extend as far as the Schuylkill where Lamberton located his trading post and block house; that in a court of inquiry at Fort Christina, in July, 1643, Lamberton acknowledged that he knew that certain lands on the west side of the river had been bought by the Swedish Crown, but that he had been persuaded by Jan Jansen, the Dutch commissioner, to buy the tract; that this was denied by Jansen in the court of inquiry; that while the agent of the Indian Wickusi, from whom Lamberton bought lands on the east side of the Delaware, claimed that those lands were his, Wickusi, on the other hand, asserted that those lands were his own and denied the sale to Lamberton; that in the court of inquiry Lamberton failed to justify himself for trading in beavers on Swedish territory; that four witnesses testified on oath in the court that they had heard the Indians say that they had been bribed by Lamberton to kill the Dutch and Swedes; and that Woollen confessed that he had not been urged to testify falsely against Lamberton.

The case against Lamberton was dismissed and he was released.

Failing in their efforts to effect a settlement on the Delaware, the New Haven colonists then turned their attention to the development of trade with the mother country, by fitting out a ship to carry goods to England.

The ship was built or purchased by a company composed of New Haven colonists and called "The Ship Fellowship," and was chartered for a voyage to London by another association called "The Company of Merchants of New Haven." Captain Lamberton was sent in command of that ship. She was laden with peas and some wheat, all in bulk, with about two hundred West India hides and a store of beaver and plate, estimated in all at five thousand pounds. Seventy persons embarked in her.

an unusually severe winter and in order to get to sea from New Haven the vessel had to cut out of the ice three miles. The ship was never seen or heard of again. Perhaps like the "Titanic," she struck an iceberg; but there was no "Carpathia" then to come to the rescue. Dr. Bacon thus graphically depicted the solicitude felt for the safety of the vessel by those she left behind:—

"The winter passes away; the ice-bound harbor breaks into ripples before the soft breezes of the spring. Vessels from England arrive on the coast; but they bring no tidings of the New Haven ship. Vain is the solicitude of wives and children, of kindred and friends. Vain all inquiries.

'They ask the waves, and ask the felon winds
And question every gust of rugged winds
That blows from off each beaked promontory.'

Month after month hope waits for tidings. Affection, unwilling to believe the worst, frames one conjecture and another to account for the delay. Perhaps they have been blown off their track upon some undiscovered shore, from which they will by and by return, to surprise us with their safety; perhaps they have been captured and are now in confinement. How many prayers are offered for the return of that ship, with its priceless treasures of life and affection! At last anxiety gradually settles down to despair. Gradually they learn to speak of the wise and public-spirited Gregson (one of the magistrates of New Haven), the brave and soldier-like Turner, the adventurous Lamberton, that 'right godley woman,' the wife of Mr. Goodyear, the Deputy Governor, and the others, as friends whose faces are never more to be seen among the living. In November, 1647, their estates are settled, and they are put upon record as deceased."

were suddenly added the tackling and sails, and presently after, upon the top of the poop, a man standing with one hand akimbo under his left side, and in his right hand a sword stretched out toward the sea. Then from the side of the ship which was from the town arose a great smoke which covered all the ship and in that smoke she vanished away; but some saw her keel sink into the water. This was seen by many men and women, and it continued about a quarter of an hour."

An account of the "Phantom Ship" is contained in Samuel Adams Drake's "Book of New England Legends and Folk Lore," which says:—

"Mr. Bryant, writing to the poet Dana, in 1824, says that he had formed the idea of constructing a narrative poem on this subject; but upon finding that the legend had already been made use of by Irving, he abandoned the purpose, which Longfellow subsequently carried out with dramatic effect."

So much interest was felt in Lamberton's ship that Atwater, in his "History of New Haven," endeavored to collect what the early writers recorded concerning the vessel herself, and concerning the atmospheric phenomenon which the superstition of the times connected with her loss; and he says that "Winthrop mentioned her thrice. Hubbard makes no mention of the apparition in the air which followed the loss of the ship, and Winthrop, who was no sceptic in regard to supernatural intervention, records it without intimating that he regarded it as a miracle; but Mather has given us the story with the superstitious interpretation attached to it by some, at least, of his contemporaries. Desiring to give it accurately, he wrote to Rev. James Pierpont, the successor of Davenport in the pastorate of the church at New Haven, and received from him the following letter in reply:—

Remained and Dear Sir:—

In the year 1647,* besides much other lading, a far more rich treasure of passengers (five or six of which were persons of chief note and worth in New Haven) put themselves on board a new ship, built at Rhode Island, of about a hundred and fifty tons, but so walty that the master (Lamberton) often said she would prove their grave. In the month of January, cutting their way through much ice, on which they were accompanied with the Rev. M. Davenport, besides many other friends, with many fears, as well as prayers and tears, they set sail. Mr. Davenport in prayer with an observable emphasis used these words: 'Lord, if it be thy pleasure to bury these our friends in the bottom of the sea, they are thine, save them.' The spring following, no tidings of these friends arrived with the ships from England; New Haven's heart began to fail her; this put the godly people on much prayer, both public and private, that the Lord would (if it was his pleasure) let them hear what he had done with their dear friends, and prepare them with a suitable submission to his holy will. In June next ensuing, a great thunder storm arose out of the north-west; after which (the hemisphere being serene) about an hour before sunset, a ship of like dimensions with the aforesaid, with her canvas and colors abroad (though the wind was northerly) appeared in the air coming up from our harbor's mouth, which lies southward from the town, seemingly with her sails filled with a fresh gale, holding her course north, and continuing under observation, sailing against the wind for the space of half an hour. Many were drawn to behold this great work of God, yea, the very children cried out 'There's a brave ship.' At length crowding up as far as there is usually water sufficient for such a vessel, and so near some of the spectators, as that they

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Longfellow's poem is as follows:—

A ship sailed from New Haven;
And the keen and frosty airs
That filled her sails at parting
Were heavy with good men's prayers.

* * * *

But Master Lamberton muttered,
And under his breath said he,
"This ship is so crank and walty,
I fear our grave she will be."

* * * *

And at last their prayers were answered:—
It was in the month of June,
An hour before the sunset,
On a windy afternoon.

When, steadily steering landward,
A ship was seen below,
And they knew it was Lamberton, Master,
Who sailed so long ago.

On she came, with a cloud of canvas,
Right against the wind that blew,
Until the eye could distinguish
The faces of the crew.

Then fell her straining topmast,
Hanging tangled in the shrouds,
And her sails were loosened and lifted,
And blown away like clouds.

And the masts, with all their rigging,
Fell slowly, one by one,
And the hulk dilated and vanished,
As a sea mist in the sun.

And the people who saw this marvel

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THE SOCIETY
OF
COLONIAL WARS
IN THE
State of Vermont

Exhibition
Officers, Committees, and Members

"Alaska, Our Belated Colony"
"Gove's Rebellion"

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE SOCIETY OF
COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF
VERMONT, 1914.

Governor—Hamilton Sullivan Peck, Burlington.

Deputy-Governor—William Brunswick Curry Stickney, Bethel.

Lieutenant-Governor—Heman Woods Allen, Burlington.

Secretary—Byron Nathaniel Clark, Burlington.

Deputy-Secretary—Ralph Wright Putnam, Putnamville.

Treasurer—Harry Stinson Howard, Burlington.

Chaplain—Reverend Henry Lincoln Ballou, Chester.

Historian—Charles Allen Converse, Philadelphia, Pa.

Registrar—Charles Edwin Allen, Burlington.

Chancellor—Harvey Roberts Kingsley, Rutland.

Surgeon—Thomas Stephen Brown, Burlington.

Gentlemen of the Council for three years,

Robert Noble, Burlington.

Joseph Lawrence Hills, Burlington.

Gentlemen of the Council holding over for two years,

Henry Bigelow Shaw, Burlington.

Charles Lincoln Woodbury, Burlington.

Gentlemen of the Council holding over for one year,

John Johnson Allen, Brooklyn, N. Y.

George Stephen Edgell, New York City.

Committee on Membership,

Charles Edwin Allen, Burlington.

Horace Edward Dyer, Rutland.

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OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF
COLONIAL WARS, 1914.

Governor-General—Howland Pell, New York City, N. Y.

Vice-Governor-General—Richard McCall Cadwalader, Philadelphia, Pa.

Secretary-General—Clarence Storm, New York City, N. Y.

Deputy Secretary-General—Frederick Dwight, New York City, N. Y.

Treasurer-General—William Macpherson Hornor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Deputy Treasurer-General—Francis Howard Williams, Philadelphia, Pa.

Registrar-General—George Norbury Mackenzie, Baltimore, Md.

Historian-General—T. J. Oakley-Rhineland, New York City, N. Y.

Chaplain-General—Rev. Charles L. Hutchins, D. D., Concord, Mass.

Surgeon-General—Henry A. Griffin, M. D., New York City, N. Y.

Chancellor-General—Henry Stockbridge, Baltimore, Md.

ABSTRACTS OF CLAIMS OF MEMBERS ADMITTED
SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF THE
YEAR BOOK, 1913.

EDMUND TOWLE BROWN.

State Society No. 112.

General Society No. 5108

Admitted 7 February, 1914, in right of descent from Thomas Browne, of Malford, Eng., and Newbury, Mass. (1607-1687).

Abstract of Claim on File.

Edmund Towle Brown, M. D., of Burlington, Vt., was born in Bridgewater, N. H., 18 July, 1871.

son of

Josiah Brown, born in Bristol, N. H., 2 June, 1843, died in Sanbornton, N. H., 4 Dec., 1903, and Sarah Ellen Towle, born in Center Harbor, N. H., 3 March, 1848, married in Meredith, N. H., 10 Dec., 1868.

son of

Edmund Brown, born in New Hampton, N. H., 15 Oct., 1813, died in Bridgewater, N. H., 28 June, 1875, and Sarah Hodgdon, born in Martha's Vineyard, Mass., married 23 Feb., 1842, died 23 Sept., 1850.

son of

Thomas Brown, born in Haverhill, Mass., 27 Feb., 1764, died 14 Oct., 1833, and Nancy Mallon, born in 1775, died 18 Oct., 1865.

son of

Sergeant Josiah Brown, Jr., born in Newbury, Mass., Sept.,

son of

Josiah Brown, born in Newbury, Mass., 13 Sept., 1708, died in Haverhill, Mass., 11 July, 1770, and Sarah Rogers, born in Newbury, Mass., 10 Oct., 1710, married in Newbury, Mass., 20 Jan., 1731-2.

son of

Joseph Brown, born in Newbury, Mass., 28 Sept., 1670, died in Newbury, Mass., 1753, and Lydia Emery, born 17 Feb., 1674, married in Newbury, Mass., 23 May, 1696.

son of

Sergeant Francis Brown, died in Newbury, Mass., 1690-1, and Mary Johnson, married in Newbury, Mass., 21 Nov., 1653, died in Newbury, Mass., 4 April, 1679.

son of

Thomas Browne, born in Malford, Eng., 1607, died in Newbury, Mass., 8 Jan., 1687, and Mary Newhall, born in Lynn, Mass., died 2 June, 1655.

Thomas Browne was a soldier in Capt. Samuel Appleton's Company, in King Philip's War.

DANIEL LEAVENS CADY.

State Society No. 110.

General Society No. 5091.

Admitted 3 January, 1914, in right of descent from Capt. Joseph Cady, of Watertown and Groton, Mass., and Killingly, Conn. (1666-1742).

Abstract of Claim on File.

Daniel Leavens Cady, of New York City, N. Y., was born in West Windsor, Vt., 10 March, 1861.

son of

John Wesley Cady, born in West Windsor, Vt., 3 Nov.,

son of

Stephen Parker Cady, born in Windsor, Vt., 10 Jan., 1805, died in West Windsor, Vt., 15 July, 1843, and Emily Slack, born in Springfield, Vt., 1 July, 1805, married 8 March, 1826, died in Guildhall, Vt., 29 May, 1880.

son of

Stephen Cady, born in Plainfield, Conn., 12 Sept., 1750, died in West Windsor, Vt., 31 July, 1829, and Esther Parker, born in 1752, married 23 Sept., 1794, died in Windsor, Vt., 29 March, 1834.

son of

Abijah Cady, baptized in Killingly, Conn., 4 July, 1718, died in Cornish, N. H., 1777, and Alice Nichols, married 24 Aug., 1749, died 7 Nov., 1756.

son of

William Cady, born in Groton, Mass., 1692 (?).

son of

Capt. Joseph Cady, born in Watertown, Mass., 28 May, 1666, died in Killingly, Conn., 29 Dec., 1742, and Sarah Davis, born in Groton, Mass., 12 Aug., 1667.

son of

Sergeant Nicholas Cady, of Watertown and Groton, Mass., and Judith Knapp, married "presumably about 1648."

Capt. Joseph Cady was in the garrison at Groton, Mass., 1691-2; Lieutenant of the Train Band, Killingly, Conn., 1708; Captain of Train Band 1721; Deputy to General Court from Killingly, Conn., 1731-33-34 and 1739.

Abstract of Claim on File.

Ceylon Lafayette Greene, of Burlington, Vt., was born in Lincoln, Vt., 23 July, 1860.

son of

John Greene, born in Lincoln, Vt., 13 Aug., 1833, died in Lincoln, Vt., 19 Feb., 1865, and Melissa Bagley, born in Lincoln, Vt., 11 May, 1834, died in Burlington, Vt., 25 Jan., 1906.

daughter of

Daniel Bagley, born in Hartland, Vt., 25 Oct., 1792, died in Hartland, Vt., 10 Dec., 1879, and Betsey Blaisdell, born 12 Oct., 1792, died 8 July, 1830.

son of

Thomas Bagley, born in Amesbury, Mass., 26 Feb., 1761, and Olive ———, born 1 Dec., 1763.

son of

Henry Bagley, born in Amesbury, Mass., 24 April, 1730, and Lydia Weed, born in Amesbury, Mass., married in Amesbury, Mass., 11 May, 1747.

son of

Henry Bagley, born in Amesbury, Mass., 25 Aug., 1711, and Mary Currier, married in Amesbury, Mass., 11 April, 1728.

son of

Lieut. Orlando Bagley, born in Amesbury, Mass., 14 Dec., 1682, died in Amesbury, Mass., 3 May, 1756, and Dorothy Harvey, married in Amesbury, Mass., 13 Feb., 1705-6, died in Amesbury, Mass., 2 Jan., 1757.

son of

Ensign Orlando Bagley, born in Boston, Mass., 18 Feb., 1650, died in Amesbury, Mass., 1720.

HENRY CLAY HUMPHREY.

State Society No. 113.

General Society No. 5131.

Admitted 24 February, 1914, in right of descent from Capt. John Lane, of Killingworth, Conn. (1708-about 1755).

Abstract of Claim on File.

Henry Clay Humphrey, of Burlington, Vt., was born in Richmond, Vt., 28 Feb., 1859.

son of

Albert Orlando Humphrey, born in Jericho, Vt., 12 Feb., 1829, died in Burlington, Vt., 27 Dec., 1913, and Cleora Martha Church, born in Underhill, Vt., 10 Aug., 1834, married in Jericho, Vt., 29 Oct., 1851, died in Burlington, Vt., 23 Nov., 1884.

son of

Ede Humphrey, born in Surry, N. H., 19 May, 1790, died in Jericho, Vt., 28 Feb., 1860, and Phoebe Lee, born in Jericho, Vt., 31 July, 1797, married in Jericho, Vt., 26 Feb., 1818, died in Jericho, Vt., 12 Aug., 1878.

daughter of

Solomon Lee, born 14 Sept., 1774, died in Jericho, Vt., 26 Aug., 1846, and Lovisa Lane, born in Salisbury, Conn., 23 March, 1777, married in Jericho, Vt., 1 May, 1794, died in Jericho, Vt., 18 Dec., 1871.

daughter of

Jedediah Lane, born in Killingworth, Conn., 20 July, 1741, died in Killingworth, Conn., 20 June, 1818, and Phoebe Stevens, born 1 Sept., 1743, married in Killingworth, Conn., 11 June, 1764, died in Jericho, Vt., 1 Jan., 1821.

son of

Capt. John Lane, born in Killingworth, Conn., 20 April, 1708, died in Killingworth, Conn., about 1755, and Experience

WILLIAM JEROME HUMPHREY.

State Society No. 115.

General Society No. 5133.

Admitted 24 February, 1914, in right of descent from
Capt. John Lane, of Killingworth, Conn. (1708-about 1755).

Abstract of Claim on File.

William Jerome Humphrey, of Burlington., was born in
Waltham, Mass., 2 June, 1892.

son of

Henry Clay Humphrey, born in Richmond, Vt., 28 Feb.,
1859, and Mary E. Peirce, born in Charlestown, Mass., 2 Nov.,
1857, married in Waltham, Mass., 9 Sept., 1891.

son of

Albert O. Humphrey, born in Jericho, Vt., 12 Feb. 1829,
died in Burlington, Vt., 27 Dec., 1913, and Cleora Martha Church,
born in Underhill, Vt., 10 Aug., 1834, married in Jericho, Vt.,
29 Oct., 1851, died in Burlington, Vt., 23 Nov., 1884.

son of

Ede Humphrey, born in Surry, N. H., 19 May, 1790, died in
Jericho, Vt., 28 Feb., 1860, and Phoebe Lee, born in Jericho, Vt.,
31 July, 1797, married in Jericho, Vt., 26 Feb., 1818, died in Jeri-
cho, Vt., 12 Aug., 1878.

daughter of

Solomon Lee, born 14 Sept., 1774, died in Jericho, Vt.,
26 Aug., 1846, and Lovisa Lane, born in Salisbury, Conn., 23
March, 1777, married in Jericho, Vt., 1 May, 1794, died in Jeri-
cho, Vt., 18 Dec., 1871.

daughter of

Jedediah Lane, born in Killingworth, Conn., 20 July, 1741.

son of

Capt. John Lane, born in Killingworth, Conn., 20 April, 1708, died in Killingworth, Conn., about 1755, and Experience Edgarton, married in Killingworth, Conn., 9 March, 1732.

John Lane was commissioned Lieutenant of the 12th Co., 7th Conn. Regt., by the General Assembly of Conn. 1752; commissioned Captain 1754.

HUMPHREY AUBERY STYLES.

State Society No. 114.

General Society No. 5132.

Admitted 24 February, 1914, in right of descent from Capt. John Lane, of Killingworth, Conn. (1708-about 1755).

Abstract of Claim on File.

Humphrey Aubery Styles, of Burlington, Vt., was born in Burlington, Vt., 15 October, 1891.

son of

Eugene Marshal Styles, born in Burlington, Vt., 8 Sept., 1850, and Harriet G. Humphrey, born in Richmond, Vt., 10 Oct., 1857, married in Burlington, Vt., 7 Oct., 1885.

daughter of

Albert O. Humphrey, born in Jericho, Vt., 12 Feb., 1829, died in Burlington, Vt., 27 Dec., 1913, and Cleora M. Church, born in Underhill, Vt., 10 Aug., 1834, married in Jericho, Vt., 29 Oct., 1851, died in Burlington, Vt., 23 Nov., 1884.

son of

Ede Humphrey, born in Surry, N. H., 19 May, 1790, died in Jericho, Vt., 28 Feb., 1860, and Phoebe Lee, born in Jericho,

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SUPPLEMENTAL CLAIMS.

BYRON NATHANIEL CLARK.

10th from Richard Currier, of Salisbury and Amesbury, Mass. (about 1616-1686-7).

Private in King Philip's War.

9th from William Sargent, of Amesbury, Mass. (1645-about 1700).

Private in the Training Band of Amesbury 1680.

8th from Capt. Samuel Foot, of Amesbury, Mass. (1636-1690).

Captain of Militia, Amesbury, where his house was called "Capt. Foot's Fort;" taken by the Indians in assault, and tortured to death 7 July, 1690.

8th from Benoni Tucker, of Salisbury and Amesbury, Mass. (1662-1734-5).

He signed the Bradbury Petition 1692; Snow Shoe Man 1708, in Capt. Thomas Harvey's Co., North Regiment of Essex.

7th from Charles Sargent, of Amesbury, Mass. (1674-1737).

Snow Shoe Man 1708.

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MEMBERS.

State No.		General No.
90	Elbridge Seneca Adsit, Burlington	4380
48	Charles Edwin Allen, Burlington	2562
57	Heman Woods Allen, Burlington	3800
85	John Johnson Allen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4209
80	Marion Shaler Allen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4135
105	Henry Lincoln Ballou, Chester	4845
92	Cornelius Abbott Barnes, Missoula, Mont.	4404
81	Monroe James Barnes, Burlington	4248
7	*George Grenville Benedict, Burlington	734
86	Samuel Greene Wheeler Benjamin, Burlington	4317
27	*LeRoy Monroe Bingham, Burlington	2423
35	John Henry Booth, Plattsburg, N. Y.	2431
56	*Charles Smith Boynton, Burlington	3399
97	Gardner Brewer, Burlington	4475
112	Edmund Towle Brown, Burlington	5108
99	Thomas Stephen Brown, Burlington	4639
72	Thomas Butler, Philadelphia, Pa.	3801
110	Daniel Leavens Cady, New York City, N. Y.	5091
82	Fred Taylor Caswell, Derby Line	4249
1	Edward Alonzo Chittenden, St. Albans	505
67	Byron Nathaniel Clark, Burlington	3388
23	Charles Allen Converse, Philadelphia, Pa.	2419
65	*John Heman Converse, Philadelphia, Pa.	3359
17	*Charles Dewey, Montpelier	2413
52	George Dewey, Washington, D. C.	2663
101	James French Dewey, Quechee	4648
102	Maurice William Dewey, Montpelier	4649
77	*William Tarbox Dewey, Montpelier	4000

104	William Henry Eldridge, Twin Falls, Idaho	4759
20	‡Jacob Gray Estey, Brattleboro	2416
19	*Julius Jacob Estey, Brattleboro	2415
34	Ira Hobart Evans, Austin, Texas	2430
71	Frank Henry Field, Scotia, N. Y.	3791
31	Benjamin Franklin Fifield, Montpelier	2427
6	*Truman Chittenden Fletcher, St. Johnsbury	733
103	Jerome Tabor Flint, Derby Line	4758
12	‡Charles Spooner Forbes, St. Albans	739
64	Israel Holmes Francisco, Rutland	
14	Austin Weld Fuller, No. Cambridge, Mass.	741
38	*Frederick Gay, Burlington	2434
109	Robert Harvey Gay, New York City, N. Y.	4941
111	Ceylon Lafayette Greene, Burlington	5092
78	Edward Everett Greenleaf, Huntsville, Ala.	4044
76	‡George Ernest Hack, Burlington	3911
69	Mervin Root Hack, New York City, N. Y.	3553
73	Thomas Henry Hack, Proctor	3886
50	Horace Stewart Haskell, Derby Line	2660
45	*Forest Henry Hathaway, Portland, Ore.	1042
79	Willard Carpenter Hazelton, Burlington	4045
63	Joseph Lawrence Hills, Burlington	3225
107	Thomas Lawrence Hills, Burlington	4929
75	Henry Dwight Holton, Brattleboro	3906
29	*James Clay Houghton, Montpelier	2425
68	Harry Stinson Howard, Burlington	3389
74	*Oliver Otis Howard, Burlington	3905
18	*John Erastus Hubbard, Montpelier	2414
113	Henry Clay Humphrey, Burlington	5131

21	Elias Lyman, Burlington	2417
108	Howard Lucius Martin, Burlington	4940
98	Henry Benjamin Meigs, Baltimore, Md.	4589
26	‡Charles Edmund Miner, Pasadena, Cal.	2422
4	Frederick Nash Morton, Philadelphia, Pa.	731
93	Charles Herrick Mower, Burlington	4471
5	Robert Noble, Burlington	732
13	†John Grant Norton, St. Albans	740
51	Carroll Smalley Page, Hyde Park	2661
62	Hamilton Sullivan Peck, Burlington	3224
2	Theodore Safford Peck, Burlington	729
100	Warren Peck, New Haven	4640
106	Thomas Reed Powell, Burlington	4904
53	‡Eben Putnam, Wellesley Farms, Mass.	2927
54	Ralph Wright Putnam, Putnamville	3397
55	Warren Edward Putnam, Bennington	3398
33	Albert Emore Richardson, Burlington	2429
39	Frederick Albert Richardson, N. Y. City	2446
41	*William Shields Roberts, Stamford, Conn.	2450
32	*Daniel Webster Robinson, Burlington	2428
46	*Julius William Russell, Burlington	2560
95	Charles William Scammon, Cleveland, O.	4473
96	Henry Bigelow Shaw, Burlington	4474
83	*Bradley Barlow Smalley, Burlington	4250
16	Edward Curtis Smith, St. Albans	2412
49	George Gregory Smith, Florence, Italy	2563
94	William Brunswick Curry Stickney, Bethel	4472
114	Humphrey Aubery Styles, Burlington	5132
22	‡Worthington Smith Telford, Duluth, Minn.	2418
44	Albert Tuttle, Fair Haven	2598
43	‡Charles Strain Van Patten, Burlington	2467

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In Memoriam

At a meeting of the Council of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, held January 19, 1914, the following Minute, reported by the Committee, was unanimously adopted and ordered to be placed upon the records of the Society, and copies thereof sent to its members and the family of the deceased, as a mark of appreciation of the life and work of our late fellow member,

Colonel Daniel Burns Dyer

Colonel Dyer was born at Plainfield, Ill., March 21, 1849, and died at Kansas City, Mo., December 22, 1912. He was the son of George Randolph Dyer, a native of Clarendon, Vt., and was admitted to membership in this Society, February 22, 1902, in right of descent from Capt. Roger Williams, of Providence, R. I., who was twice a Representative to England on colonial business; Captain in King Philip's War; Assistant, 1647-8; President, 1654-7; Commissioner, 1658-61; and Deputy, 1667.

His youth was spent in Joliet, Ill., where his parents had removed. When only fifteen years of age he joined his father and brother in the Union Army, in which he gallantly served until the close of the war. On his return home he at once entered upon his active and successful business life. From 1880-85 he was Indian agent at Quapaw and Darlington, I. T. Resigning his official position, which he had so acceptably filled, he resumed his business activity at Kansas City. In 1889 he went to Augusta, Ga., and became interested in the street railway system of that city and subsequently in its electric and gas plants. For fourteen years he was largely instrumental in developing the business interests of the city in whose future he had such undying faith. Warned by failing health, caused by his unwearied labors, he retired from active work eight years ago, and returned to his beautiful summer home, "Clarendon," on one of the bluffs of Kansas City. Here he devoted himself, as he had strength, to the increase of his large and valuable collection of Indian curios and works of art until his death. To Augusta he gave two beautiful parks and to Kansas City he left his art collection as a nucleus for a museum.

Colonel Dyer was to an eminent degree a broad-minded, judicious, industrious, and resourceful man; one who was loved and respected by people in all the walks of life; a man of large heart, of hopeful spirit, a helpful friend. In his western home and work he was known as a constructive pioneer. While he knew the hardships and the thrill of

Indian experience and the rough work of the frontiersman, he never forgot the chivalry and traditional courtliness of a true Georgian, the gentle thoughtfulness of the true gentleman. No finer tribute can be paid to him than the statement that those who knew him best, loved him most. A loyal, generous, lovable man and fellow member, we mourn his loss.

CHARLES E. ALLEN,
BYRON N. CLARK,
HARVEY R. KINGSLEY,
Committee.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Burlington, February 24, 1914.

*To the Officers and Members of the Society of Colonial Wars
in the State of Vermont,*

GENTLEMEN:—

I have the honor to present herewith my tenth annual report as your Secretary, and while it does not indicate any special activity it does show life and progress.

During the year, seven meetings of the Council have been held, in carrying on the business of the Society. It was by the direction of the Council that the new rug for the society room was purchased.

We have received eight new members during the year as follows:—

Howard Lucius Martin, of Burlington.

Robert Harvey Gay, of New York City.

Daniel Leavens Cady, of New York City.

Ceylon Lafayette Greene, of Burlington.

Edmund Towle Brown, of Burlington.

Henry Clay Humphrey, of Burlington.

William Jerome Humphrey, of Burlington.

Humphrey Aubery Styles, of Burlington.

We have lost one member by death—Daniel Burns Dyer, of Augusta, Georgia—who died December 22, 1912, but his death was not reported to us until recently. The present membership record is as follows:—total number of names on the list, 115; lost by death, 22; by resignation, 7; by being dropped for non-payment of dues, 1; leaving the present number of members 85, being a gain of 7 over last year.

Life certificates have been granted to Robert Harvey Gay,
Burlington, Vermont.

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HALL
OF THE
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF VERMONT

THIS ROOM and the Office directly opposite, were the Headquarters of the Board of Enrollment of the First District of the State of Vermont, during the trying days of the

CIVIL WAR.

Of this Board Captain Rolla Gleason was President, Elisha White, Commissioner, and Dr. J. L. Chandler, Surgeon.

Over ten per cent. of the population of the State in 1860 were Soldiers in the Rebellion; and in proportion to population more sons of Vermont fell in battle, and more gave their lives to the cause of the Union than of any other Northern State.

Of these Green Mountain Men it has been truly said—"Their bayonets were thinking bayonets; the courage of these men was manly, because its underlying principle was devotion to duty, and their service was patriotic."

THIS ROOM

was also occupied in 1898 by the present Deputy-Governor-General of this Society,—Brig.-Gen. S. P. Jocelyn, then Major U. S. A.,—who was Chief Mustering-in-Officer of the State of Vermont during the

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

It is therefore fit and proper that the memories and events associated with

THIS ROOM

should be perpetuated by this Society whose duty is to remember and cultivate respect and reverence for the public services of our

ALASKA, OUR BELATED COLONY.

By BRIG.-GEN. STEPHEN PERRY JOCELYN.

Read at the Annual Court, Feb. 24, 1914.

Alaska, of course, was never a colony in the exact sense of that term as known to this Society. For 100 years, practically, after the successful founding of English settlements along the Atlantic seaboard of North America, the vast north-western peninsula of the continent and adjacent islands that later were to become a possession of Russia, remained unvisited and unknown to European geographers. Vitus Behring first sailed the sea and discovered the strait that bears his name, in 1728. He was a Danish navigator in the Russian service and continued his explorations of the coast and islands in 1741, the first permanent settlement being made at Three Saints, on Kodiak Island in 1784. A visit to these coasts and waters, by Captain Cook, the English explorer, in 1776, appears to have hastened the steps of Russia towards definitely occupying and holding the territory. The famous Alexander Baronoff was soon made governor of the colony. On the island bearing his name he founded, in 1799, the town of Sitka, began an important trade with the natives, which was later extended to China and the Atlantic ports of the United States. Indeed, for many years, nearly down to the time of the gold discovery in California, Sitka outranked San Francisco as the industrial capital of the Pacific coast. The indolent rancheros of the south bought their plowshares, hoes, and hatchets from the more enterprising workmen of the far north.

From the shipyards of Sitka went forth the first steam vessels built on the Pacific, and the bells which were to chime

the rough clothing that came from that trade center, while the salt fish he ate and the lumber with which to build the first sluice boxes were also the product of far-away Alaska, carried in Sitkan-built vessels, manned by Sitka sailors.

But sturdy Baronoff and the succeeding military governors were not captains of industry. Vast sums were squandered in impracticable commercial experiments, and upon the immediate and wonderful development of California the trade of Sitka languished to near the vanishing point, soon leaving the taking of fish and furs the only occupation of the Alaskans.

It is well known that from first to last the revenues of its American possession failed to meet the expenses of administration, and Russia was only too anxious to be rid of it, and thus it came to pass, through the good will of that friendly monarchy and the far-sightedness of Secretary Seward, that this eleventh hour colony, if so it may be called, joined in closer family relationship its older American cousins, albeit the latter, even while baby Alaska was still in nurse's arms, were attaining the dignity of independent States.

Congress was tardy in providing any sort of civil government for the newly acquired territory, leaving its administrative control almost exclusively with the War Department for a decade or more. It thus fell to the writer's lot to gain a limited personal experience of Alaska as early as forty years ago. For the most part of the period, 1874 to 1876, he was in command of one of the two military stations, maintained for the good order and police of the vast and hardly accessible region then but little known. Some twenty years later, in the course of military instruction routine, he prepared and read before the lyceum at one of our army posts the following "Alaskan Notes." The paper is hesitatingly offered as merely the writer's impressions, at that period, of conditions in what for lack of a better term

ALASKAN NOTES.

BY CAPTAIN S. P. JOCELYN, 21ST U. S. INFANTRY.

The subject of this paper, being an expression in brief of some considerations upon our picturesque northwestern province as a possible field for operations of a military or naval character, the attention is first naturally drawn to note the contrasting changes wrought in the map of the United States by the Alaskan purchase in 1867. It extended the limit of our northern boundary from the 49th to the 71st parallel and gave us territorial expansion westward by sixty degrees of longitude, or one-sixth of the circumference of the globe.

Exclusive of minor indentations and the smaller islands, it added over four thousand miles of coast line, which, it may be incidentally remarked, is about equal to all other seacoast lines of the United States. It gave us St. Elias, the highest mountain in North America, and it gave us the magnificent River Yukon, navigable in summer for light-draught steamers for fifteen hundred miles. It added six hundred thousand square miles to the public domain (at the nominal cost of two cents per acre), an area equal to the original thirteen States of the Union, and transferred the country's geographical centre northwestward from the Mississippi Valley to Puget Sound.

Alaska comprises the whole of the North American continent west of longitude 141° west, to Behring Strait; all of the coast islands north of and including Prince of Wales Island in latitude 54.40° north; the entire group of the Aleutians which stretch westward from the end of the Alaskan Peninsula, and a long narrow strip of the mainland between the British possessions and the Pacific Ocean. It has an extreme length north and south of eleven hundred miles and an extreme breadth of eight

point in America inhabited by the white man, is greater than to the city of Panama.

The popular idea that Alaska is an inhospitable land of perpetual snow and ice is founded upon a misapprehension, in some degree, of the actual facts. It is true that the more northerly coast and the interior districts generally have a climate of extreme severity, but in the Peninsula and the Aleutian Islands and on the southwest coast no such degree of cold as is common in Maine or Dakota is recorded. The warm ocean current, flowing northward along the coast of Japan, is broken and deflected by the Aleutian chain of islands, a part passing into Behring Sea and through the strait, while the main volume bends easterly and southward along the American coast.

When the mild, humid atmosphere that accompanies this ocean stream meets the frost-laden winds from off the snowy peaks of the Alaskan coast range a precipitation ensues that is elsewhere on the globe equalled only where similar conditions exist. Ninety-five inches of rainfall in a single year at Sitka is shown by the meteorological records, with only seventy days out of the three hundred and sixty-five that it did not either snow or rain or both. The average of many years' observations is an annual precipitation of eighty-three inches, or nearly seven feet. Naturally incident to such climatic conditions, forests clothe the valleys and mountain sides of the Alexander Archipelago and the mainland adjacent, and are found at intervals throughout the territory northward to the valley of the Yukon. A little beyond this line timber growth practically ceases, and none is found on the Aleutian Islands.

The mean winter temperature of the insular and coast region south of the Peninsula is 33° Fahrenheit, warmer than

the shore line stretching out in either direction toward the south-east and the southwest, ending in the former at Dixon Inlet, and in the latter sweeping off and breaking into mountainous islands as it continues its course towards Kamchatka. It is a most exceedingly rough and uncouth country, this part of it, the shore line being broken into fragments, with small and great islands guarding the labyrinth of channels, bays, sounds, and inlets that line the mainland. Back of these rise abruptly vast and rugged mountains, the two great continental chains coming together here as if in final struggle for the mastery. The coast range along the Pacific shore of Alaska attains an elevation in places of eight or nine thousand feet, lying for most part under perpetual snow, with here and there glistening white peaks fourteen or sixteen thousand feet above the sea. And the ruggedness of this Sitkan or southern seaboard, the thirty miles strip, as it is sometimes called, with the Alexander Archipelago, continues as we pass on to the Alaskan mountains and the Aleutian Archipelago."

"It is in the Alaskan Range that nature assumes the heroic—that the last battle of the mountains appears to have been fought. The din of it has as yet hardly passed away; the great peaks of the range stand there proudly triumphant but still angry; grumbling, smoking, and spitting fire, they gaze upon their fallen foes of the archipelago, giants like themselves, though now submerged, sunken in the sea, if not indeed hurled thence by their victorious rivals. These great towering volcanic peaks and the quailing islands are superb beyond description, filling the breast of the beholder with awe. And the ground about, though cold enough upon the surface, steams and sweats in sympathy, manifesting its internal warmth in geysers and hot springs, while from the depths of the sea sometimes belches forth fire (if certain navigators may be believed) and the sky blazes with northern lights."

Along this ragged fringe of seaboard are dotted the sites of the several military posts established since American con-

Stickeen River; then the post of Sitka, picturesquely nestled on Baronoff Island at the head of Sitka Sound 'neath the shadows of towering Edgecombe and Verstova. Further northward and westward was Fort Kenai on the south shore of Cook's Inlet. Although this post was situated in the high latitude of about 61° north, the meteorological conditions there gave more sunshine and a brighter and more attractive climate generally than was had by the garrisons to the south of it. The bend of the crescent is now southwesterly and brings us to St. Paul on Kodiak Island. Here were the earlier headquarters of Russian authority in Alaska before its removal to Sitka in 1799. The military establishment we placed at this point was the one farthest west and completed the semicircle of American military positions undertaken with a view to permanency, although in the interests of commerce and with especial reference to the fur seal industry, we maintained detachments temporarily in the Aleutian and Pribilof group of islands, pending the assumption of supreme control of the seal fisheries by agents of the Treasury Department under special acts of Congress.

About fifteen years ago, but not until after the United States had possessed the territory for more than ten years, Congress reluctantly consented to grant a simple form of civil government for our distant province. It has now a governor appointed by the President, as are the governors of other territories, and courts are provided before which ordinary complaints may be heard. This skeleton representation of the majesty of the American law is reenforced by the presence of a vessel of the navy, while the treasury officials on the seal islands and elsewhere are upheld in *their* special functions by one or more cutters of the Revenue Marine Service, assigned to summer cruising in Alaskan waters.

But the brunt and credit, if any, of the first hard knocks

the United States to receive it, and when, acting in corresponding capacity for his government, Captain Pestchourof, with brief declaration, ordered the Russian standard hauled down it fell at the feet of a company of the Ninth Infantry drawn up within the castle grounds of the governor's residence. General Rousseau's reply of acceptance was equally brief, courteous, and soldierly, the Stars and Stripes were run up, both flags were saluted by the troops and by the batteries of the men-of-war in the harbor, and the little garrison stood upon the soil of the United States.

Alaska was at once constituted a military department, with Gen. Jeff. C. Davis in command, and companies of the Second Artillery, then in California, were assigned to the various posts. The regiments that subsequently furnished companies for these distant stations were the 4th Artillery, 21st and 23rd Infantry, it thus appearing that five regiments of the army, and no more, have had Alaskan service. The duty was far from being mere holiday work. Largely by labor of the troops, barracks, quarters, and storehouses had to be constructed outright or the old Russian buildings repaired and remodeled to make them rain-proof and habitable. Communication between the posts was impossible by land; thus doubly eventful became the monthly visit of the mail steamer with letter bag and supplies. And there was always the spice of hazard in sailing these imperfectly surveyed northern waters. The Army Register for 1874 contains this final record of Major John S. Walker, Paymaster, and 1st Lieutenant Henry C. Dodge, 2d Artillery:—"Lost at sea on voyage from Sitka, Alaska, by wreck of steamer George S. Wright, January 27, 1873." The date given is mere conjecture; the Wright, returning from the north, sailed from Cape Kygani in a blinding snow storm on Christmas Day, 1873, and was never afterwards seen or heard from, except that about a year later bits of wreckage, including the steamer's name board, together

San Francisco for station at Sitka, was wrecked in the Gulf of Georgia, and, although in imminent peril, escaped with loss of baggage only through the good fortune of a calm sea. The incident of the loss of the U. S. Steamer *Saranac* on her northward voyage in Seymour Narrows at the north end of Vancouver's Island is historical, and well illustrates the bold abruptness of the northwest coast. With a hole in her bottom and unmanageable in the seething tidal current, the ship's prow swung to the mainland shore, where a stout hawser was made fast to a tree. As the vessel filled she literally stood on end, until finally the hawser parted and she went down, lost to sight in many fathoms of water.

The temper of the native races of Alaska, as shown by the historical records of one hundred and fifty years, may be said to be no worse and is probably not better than we find displayed by other aboriginal peoples on the continent. During the seventy years of autocratic control by the Russian American Company, whose governor was often a naval officer, and possessed, under the company's royal charter, supreme military and magisterial powers, the subjection of the natives was generally accomplished to a reasonable degree. Occasionally, however, the tables were turned, and, to use a familiar simile, "the tail wagged the dog." On the 18th of June, 1802, the *Kalosh* in the neighborhood of Sitka, smarting under real or imaginary wrongs, attacked and carried the company's principal fort and depot of supplies, massacring the entire garrison, destroying stockade and buildings, and appropriating to their own uses the hoard of furs and European merchandise. The assault was admirably conceived and executed. A land and marine force was utilized, the latter having been silently assembled under cover of darkness, and held concealed among the numerous islands of the harbor. Up to the moment of attack there was nothing unusual to be observed by Google

Baronoff, was absent from Sitka at the time of the massacre, or there might have been still longer delay in restoring Russian supremacy in that quarter of Alaska. As it was, the Indians strengthened the position and held it for two years, and when subsequently retaken by Baronoff, with deserved punishment of the natives, he had the assistance of four armed vessels. So recently as 1855 the Sitkan Kalosh again attempted to capture the fort, but were repulsed with the loss of one hundred warriors, the present castle, which dates from the reoccupation in 1804, proving too strong for them.

Like other ignorant and superstitious Indians, those of Alaska are extremely egotistical and sensitive. An example of this distinguishing trait occurred in 1851, when active search was being prosecuted to learn the fate of Sir John Franklin and his party. Lieutenant Barnard, an English naval officer on board the *Enterprise*, then in Alaskan waters, had proceeded to Nulato on the Yukon, some miles inland, to investigate the truth of certain rumors as to the murder of a party of his countrymen, thinking they might be of the Franklin party, and in his blunt English fashion casually announced that he intended to send for the chief of the Koyukons, named Larion, who was then holding festival at his village a few miles distant. Larion was a chief of importance and not accustomed to be sent for. When the Russians desired to see him they respectfully requested the honor of his presence. His ire was thoroughly roused at the imagined insult, a council was called and Larion swore that the salmon should have blood to drink before they went back to sea. It is presumed they did, for poor Barnard and the unsuspecting Russian traders whose guest he was, were massacred to a man at daybreak the next morning.

The historical incidents touched upon seem to me to demonstrate that we have on our hands in Alaska native races whose subjection to the methods and usages of civilization may, and

Departments, we had and are having premonitions of the evil that is merely latent. Early in his command of the territory General Davis had occasion to summarily punish a refractory coast tribe for harboring and refusing to surrender certain of its members guilty of flagrant and unprovoked murder of white citizens. By means of an improvised floating battery the hostile village, built of substantial houses near the water's edge, as is the universal custom, was shelled and effectually destroyed. So recently as 1880, for a similar offense by a neighboring band of the same coast family of natives, Captain Merriman, of the navy, adopted the same method of warfare, with like beneficial and decisive results.

But the more serious phase of the Alaskan Indian question seems likely to present itself and become coincident with the increase in population that will attend the fuller development of the industries and natural resources of the country. It is not the province of this paper to discuss the bounty of nature in these resources, but the vast timber belts of Alaska, her inexhaustible food fisheries, and the hidden mineral treasures of her mountains are certain, in the ordinary course of material development and progress, to attract to fields of industry so inviting no inconsiderable population. If I am not mistaken the largest stamp mill on the American continent for the reduction of gold bearing quartz is now in successful operation on Douglas Island, near the town of Juneau. The salmon product of Alaska already begins to rival the pack of the Columbia and Frazer Rivers, and if her cod banks and timber are, for the time being, neglected, it is because the nearer lumber regions of Puget Sound and British Columbia are not yet exhausted, and because the cod fisheries of the Atlantic have thus far (though not without much international wrangling) proved equal to the world's demand for consumption.

While it is thus seen that the Indian question is not yet to

*image
not
available*

GOVE'S REBELLION.

By LUTHER ATWOOD.

Notes by BYRON N. CLARK.

Read at the Annual Court, Feb. 24, 1914.

Gove's Rebellion was an event in the history of New Hampshire of more importance than most historians have given it, and indeed it was the beginning of the great struggle for freedom from the tyranny of kings. Edward Gove was the first man to lead in open resistance to the tyranny of Royal rulers in New Hampshire, and the first to suffer punishment for his adherence to the principles of liberty.

Because he was the ancestor on whose record I became a member of this Society, the following paper, written by Luther Atwood, of Lynn, Mass., who is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Massachusetts, is of especial interest to me, and I have taken the liberty to add this brief introduction and several notes.

In the town of Saugus, Mass., set into the face of a towering granite cliff, is a tablet of bronze on which is engraved the following legend:—

APPLETON'S PULPIT.

In September 1687 from
this rock Tradition
Asserts that Resisting
the Tyranny of Sir Edmund
Andros, Major Samuel
Appleton of Ipswich, Spoke

This memorial is interesting to us as members of a patriotic society since it marks *almost* the beginning of that great movement to secure, untrammelled by the whim of despot, the rights of man and the enjoyment of human liberty which culminated, after a full century of sacrifice, privation, and suffering, in the Revolution, which won for a sturdy and noble people, fighting against tremendous odds, their independence for all time.

The subject of the paper which I present to you antedates by over four years the event alluded to in the inscription of Appleton's Pulpit, and is peculiarly interesting to me since six of the twelve participants were relatives either of my wife or of myself. The occurrence is known in history as Gove's Rebellion, and it took place in the towns of Exeter and Hampton, N. H., Jan. 27, 1682-3.

On that day Edward Gove and his son, John, together with William Healey, of Hampton, appeared in Exeter, from which town, being joined by Robert, John, and Joseph Wadleigh, Thomas Rollins, Mark Baker, Edward Smith, John Young, and Nathaniel Ladd, who acted as trumpeter, they suddenly departed for Hampton, heralded by the flare of trumpets, and forming as imposing a cavalcade as their numbers would permit, all mounted and armed with guns, pistols, and swords. At Hampton they were all (with the exception of the trumpeter who made his escape) arrested by the militia of the town, acting under the orders of Governor Cranfield, who was himself at that moment just mounting his own steed to lead a troop of horse to put down the insurrection. Gove and his associates having been arrested, the governor sent a strong body of cavalry to convey

were brought into court for examination.* Edward Gove was the first to be interrogated. He did not deny what he had lately said and done. He admitted that "he did sound, or cause to be sounded, the trumpet, being his own; and did draw his sword, because his own." He further declared "The governor is no judge of this court, but a pretended one, and a traitor to the King and his authority." The examination of the other prisoners drew out but little incriminating evidence except that they were in Gove's company, yet they were all recommitted, manacled, to the prison on Great Island. On Monday, Feb. 5, but little over a week after their apprehension, a special court was convened at Portsmouth to try the prisoners on the charge of High Treason according to the presentment of a specially empaneled, and doubtless prejudiced, grand jury. Thereupon a petit jury, composed of the freeholders of the province, was drawn for the trial of the defendants, who severally pleaded not guilty. Their cases were tried with what is termed "independent haste" and apparently without any counsel. Governor Cranfield was evidently impressed with the extreme seriousness of the affair, and Randolph, his pliant tool, affirmed that: "This rising was made unexpectedly to the party on the 27th day of January," and he asserted that "many considerable persons, to whose houses Gove either went in person or sent, calling upon them to come out and stand up for their liberties—would have joined them had he (Randolph) not discovered his (Gove's) designs or appeared in arms at that time." I shall quote two of the depositions presented to the jury. One Richard Martyn, of Portsmouth, affirmed that Edward Gove was at his house on Thursday, Jan. 25, and that he said "he was on a design" and added: "We have swords by our sides as well as others, and we will see things mended before we lay them down." He said "he was going to Dover and would be heard from in three or four days." One Reuben Hall,

who asked, "what was the matter with him?" he said "Matter enough; we men of Hampton have had a Town Meeting, and we are resolved as one man that these things shall not be carried on as they are like to be; we all have our guns ready to stand upon our guard; and I have been resolved to do the same. I have my sword by my side and have brought my carbine also with me. * * * The Governor has stretched his commission." At the trial, Edward Gove alone was adjudged guilty of treason; the others, with the exception of Edward Smith and John Young (who were not indicted but simply complained of as "associated with Gove"), were found guilty of lesser offences, and set at liberty on giving securities to keep the peace. One of the defendants, however, evidently no more guilty than the others, Joseph Wadleigh (probably out of spite to his father, Robert Wadleigh, of Exeter, a member of the Council which Cranfield had deposed, and whom he thoroughly hated because the councilor so consistently opposed his schemes, later a judge of the Superior Court, and perhaps the most influential man in the province of New Hampshire), was committed to the prison at Portsmouth, where, after a year's confinement, he died. The sentence against Edward Gove was:—"That he should be carried back to the place from whence he came, and from thence be drawn to the place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck and cut down alive, and that his entails be taken out and burned before his face, and his head cut off, and his body divided into four quarters, and his head and quarters disposed of at the King's pleasure."* Notwithstanding the desire of Cranfield, this most barbarous and revolting decree was not put into execution. Probably, through the intervention of the Council and at the

in the ship "Richard" in February, 1683, and for three years imprisoned in the Tower of London.*

*Finally through the aid of Lord Randolph and the Earl of Clarendon, who was the father-in-law of James II., he received a full pardon and returned to his family. The original pardon, issued by the Roman Catholic King, James II., in 1685, is still in the possession of the family, and reads as follows:—

JAMES R.

Whereas Edward Gove was neare three years since apprehended, tried and condemned for High Treason in Our Colony of New England in America, and in June 1683 was committed Prisoner to the Tower of London

We have thought fit hereby to signify Our Will and Pleasure to you, that you cause him the same Edward Gove to be inserted in the next Generall Pardon that shall come out for the poor Convicts of Newgate without any condition of transportation, he giving such Security for his good behaviour, as you shall think requisite. And for so doing this shall be your Warrant

Given at Our Court at Windsor the 14th day of September 1685 in the first yeare of Our Reigne

By his Majesty's Command

SUNDERLAND

*To Our Trusty & Well
Beloved the Recorder of
Our City of London and
all others whom it
may concerne*

Edward Gove to be inserted in ye Generall Pardon

Evidently my ancestor was not afraid to ask for what he wanted, for not long after he petitioned for the return of his estate, with the happy outcome shown by the following:—

[The King's Seal]

At the Court at Whitehall
the 9th of April, 1686

Present

The Kings most Excellent Majesty
in Council.

Upon reading the Petition of Edward Gove setting forth that his maty was graciously pleased to order the Petr should be released from his imprisonment in the Tower and that he should be inserted in the next Pardon of the Convicts in Newgate But in Regard the said Petition as he is informed will not issue till Michaelmas next, and for that his family beyond the sea are in a necessitous condition, he humbly prays his maty to signify to the Government of New England His said Gracious Pardon and that he may be restored to his Estate and Condition.

In Case made this 10th day of April 1686 to order that

This in brief is the story of the so-called Gove's Rebellion, an event which it seems to me, has neither been done justice by the historian nor accorded its proper position of correlation with the other events in that long series of acts of resistance and opposition to the encroachment and tyranny of the Crown of England. As a display of numerical force it must appear today, as it undoubtedly did at the time of its occurrence, rather ridiculous. Then again the quickness and ease with which the insurrection was "nipped in the bud" may make it seem to the unthinking as altogether a fiasco. There is to my mind, however, no justification in regarding it in the wholly trivial, unfair, and unworthy spirit in which Governor Bell, in his "History of Exeter," alludes to it. That author makes the statement that "Edward Gove, of Hampton, who had been a member of the Assembly dissolved by Cranfield, distracted by indignation and heated by strong drink, attempted to raise the standard of revolt." He declares the "idea of forcible resistance" to be simply the emanation of "some unbalanced minds," and asserts that this "hare-brained project never could have endangered the government for a moment, but Cranfield chose to regard it in the most serious light." Dow, also, in his "History of Hampton," while not so sarcastic as Bell, evidently regards the occurrence as of no great importance in itself but as simply an incident in the annals of the town.

It is proper at this time, therefore, to consider some of the strictures which Bell makes in regard to the affair, and also to look into the character and subsequent careers of the "unbalanced minds" who entertained the "hare-brained project."

First let us examine the statement of Bell that Edward

to Portsmouth and to Dover, would seem effectually to dispose of the charge that he was drunk, or that his mind was in the least "unbalanced." Even if he did at the last moment "to screw up his courage" take a little of the "good old New England beverage," I fail to see how such an action would seriously damage his reputation as a man, particularly as we all know that in the early days of our colonial history rum and religion were not altogether divorced.

The history of each man who played a part in this event which we are considering is not known to us, but it may not be out of place here to present what is known concerning them. Edward Gove himself, as Randolph asserted, "was a person of considerable property and somewhat popular, a leading man and a great stickler in the late proceedings of the Assembly." He was one of the selectmen of Hampton, in 1682 and 1688; moderator in 1689; a deputy to the Assembly of the Province for four sessions in 1680, and for two sessions in 1682. In 1681 he was elected by his townsmen a member of one of the two boards of "Lot-layers," comprising four of the most reputable and efficient men of the town of Hampton, "to draw up and prepare a statement of the case and to assert the rights of the inhabitants to their lands and present the same to the Council at their next meeting." When he had returned to his home after his imprisonment in the Tower of London he had not altogether lost caste with his fellow townsmen, for, as I have before stated, he was elected in different years moderator and selectman, and in 1691 was recommissioned one of three military officers of Hampton and as Lieutenant served in King William's War, from 1689 to 1698. Edward Gove was still further honored by being chosen one of the six commissioners from Hampton "to meet with similarly

sonnel this assembly will compare favorably with the Continental Congresses of the next century in the character and standing of its members, and membership in it must be regarded as a distinction of the highest rank. This convention, which we must regard as the earliest attempt on the part of the colonists toward cooperation or consolidation, unfortunately failed to accomplish the good which its promoters had anticipated, because of the jealousies of the delegates of the different towns, and the fear that their own towns might lose some of their rights.

Edward Gove's son, John Gove, must at least be considered a responsible person, as he was eight times, between 1698 and 1712, chosen a selectman of Hampton, and he is recorded as one of the brave men who comprised the garrison at Fort William and Mary, at Portsmouth, during Queen Anne's War, 1702-13.

The three Wadleigh brothers, John, Robert, and Joseph, were certainly worthy sons of a most noble sire, the elder Robert Wadleigh, who, during his long and useful life, filled with credit almost every office within the gift of the freemen of the Province of New Hampshire, and was generally regarded as its most eminent citizen. John was for many years a selectman of Exeter, and served as captain in King William's and other Indian wars. Robert married, in 1696, a daughter of Captain Philip Nelson, of Rowley, whose wife was a grand-daughter of Percival Lowell, a merchant, of Newbury, and his marriage affinities with the Nelsons, Dummers, and Lowells, coupled with his own useful and pious life, certainly does not mark him as of "unbalanced mind." The third, Joseph, as we have noted, died after a year's imprisonment at Portsmouth, a martyr to the revengeful spite of Cranfield.

Edward Smith, another of the party, seems to have been

He is furthermore found in that same year recorded as a member of the First Church of Exeter.

Two of the other associates of Gove, Thomas Rollins and John Young, are found enlisted in 1695 in the company of Captain Kingley Hall, of Exeter, which rendered service against the Indians in King William's War. It is interesting also to note that in 1671 John Young was designated as one "to run the line between Exeter falls and Lamprey River falls." June 9, 1697, he was ambushed and killed by the savages.

Still another member, Nathaniel Ladd, the trumpeter, himself of a most eminent New Hampshire family, and whose wife, Elizabeth Gilman, was related by birth to a family which has been noted for the number of governors, military officers, and representative men which it has produced, took part in King William's War, and, Aug. 11, 1791, received his death wound while fighting against the Indians at Maquoit.

I have already given enough to show the personnel of the gallant little band, that in Jan., 1682-3, took part in an event which must be considered as not at all discreditable to those concerned, nor scoffed at as the action of an isolated few, who, under the influence of fancied personal grievances, resorted to force to right their wrongs. Gove's Rebellion, unimportant though it may have been in its direct and immediate effects, must certainly be assigned to its proper place as the *very first* of the important and far-reaching measures of forcible opposition to English oppression which our colonial history reveals, and it must take its rank in dignity and importance with the measure of resistance to the enforcement of the Stamp Act, and the conduct of the Boston Tea Party. What gives to any action importance and dignity, as measured by the standards of this world, is success, and in this element the efforts of Gove and his associates were certainly lacking. It seems very probable that had Edward Gove been less impatient, and had he waited longer for his plans to mature, the

the Province of New Hampshire, did hold a town meeting to consider their grievances, and it seemed very probable, as Gove stated at Dover, that they did "resolve as one man that these things shall not be carried on as they are like to be." But, as so often happens in this world, when the crucial moment arrives the less hardy spirits "back down," and the more venturesome, who believe in action as well as words and who have the courage of their convictions, have to bear alone the brunt of the odium and the retribution which follow from their efforts for the common weal. If forcible resistance to oppression in 1765, 1773, and 1775, is to be applauded and approved, it is certainly not fair nor worthy to disparage and to condemn the same conduct, particularly when it arises from the same motives, in 1683.

Having thus far dwelt upon the historical facts which directly pertain to the subject which we are considering, let us now devote our attention to a consideration of the causes which led up to this insurrection and also to the effects which it in time produced. It must be remembered that for some 36 or 37 years (that is to say after 1643) the four New Hampshire settlements at Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter, and Hampton had been under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, these towns together with Haverhill and Salisbury comprising the old county of Norfolk. On Sept. 18, 1679, by royal decree, Massachusetts was "restrained from exercising jurisdiction over the towns of Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter, and Hampton and all other lands extending from 3 miles to the northward of the Merrimac River or any part thereof unto the province of Maine." On Jan. 1, 1680, New Hampshire was made a royal province with a governor and six councillors to be appointed by the Crown. This new province had been created principally for the benefit of Robert Mason, who, toward the close of the year 1680, came over from England with a writ of mandamus from the King, Charles II., (who in 1660 by a report of his attorney-general had decided

Mason's visit at this time was to take legal possession of his estate to which, as lord proprietor, he believed he was entitled.

He hoped that the inhabitants of the province would consent to take out from him new leases for the houses and lands of which they were then seized, according to the conditions required by the King, and from the fees which he expected to exact for these new leases he hoped to gain great wealth. Much to his disappointment and chagrin the people would not consider the legality and justice of his claims, and with few exceptions absolutely refused to comply with his demands. Irritated by his ill success he tried intimidation, and in some cases forbade the inhabitants from cutting timber or fuel on their own lands, and even threatened to sell their estates. This arbitrary and senseless course simply confirmed the people in their determination to resist Mason's usurpations, and after about three months' sojourn in the province, irritated and baffled at every turn, he set sail for England, March 27, 1681.

On arriving in England, Mason began at once to play upon the cupidity and avarice of the King. He plainly saw from his experience in the province that under existing conditions his claims possessed no value, and therefore he undertook to bring about a change in its government. By agreeing to divide with the Throne itself the spoils and emoluments which might be wrung from the province, the King allowed Mason to make his own choice of governor and invested him with most unusual and arbitrary powers. Edward Cranfield, for a valuable consideration, agreed to act as his tool, and, armed with his commission as governor, landed at Portsmouth, Oct. 4, 1682.

We are now introduced to a character who was probably as thoroughly detested as any man whose name appears on the pages of American history, a very worthy predecessor to the hated Andros, and for his unscrupulousness, avarice, and arrogant disregard for the rights of the colonists easily the peer of

the first acts of the Assembly was to vote the Governor 250 pounds, hoping by this gratuity to draw him away from Mason and therefore to make him more favorable to the interests of the colonists. This questionable and impolitic attempt to curry favor with Cranfield utterly failed, and before many days had passed a most decided antagonism and lack of harmony between the Governor and the Assembly and the Council were apparent. Owing to the refusal of the Assembly to pass a measure which the Governor had recommended, and because of his unwillingness to sign certain bills which it had passed, Cranfield, out of spite, dissolved the Assembly. This action was universally considered a most flagrant abuse, and this was the immediate cause which led up to Gove's Rebellion.

It must not, however, be inferred that this demonstration stands out by itself at this time as the only instance of protest against the high-handed usurpations of Cranfield, or even as the only case of resort to forcible opposition. An epidemic of dissatisfaction with existing conditions, and a spirit of resistance to what the colonists had good reason to believe was an encroachment upon their neutral rights, very generally prevailed throughout the province. Scarcely two weeks after the close of the trial of Gove and his associates, Cranfield issued a proclamation which required the people to take out new leases of their lands and houses from Mason. This brought three prominent Dover men into opposition with Mason and Cranfield, and fanned into renewed energy the smouldering embers of "resistance to outraged liberties." Mason's first suit was against Major Waldron, but he, seeing that the "jury was packed" against him, offered no defense, and the case went to the plaintiff. Thereupon Mason,

tency of the jury, they being all interested persons." All of the above objections were overruled and each case was decided in favor of Mason. Many estates were declared forfeited and put up for sale, but the power of even Mason and Cranfield could not force a purchaser, and the rightful owners as a general thing remained in possession of their estates.

Aside from these usurpations, Cranfield arrogated to himself the right to legislate without any Assembly (a body which constituted a part of the authorized machinery of government). He also interfered with the rights of the towns by forbidding the constables to collect any of the town or parish revenues until they had settled with his own appointed treasurer for the province tax which he had levied.

He also issued a proclamation, March 3, 1682-3, "That ye Trustees or Overseers of the several respective Towns therein, or others, presume not to call any Public Meeting about any Town business, or on any pretense whatsoever Without leav first obtained from ye Justices of ye Peace of ye sd respective Towns upon just representation of ye necessaryness of such Town or Public meeting." The people, unwilling to submit without a struggle to such acts of oppression, determined to present before King Charles in person a statement of their grievances. For this purpose Nathaniel Weare, of Hampton, a man of recognized ability, prudence, and integrity was delegated to sail for England on the delicate and extremely hazardous and doubtful mission of securing for the people a redress for their wrongs. So cautiously were the preliminary arrangements carried out that their agent was appointed, the funds needed to defray his expenses raised, and Weare had arrived at Boston, ready to embark for England, before Cranfield was apprised of their action. So hurried for fear of being arrested by the Governor,

don. On his return from Boston, Vaughan was at once arrested by order of Cranfield and committed to prison at Portsmouth where, for nine months, he was held in confinement. Other men who attempted to carry out the task assigned to Vaughan were denied access to the public records and were thwarted by the Governor and his tools at every step, consequently Weare was unable for some time after his arrival at London to lay his case before the King. On account of the want of specific depositions he decided to prefer certain general charges against Cranfield as Governor. Thus in the course of several months his complaint was laid before the London Board of Trade, which transmitted to Governor Cranfield a copy of the allegations that he might prepare a defence, and at the same time directed him "to permit to the complaining colonists free access to the public records." As a result of this direction Mr. Weare in due time received from home the evidence desired, and once again presented his charges in a more specific form. On the 10th of March, 1685, he was granted a hearing before the Lords of Trade who reported to the King "that Cranfield had not pursued his instructions with regard to Mason's controversy, but, instead thereof, had caused courts to be held and titles to be decided with exorbitant costs; and that he had exceeded his power in regulating the value of coins." The report as rendered was accepted by the King in council.

To get the proper idea of the real nature of the grievances which the colonists were compelled to undergo at the hands of designing, tyrannical, and unscrupulous governors like Cranfield and his successor, Andros, it is necessary to keep in mind that the reason why these men accepted the office of Colonial Governor was because they supposed that it would prove to them highly remunerative.

They undoubtedly fancied that there would lie open to their

Scarcely did they reckon that the colonists, who had to struggle with a wild and forbidding soil to gain even a scanty subsistence, who had to experience the dreadful trials of manifold diseases to them hitherto unknown, who had to brave without adequate garments and protection the rigors of a New England winter, and above all, who had to face the ever imminent and dreaded attacks of their vastly outnumbering hordes of treacherous and merciless Indian neighbors, would have little wealth with which to gratify the avarice and lust of a governor's ambition.

When Cranfield, therefore, after his arrival in the colony, had come to understand the real condition of affairs, his good nature, if he ever had any, must have experienced a most decided shock. But unwilling to relinquish without a struggle his dreams of wealth and power, he must have, little by little, brought himself to undertake and sanction a course of arbitrary and unwarranted action which has made him so detested and which has caused the names of Cranfield and of Andros to stand unrivalled as the oppressors of a free people of their own blood.

The instructions, before alluded to, from the Lords of Trade, coming from such an authoritative source, could not fail to make some impression upon even Cranfield, and he must have felt deeply chagrined at the evident distrust of him entertained at home, as well as by the curtailment of his power. It will be remembered that the direct cause of Gove's Rebellion was the dissolution of the Assembly in December, 1682. For over a year thereafter Cranfield had endeavored to administer the government of the province without calling an assembly, but finally the need of money became so urgent that he issued writs for the election of new deputies. This Assembly convened Jan. 14, 1684, and before it was laid a bill of the governor's creation for raising revenue which had been already passed by the Council. This plan the Assembly after one day's deliberation decided

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incumbent on them to collect the taxes which he had authorized. In case of their refusal to serve in this disagreeable duty, a fine of ten pounds was imposed as a penalty in each case. In due course of time it became evident to Cranfield and his Council (most of whom were of his own creation) that the constables either could not or would not collect the odious tax.

Thomas Thurton, the provost-marshal of the province "was ordered to take charge of the collection both of the taxes and the fines." At Hampton and also at Exeter, Thurton and his deputy-marshal were resisted in the exercise of their duties by many citizens, some of whom followed the officers on horseback and were armed with clubs.

Even the Rev. Seaborn Cotton and many other prominent citizens of these two towns united in their resistance to the enforcement of the marshal's orders. On Dec. 29, 1684, Thurton went to Exeter to collect a fine of fifty shillings, levied against John Folsom for his neglect of duty as constable. He called on the way at the house of Edward Gilman, where Folsom appeared and informed the marshal that "if he dared come to his house and levy execution, he would meet him with a red hot spit and scalding water." He also added that "he did not value any warrant from the Governor, Council, or justice of the peace." Such language as this may certainly be considered revolutionary to say the least. "Two of Mr. Gilman's aunts were also at his house, the wives of John Gilman, the suspended councillor, and of Moses Gilman, his brother, and they gave Thurton to understand that they had kettles of boiling water ready to give him a warm reception if he should come to their houses to demand rates." Of these estimable ladies (who by the way were ancestral relatives of Governor Bell's step-children) he, in his "History of Exeter," remarks, "The glimpse that we get of the Exeter women of 200 years ago proves that they possessed a spirit worthy of the mothers of men who had to endure the

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BIOGRAPHIES.

The following biographies are of those members who have died since the publication of the Year Book of 1909. They have all been written by Charles Allen Converse, of Philadelphia, the Historian of the Society.

WILLIAM SHIELDS ROBERTS.

Rev. William Shields Roberts, D. D., died December 4, 1906. Some three years previously a first stroke of apoplexy did not prevent him from continuing his labors, but a second shock a few months later made it necessary that he should give up his work entirely. During the summer preceding his death he had visited Burlington and spent two months in his cottage at Thompson's Point, with Mrs. Roberts, and had left Burlington only a few weeks previous to his death for his daughter's home in Noroton, Conn., where he died.

The funeral service was held at the home of his son in Stamford, Conn., and the interment was at Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City.

He became a member of this Society March 18, 1898, through descent from Capt. William Brockway, Captain of the Fifth Company or Train Band of Lyme, Conn. He was the Chaplain of this Society from 1899 to 1903.

Dr. Roberts was born in New Carlisle, Ohio, April 1, 1845, and was the eldest of a family of nine children. His father was Rev. William S. Roberts, a Baptist clergyman. His mother's maiden name was Henrietta Skinner, daughter of Aaron and Alice (Brockway) Skinner.

During his freshman, sophomore, and junior collegiate years Dr. Roberts studied at Kalamazoo College and Michigan University. He then married and with his wife lived on a farm for a few years until an opportunity came to complete his studies, when Mr. and Mrs. Roberts went to Upper Alton, Ill., where at Shurtleff College he spent his senior collegiate year and three

years in the theological seminary. Upon graduation in 1875 he accepted a call to the Baptist Church in Janesville, Wis., and was ordained there July 18, 1875. After a three years' pastorate in Janesville, he was called to the Spruce Street Baptist Church in Philadelphia, Pa.

From Philadelphia he removed to Rockland, Maine, where he was pastor of the First Baptist Church from 1883 until 1891. During his pastorate in Rockland he suffered a bitter experience in the drowning of his eldest son, Charles, in Rockland Harbor, in his twenty-fourth year.

From Aug. 23, 1891, until Nov. 24, 1901, he was pastor of the First Baptist Church of Burlington, Vermont, which was the longest pastorate, with one exception, in the history of that church. After leaving Burlington he was pastor of the church in Deep River, Conn., for one and a half years.

On Nov. 26, 1865, in Battle Creek, Mich., he married Julia B. Sterling, whose cooperation and sympathetic helpfulness made no small part in his successful ministry. She was born in Three Rivers, Mich., and is the daughter of George Stowe and Martha (Backus) Sterling, who removed from Lima, N. Y., to Three Rivers, Mich., and thence to Battle Creek, Mich.

Dr. Roberts is survived by Mrs. Roberts and their two children, viz.: Anna, who married Dr. J. Waite Avery, of Noroton, Conn., and Harold S. Roberts, of Stamford, Conn. Dr. Avery is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Vermont, and formerly practised medicine at Proctor, Vermont. Dr. Roberts also had two grandchildren, Marion and Sterling, children of Dr. and Mrs. Avery.

Dr. Roberts attained considerable denominational prominence and was well known throughout New England. He

In speaking of his work in Rockland, Me., "*The Courier-Gazette*" of that city said that his pastorate there was a very successful one, that the church prospered during his ministry, that a particular fondness grew up between him and the people of his church, and that "he was a pastor of sweet and gentle nature, his mind abiding in high spiritual places and his heart given over to doing Christian work."

When Dr. Roberts announced his decision to terminate his pastorate in Burlington, it was a surprise to his congregation. It was their desire that he continue in the position which he had held so acceptably for so long a time, and he was requested to withdraw his resignation. He, however, thought best not to do so, and, at a meeting of the church, resolutions were adopted which included the following expression:—

"RESOLVED that we highly appreciate his great ability as a preacher of sound doctrine. His clear, fearless, and forcible presentation of the truth, his sympathy and love as a pastor, and his manifestations at all times of not only a deep concern for the spiritual welfare of the members of the church but also for the salvation of the impenitent in the community has endeared him to our hearts."

At the farewell reception tendered him by his congregation in Burlington members of nearly all the churches in the city were present, which fact was remarked by "*The Burlington Free Press*" as attesting that the influence of his Christian life had spread outside of the borders of his own particular field of work.

At a meeting of the Council of this Society, January 18, 1907, resolutions in memory of Dr. Roberts were adopted in which it was stated that during his long pastorate of eleven years in Burlington he had become personally known to many members of the Society as a man of strong convictions, high aims, and untiring devotion to the best interests of his church

EDWARD WELLS.

Edward Wells, of Burlington, Vermont, died at the Royal Palm Hotel, Miami, Florida, February 19, 1907. For several months previously he had been in poor health, and went from Burlington to Florida early in the winter accompanied by his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wells and Dr. J. D. Tanner. At the largely attended funeral service at the Unitarian Church, Burlington, on February 25, Stannard Post No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic, acted as guard of honor, and this Society was represented by Major-General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., Gen. Theodore S. Peck, Col. Heman W. Allen, and Robert Noble.

Mr. Wells became a member of this Society February 22, 1895, by right of descent from Capt. Nathaniel White, Senior, of Middletown, Conn. He was elected a Gentleman of the Council 1896-1900, re-elected in 1904, and was one of the Gentlemen of the Council at the time of his death.

Mr. Wells was also descended from Ensign Hugh Welles, Senior, of Wethersfield, Conn., who came to this country from Essex County, England, in 1635, and was one of the founders of Hartford, Conn.

Edward Wells was born in Waterbury, Vermont, October 30, 1835. His mother's maiden name was Eliza Carpenter, daughter of Judge Daniel Carpenter. His father, William Wellington Wells, graduated from the University of Vermont in 1824, studied law with Charles Adams in Burlington, and was a member of the Chittenden County Bar. Later, however, he relinquished the practice of law and became a successful manager of business enterprises in Waterbury, where he erected a tannery, owned a grist mill, and conducted a dry goods store. He

lion, enlisting as a private in the First Vermont Cavalry, September 9, 1861, was promoted to First Lieutenant, Captain, Major, Colonel, and Brigadier-General of Volunteers consecutively, and March 13, 1865, was made Major-General of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious service.

Edward Wells was educated in the public schools and at Bakersfield Academy. At the age of seventeen he was employed in a dry goods store in Montpelier, and spent two years in a similar position in Waterbury. He was then engaged for three years in his father's wholesale flour store in Waterbury. In 1857 he spent nine months in Kansas, but as that climate did not agree with his health, he returned to Vermont to resume clerical work in his father's store in Waterbury Center. On September 6, 1861, he joined the Union Army, enlisting in the Fifth Regiment Vermont Volunteers as a member of the band. Shortly after his enlistment, however, his business qualifications were found to be such that he was detailed as a clerk in the quartermaster's department, and in this position he served three years until the close of his term of enlistment. Upon his return home in 1864, his experience in the quartermaster's department and his capability secured for him a position in the office of Col. P. P. Pitkin, afterwards Quartermaster-General of Vermont. Having thus assisted in closing up the immense business of the Civil War, Mr. Wells was engaged until March, 1868, as principal clerk in the office of the State Treasurer, John A. Page.

In March, 1868, he became a member of the wholesale drug firm of Henry & Co., which had but recently transferred the seat of its business operations from Waterbury to Burlington. On July 1, 1868, the firm was changed to Wells, Richardson &

Mr. Wells was also identified with several other large enterprises, having served as president of the Burlington Trust Company, vice-president of the Burlington Cotton Mills, president of the Home for Aged Women, and trustee of the Fletcher Free Library Fund.

He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Algonquin Club, and the Ethan Allen Club.

A Republican in politics, he was in 1890 elected to represent the city of Burlington in the Legislature, and proved a most useful member of that body, serving upon the ways and means committee and the banking committee and as chairman of the latter.

Mr. Wells married, first, April 26, 1858, Martha Frances, daughter of Lucius Parmalee, of Waterbury. She died November 25, 1876, leaving a daughter, Anna Parmalee Wells, who was married June 12, 1901, to James Greenleaf Sykes, of New York City, and they have two daughters, Martha Greenleaf Sykes and Elizabeth Wells Sykes. Mr. Wells married, second, October 14, 1877, Effie E. Parmalee, a half-sister of the first Mrs. Wells.

Mr. Wells is survived by his wife, by one sister, Mrs. James W. Brock, of Montpelier, by his daughter, Mrs. Sykes, and by his three brothers Messrs. Charles, Henry, and Frederick H., of Burlington.

As stated in the resolutions adopted by this Society in memory of him, Mr. Wells was one whose own record brought honor to the Society, of a type who do honor to any community, a man of sterling worth as a patriot, citizen, and friend. He was eminently successful in business, and one of the most public spirited men in Burlington. To all objects which seemed to him worthy

GEORGE GRENVILLE BENEDICT.

George Grenville Benedict died in Camden, N. C., April 8, 1907. Accompanied by Mrs. Benedict he had been spending February and March in Florida, as had been his custom in later years. While in St. Augustine for a few days early in February he had suffered a severe attack of heart failure, and was on his way home when another attack resulted fatally.

The funeral was held in the College Street Congregational Church, Burlington, on the afternoon of April 11. The church was filled with friends from all walks of life, and at no funeral ever held in Burlington had there ever been a greater representation of societies and organizations from all parts of the State. Many places of business were closed, and Chittenden County Court took a recess. Employees of all departments of "*The Free Press*" establishment attended in a body, as did also the trustees and faculty of the University of Vermont, Stannard Post No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic, and members of the Sigma Phi Fraternity, and also representatives of this Society, the Vermont Society Sons of the American Revolution, the Vermont Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Vermont Commandery Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Medal of Honor Legion, the Vermont Historical Society, the Vermont Press Association, and the Directors of the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont.

Mr. Benedict was a charter member of this Society in right of descent from Lieutenant and Deputy Thomas Benedict, of Long Island, who came from Nottinghamshire, England,

and the standing of the Vermont society was much enhanced by his dignified and genial personality, his reputation as an author, and his ability as a public speaker.

He was born in Burlington, Vt., Dec. 10, 1826. His mother, Eliza Dewey, was a member of the family which gave Admiral Dewey to the nation. His father, George Wyllys Benedict, was for twenty-three years a professor in the University of Vermont. Of Colonel Benedict's three brothers, Judge Charles L. Benedict was for thirty-two years United States judge of the eastern district of New York, Robert D. Benedict has been the acknowledged leader of the admiralty bar of New York, and B. L. Benedict was for many years clerk of the United States circuit court in the eastern district of New York.

Mr. Benedict prepared for college in the academy in Burlington, graduated from the University of Vermont in 1847, and three years later received from the same institution the degree of Master of Arts. After leaving college he was a teacher in the Washington Institute in New York for about a year, and for three years following he was engaged in building and superintending the lines of the Vermont & Boston Telegraph Company, which was organized by his father and was the first telegraph line from Burlington to Boston by way of Montpelier, Vt., and Concord, N. H. Mr. Benedict was president of the Vermont & Boston Telegraph Company from 1860 to 1865.

In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Co. C, Twelfth Vermont Volunteers. In the January following he was promoted to a lieutenancy and was subsequently detailed as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Gen. George J. Stannard, commanding the Second Vermont Brigade. He rendered conspicuous service and received a Medal of Honor, awarded by Congress, for distin-

In 1853, his father, Professor Benedict, became the chief proprietor and editor of "*The Burlington Free Press*" and Col. Benedict became associate editor at the same time. On returning from the Civil War he resumed his connection with "*The Free Press*" in the capacity of editor-in-chief which position he occupied until his death. He was thus for more than fifty-three years the editor of "*The Free Press*," was the dean of Vermont journalism, and in point of years of continuous service was probably the oldest editor in the country. At different times he was president of the Vermont Press Association.

From 1870 to 1874 he was postmaster of Burlington, and from 1889 to 1893 he was collector of customs for the district of Vermont under President Harrison. He was a corporator of the Burlington Savings Bank and a director of the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont.

In politics he was always a staunch Republican. At different times he served as secretary and chairman of the state committee of his party and was a delegate to various state and national conventions. In 1869 he was elected state senator from Chittenden County, serving on the committees of education and military affairs. He was re-elected for the following term and served upon the same committees and was chairman of each of them. The Legislature of the State adopted resolutions of congratulation upon the occasion of his eightieth birthday, December 10, 1906.

A close student of army matters and a graceful writer, Colonel Benedict was in 1878 appointed state military historian, and in that capacity he prepared the history of "Vermont in the Civil War," which is regarded by good authorities as one of the most careful, comprehensive, and well written military works of the kind possessed by any State. He also published "Vermont at Gettysburg" and a volume of army letters entitled "Army life in Virginia." He was an authority on Vermont his-

would otherwise have been lost or left in form or condition unavailable for library reference or student research. His love of the historical led him to bring up to date and prepare for publication Gilman's "Bibliography of Vermont," an invaluable work for the newspaper office and historical student.

His interest in the University of Vermont was active and unceasing from the year when he was a student there. For forty years he was a trustee and secretary of the institution and for a long time one of the executive committee. At one time he also served as school commissioner of Burlington. He was a devoted member and for a long term of years clerk of the College Street Congregational Church in Burlington.

He was president of the Vermont Historical Society, president of the Vermont Society Sons of the American Revolution, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and a member of the Medal of Honor Legion.

He was twice married. His first wife was Mary A. Kellogg, daughter of Edward Kellogg, of Canaan, N. Y. She died in 1857 leaving a daughter, Mary Frances. In 1864 he married Katherine A. Pease, daughter of Rev. Dr. Calvin Pease, of Rochester, N. Y., ex-president of the University of Vermont. Of their two children one son survived, Prof. George Wylls Benedict, of Brown University, Providence, R. I., who was born January 12, 1872.

At the time of Colonel Benedict's death a brief memorial of him was printed by this Society, and tributes to his memory appeared in every newspaper and periodical in Vermont and in many periodicals in other States. All united in saying that he was the Nestor of Vermont journalism, a man of ability and character, scholarly, an accurate, forceful, polished, and graceful writer of vigorous English, that he stood for a dignified high ideal.

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studious gentleman that he was." "His writings were widely quoted throughout the State and were a positive force in moulding public opinion, because the people were aware of his sound judgment, his grasp of public affairs and conditions, and his superb mentality."

The tributes of the press also mentioned the great value of his historical works, his remarkable accuracy therein, his excellence as a musical and dramatic critic, his kindness and consideration for his subordinates in "*The Free Press*," and their regard for him and their desire to please him in efforts to attain the lofty standards he ever held before them.

He loved Burlington and he loved Vermont, and took a keen interest in all that pertained to his city and State. As President Buckham said in his address referred to below, "For half a century he was a participant in some of Vermont's most important councils and his voice and pen helped to shape some of the State's most far-reaching policies and measures."

In a notice of his death distributed to its officers and agents and the public, the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont paid the following tribute to Col. Benedict's memory:—"His special service to our company consisted in the influence which respect for his judgments and opinions exacted, in close study of its affairs, in constant attendance upon the meetings of its board, in his always conservative and intelligent advices of its responsibilities, in his doctrine 'to do the right thing in the right way,' and, above all, in his sincere and pure aim to be true to the full, legal, and just discharge of his trust. The company never had a more loyal director. The State of Vermont never possessed a more affectionate and noble son."

In services held in the College Street Congregational Church on the Sunday afternoon preceding the funeral, Colonel Bene-

giving aid to fine traditions which are of universal regard among true men.

It is regretted that the brevity required for this sketch does not admit of quoting in its entirety the tribute of President Buckham, of the University of Vermont, at the funeral services and at the opening session of the University. After speaking of the great power for good which Colonel Benedict had exercised in his editorial capacity, his patriotic and distinguished military career, his affectionate attachment to the church, and his strong support of every good thing material and spiritual for which the church stands, President Buckham spoke as follows of Colonel Benedict's relation to the University:—"President Eliot has said that a large part of the success of Harvard University is due to the fact that a sufficient number of capable men can always be found, residing within easy distance from the University, who are willing to give without pay their time and best of service in the capacity of trustees, to the work of carrying on the institution. To this class of men belonged Mr. Benedict. For forty-two years he has been a trustee of the University and the secretary of the board of trustees. He has been the intimate and confidential adviser of two presidents, both of whom, I may confidently say, would testify that the University owes to him a large part of any successes which have come to the institution during their administrations, and for which both they and the University, and all its friends and well wishers owe him everlasting gratitude. But it was to him all a labor of love and nothing for reward. * * * His heart was very much in the University. No other trustee gave so much of his time and thought and wisdom to the institution. During all the years of my presidency I have leaned very much

upon the community, upon us. He was not a self-seeking man. He turned to his own personal account only a very small share of all that he was capable of being and doing. Take him for all in all, he was a man in respect of whom our long remembrance and our lasting thought will be that God has crowned all His many other gifts to our community by giving to us such a man as George Grenville Benedict."

CHARLES SMITH BOYNTON.

Charles Smith Boynton, M. D., met instantaneous death by an elevator accident November 14, 1908. He was chemist and consulting physician for the Wells & Richardson Company, of Burlington, Vermont, and in their building on that date, in attempting to step on to a moving elevator, he lost his balance and fell to the bottom of the elevator shaft. The elevator beneath him had been started upward by him and the accident was due to his neglect to adjust a stop-catch which would have caused it to stop at the floor where he was.

Dr. Boynton became a member of this Society March 13, 1901, by right of descent from Lieut. Nathaniel Putnam.

His funeral was held at his home on North Prospect Street in Burlington on the afternoon of November 17. The services were conducted by Rev. J. E. Goodrich, assisted by Rev. E. G. Guthrie. This Society was represented at the funeral by Messrs. Daniel W. Robinson, Charles E. Allen, Henry Wells, W. J. Van Patten, Gen. Theodore S. Peck, and Col. Heman Allen. There was a large attendance of mourners and many beautiful floral offerings. Interment was made in Lake View Cemetery.

N. H. He then moved to Brandon, Vt., where he was engaged in the drug business until his removal to Burlington in 1884, when he entered the service of the Wells & Richardson Co. as chemist and consulting physician and so continued until his death.

In 1864 Dr. Boynton married Sarah George, daughter of Jonathan George, of Concord, N. H., and one child was born to them, May O. Boynton, of Burlington.

Dr. Boynton was a member of the school board of Burlington and served for nine years as Adjunct Professor of Chemistry in the medical department of the University of Vermont. He was a member of the First Congregational Church of Burlington. He had been prominent in freemasonry, being a member of the Commandery of Knights Templar and a past master of Burlington Lodge F. & A. M. He was also a member of the Ethan Allen Club in Burlington.

In the announcement of his death in the local periodicals it was said of him that he was a generous hearted gentleman of the old school, and that there were many friends and beneficiaries to mourn his loss. Although well known to charitable organizations of Burlington he preferred to give in a quiet way, disliking show or ostentation.

OLIVER OTIS HOWARD.

Major-General Oliver Otis Howard, U. S. A., died suddenly at his home on Summit Street, Burlington, Tuesday evening, October 26, 1909, in his 79th year. He was taken sick on Tuesday afternoon and died the same evening at 7.20, from heart disease without any warning.

His body laid in state Thursday and Friday morning before being placed in the casket. A short prayer service was conducted at his home on Friday morning, after which the body

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funeral service was held by the Rev. E. G. Guthrie and was attended by two squadrons of the 10th Cavalry and regimental band, under command of Lieut.-Col. Gale, and representatives of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, Vermont Society Sons of the American Revolution, Vermont Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and other societies of which he was a member. There were many floral tributes. Interment was made in Lake View Cemetery in a lot which was presented to the family by the City of Burlington. At the time of the funeral a memorial service was being held in the chapel on the campus of the Lincoln Memorial University of which he was the founder.

General Howard was born at Leeds, Me., November 8, 1830. He was of Puritan descent and his father, Rowland Bailey Howard, was a farmer. He attended Monmouth and Yarmouth, Me., academies, and graduated at Bowdoin College, Me., in 1850. He had been hesitating between the law and the ministry, and on graduation chose the latter. Just at that time an uncle obtained an appointment to West Point for his son. The son, however, failed to pass the physical examination, so the uncle asked his nephew to go in his son's place, a proposition which Oliver Howard immediately accepted. He received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from Bowdoin and LL. D. from Bowdoin, Waterville College, Me., 1865, Shurtliffe College, Ind., 1865, and Gettysburg Theological Seminary, Pa., 1866.

General Howard became an honorary member of this Society, February 22, 1906, by right of descent from Lieut. John Howard, of Bridgewater, Mass. (1625-1700), who was Lieutenant of the 1st Military Company of Bridgewater, fought in King Philip's War, and was Deputy to the General Court. General Howard was also descended from Ensign Nicholas Byram, John Ames, John Ensign, and John Otis, who were in King Philip's War from Saragat. The White family of Leeds, Me., was

New York City, February 14, 1905. Their children were:—Guy, who was killed in battle in the Philippines, October 22, 1899, while a Lieutenant-Colonel in the United States Army; Grace, wife of Captain James T. Gray, of Portland, Oregon; James W., of Newark, N. J., Lieutenant-Colonel in the New Jersey National Guard; Chauncey O., of Washington, D. C.; John, Captain in the 19th United States Infantry; Harry S., of Burlington, Vt., and Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Bancroft, of Wilmington, Del.

Besides being a member of this Society he was connected with numerous other societies, among which were:—American Tract Society, of which he was president; the American Bible Society, of which he was one of the managers; the Congregational Club and Authors' Guild of New York City; and he was an honorary member of the New England Society, the Historical and Genealogical Society, and the Union League Club, all of New York City. He was also a member of the leading patriotic societies, such as the Society of the Cincinnati, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and various Civil War societies, the Potomac, the Cumberland, and the Tennessee, and belonged to Stannard Post No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic, of Burlington, Vt.

His military career began when he graduated from West Point in 1854, fourth in general standing. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant, Ordnance Department, and was first stationed at the Watervliet Arsenal, New York. He was transferred to the Kennebec Arsenal, Me., in 1855, but returned to Watervliet the following year. He was Chief of Ordnance for General Harney during the Seminole War in Florida. In the fall of 1857 he was ordered to West Point and became instruc-

paign he was created Brigadier-General of Volunteers, in September, 1861. During 1862 he had his first independent expedition to the Rappahannock under General Sumner, receiving much credit. Then he served with McClellan's army back to Alexandria, and by way of water to the Peninsula, taking part in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, and Fair Oaks. In the battle of Fair Oaks he was wounded twice in the right arm, while leading his brigade in a charge against the enemy. He was in a hospital a couple of months following the amputation of his arm. He spent his time of convalescence in raising volunteers to fill the quota of his State, Maine. He returned to the field within three months after the battle of Fair Oaks, and was assigned to command the Second Brigade, Second Division. He commanded this brigade in the second battle of Bull Run and received credit for successfully commanding the rear guard in the retreat. At the battle of Antietam, General Sedgwick, his division commander, being wounded, General Howard succeeded to the command of the division, finishing the battle, and also commanded in the battle of Fredericksburg, with other divisions charging Mary's Heights. He remained with this division during the winter of 1862-3.

He was promoted to Major-General of Volunteers in November, 1862. In 1863 he had command of the 11th Army Corps in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, and Missionary Ridge. In all of these battles he received commendation in the general orders.

In 1864 he was placed in command of the 4th Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, under General Hooker. While in this capacity he participated in the following battles:—Tunnel Hill, Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Kingston, Cassville, New Hope Church, Pickett's Mill, Muddy Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Peachtree Creek, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, and Lovejoy Station.

In July, 1864, after the death of General McPherson, General

the memorable march to the sea and invasion of the Carolinas, being engaged in the actions of Pocolatigo River's Bridge, Orangeburg, Congaree Creek, Cheraw, Fayetteville, and Bentonville and the occupation of Goldsborough. He took part in numerous skirmishes during the campaign, terminating with the surrender of the Confederate army under Gen. J. E. Johnston, at Durham Station, N. C., April 26, 1865, and the march to Richmond, April 29 to May 10, 1865.

In recognition of his work during this campaign General Howard was made a Brigadier-General in the regular army in December, 1865. In May, 1865, he was assigned to duty in the War Department as Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, and continued in this capacity for seven years, during which time the Bureau founded many permanent institutions of learning, such as Howard University, Hampton Institute, Atlanta University, Lincoln, Fiske, Straight, and others.

In 1872 he was chosen to make peace with the Indians in Arizona and New Mexico. In August, 1874, he was assigned to command of the Department of the Columbia and in this capacity participated in the Nez Perce War, in 1877, and the Piute and Bannock War, in 1878, and captured another rebellious tribe called the "Sheepeaters," in 1879.

During 1881 and 1882 he served as Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, and in July, 1882, was given command of the Department of the Platte. In March, 1886, he was promoted Major-General in the regular army and transferred to the Military Division of the Pacific. In November, 1888, he was assigned to the Military Division of the Atlantic, and remained there until the divisions were discontinued, after which he commanded the Department of the East with head-

Memorial University at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., for the education of the mountaineer white children. Since that time he was managing director and president of the board of directors. After the Civil War, President Lincoln suggested to General Howard that it would be a grand thing to establish a school for the education of the people in the mountains, from which class he came and with whom he deeply sympathized. When General Howard completed his work for the freedmen, he set out to obey President Lincoln's injunction, and for fourteen years he devoted his time largely to the founding and up-building of such an institution and located the Lincoln Memorial University at a place where the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia touch each other. For a long time this institution was maintained by funds, the most of which was secured by General Howard and his associates through lectures and solicitations personally.

From 1895 to the time of his death he made Burlington his place of residence. In 1898, during the Spanish-American War, he was constantly in the field in the interest of the Y. M. C. A. Christian Commission giving addresses in the various camps.

General Howard was one of the few persons to whom the thanks of Congress were ever extended. On January 28, 1864, a joint resolution was passed by Congress declaring that "the gratitude of the American people and the thanks of their representatives in Congress are due to General Howard and the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac for the skill and heroic valor by which they at Gettysburg repulsed, defeated, and drove back, broken and dispirited, beyond the Rappahannock, the veteran Army of the Rebellion."

He also received the decoration of Commander in the Legion

Including General Howard's services in the Indian Wars he was probably in more engagements than any other officer in the United States Army. He was, with the exception of Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, the last of the corps commanders of the Northern Army, during the Civil War. His death has removed the last officer who commanded an independent army.

General Howard was allied with the Republican party from the date of its founding and was always an ardent advocate of its principles. In 1896 and again in 1900 he took the platform in the advocacy of the election of McKinley to the Presidency and delivered numerous forceful addresses, and in the former year, in company with several veteran officers of the Civil War, he made a notable tour of the country.

The comments of the press all over the United States show that his greatest distinction came from his grand work as a Christian Soldier. Whether as an emissary of the American Missionary Association, with which he was affiliated for many years, or as a Christian educator working among the colored men during the days of reconstruction, or among the poor mountain whites, he was ever a zealous champion and exemplar of religious faith, and it is a lesson for the present generation that secular newspapers without exception honored him for it. It is one of the signs of the times that the man who scoffs at religion is not honored or even respected, particularly by those who may laugh at him, and no one man did more to bring about this situation than General Howard.

He labored always to spread knowledge among the ignorant and to teach the lessons of temperance, charity, and Christian brotherhood. He was a philanthropist as well as a soldier, harmonizing successfully two superlative inconsistent impulses, as many others of his profession have done. His career was

And he toiled in those after years of peace for the up-building of social conditions in the land, and stood conspicuous for that which is truest and best in all citizenship.

In a memorial service held at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. on November 7th, at which Rev. I. C. Smart, D. D., of the College Street Congregational Church, gave an address, he drew an apt parallel between General Howard and the Hebrew prophets, in that they in common had the welfare of the people very near to their hearts. He said that General Howard stood for the type of Christian man in public life, for he had the fortunate combination of the spiritual mind and the active life neither interfering with the other.

In speaking of General Howard's work Dr. Smart said "Men are always more important than institutions. He stood for a distinct type of manhood which we need, and therefore must perpetuate and build up. He always spoke freely on matters of religion and always without affectation. Our faith does not need arguments, it needs just these examples."

One of the daily papers in describing the funeral of General Howard makes the following comment:—"All along the line of march of the funeral procession stood crowds who uncovered as the body of the Civil War hero was carried past. Business houses and the public schools were closed during the hours of the service and Burlington did fitting honor to its most prominent resident. General Howard was active in the affairs which were nearest to his heart to the last, and it is worth remembering that the last time he spoke in public was at the dedication of the soldiers' monument at Milton. Those who heard him there will not soon forget his enthusiasm and the manifest joy which he had in the occasion."

"Famous Indian Chiefs I Have Known," his "Autobiography," and he also translated from the French, Thomas Borel's "Count Agénor de Gasparin."

He prepared lectures upon the lives of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, and others, also upon war subjects and matters of public interest. He delivered these with acceptance before large audiences; in fact his lectures seemed to be in greater demand than his writings.

He had just finished a lecture tour before his death. On Saturday evening, October 23, he lectured on Abraham Lincoln in London, Ontario, and spoke in the same city on Sunday, returning to Burlington on Monday in good health.

BRADLEY BARLOW SMALLEY.

Bradley Barlow Smalley died at his home on Adams Street, Burlington, Vt., Saturday evening, November 6, 1909. He had been stricken with paralysis the previous Tuesday evening, after which he hardly regained consciousness, and passed away in that condition surrounded by his family. Up to the time of the shock his keen mental faculties had shown no impairment, although failing eyesight had caused him some annoyance.

The funeral was held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church on the afternoon of November 9. The attendance was very large and included a representation from this Society. The number and richness of floral tributes has seldom if ever been equalled in Burlington. Interment was in Green Mount Cemetery.

Bradley Barlow Smalley was born in Jericho, Vermont, November 26, 1835. His father, David Allen Smalley, was one of the foremost citizens of Vermont, having been collector of the

Vt., a man of large landed property and of high standing and wide influence.

Bradley Smalley became a member of this Society November 4, 1908, by right of descent from Philip Sherman, of Portsmouth, R. I., who was born in Dedham, England, February 5, 1610, died in Portsmouth, R. I., 1689, was a member of the Court of Commissioners 1656, Deputy 1665-1667, and Member of Council, King Philip's War.

The family of Bradley Smalley removed to Burlington when he was four years old, and his education was obtained in the public schools and Brownington Academy. He studied law in his father's office and was admitted to the Chittenden County Bar in 1863. From 1861 to 1863 he was on the military staff of Vermont's War Governor, Frederick Holbrook, and in this capacity he rendered valuable service in enlisting, equipping, and forwarding troops and in arranging for their return at the end of their service.

January 1, 1861, Colonel Smalley became clerk of the United States circuit and district courts and held that position until he resigned it July 1, 1885. Although a member of the bar he never entered upon the active practice of his profession. During the two terms of the Cleveland administration he was given the most lucrative federal office in the State, that of collector of customs for the district of Vermont, holding that office from September 1, 1885, to September 1, 1889, and from September 1, 1893, to October 1, 1897. During that time he held various municipal offices in Burlington, including that of alderman from the old Fifth Ward at a time when the board included in its membership such men as A. E. Richardson, Edward Wells, and other citizens of the highest standing. In 1874 and again in

In the councils of the Democratic party, national as well as state, Colonel Smalley was for a great many years an influential participant. In Burlington and in the State he was for a generation the undisputed and all-powerful leader of his party, and although the Democrats were always in the minority he wielded much influence.

Beginning with 1873 and for many years thereafter, he was the Vermont member of the National Democratic Committee and from 1876 until he resigned he was a member of the national executive committee. As such he devoted nearly the whole of his time to the service of his party during the presidential campaigns of 1876-80-84-88 and 92, having charge of one of the departments. He was a delegate from the State of Vermont to the national Democratic convention in 1872, 1876, 1880, and 1884. He was in possession of the fullest confidence of his associated Democratic leaders and exhibited almost unlimited power for active political work. He was one of the few Vermont Democrats who ever had a prominent part in the councils of the national Democratic party, and his wide acquaintance was not only in the State but extended throughout the Nation as well. The prominent political position which he occupied is accurately described in the following extracts from recent issues of Vermont periodicals:—

“For years Colonel Smalley, with the late Editor Hiram Atkins as captain, assisted by a few able lieutenants, commanded the small but royal ranks of the Vermont Democracy. Colonel Smalley himself gained a prominence in national Democratic councils out of all proportion to the small State he represented, dominated as it was by the Republican party. The wise Democratic heads, including the late Ex-President Cleveland, had great confidence in his judgment and his conduct.”

mentioned were all men of exceptional ability, but their active life coming in the years following the Civil War their opportunity was limited by their party affiliations. Had Vermont been a Democratic State these men would have been our governors and senators, and some of them would undoubtedly have risen even higher had their party been in control of the national government."

"When the new Democracy assumed control of the party and read out of the organization all who would not bend the knee to Baal Bryan, the sturdy Democracy of Vermont suffered a blow from which it has never recovered. If Thurman was entitled to be called the old Roman of the Ohio Democracy certainly Smalley deserved the appellation of the old Roman of the party in the Green Mountain State. He realized at the very outset that the populistic element of his party would wreck it, but he was too good a party man to vote against the Democratic national ticket. In private conversation he did not hesitate to bewail the passing of the Tilden and Cleveland Democracy and the supremacy in the party of men who surpassed the Republicans in standing for a strongly centralized government in Washington, and for the extreme demand of the free silver element."

"With the forging to the front of Bryanism, Mr. Smalley was content to side step as a rule and allow others to assume the direction of the affairs of the party in Vermont."

For many years Colonel Smalley was a director of the Burlington Trust Co., and was its president at the time of his death. During his life he was actively and prominently connected with many of the city's commercial industries, including the Burlington Gas Light Co., of which he was president, and the Burlington Woolen Mills, of which he was one of the receivers for some time. At the time of his last illness he was president of the Baldwin Refrigerator Co.

its management and also with its affiliated organizations, such as the National Car Co. He was also a director in the Rutland Railroad Co. (of which his father was a promoter and officer) and the southeastern system of railroads of which his uncle, Hon. Bradley Barlow, of St. Albans, was practically the owner. Colonel Smalley was also president at various times of the Montpelier & White River Railroad Co., the Odgensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad Co., and the Montreal & Province Line Railway Co.

For a great many years Colonel Smalley was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal parish. He was a prominent member of the Algonquin Club and a member of the Loyal Legion.

He married June 4, 1860, Caroline M., daughter of Hon. Carlos Baxter, a leading citizen of Burlington. Five children were born to them of whom but one survived, Caroline Deming Smalley, wife of Dr. J. Holmes Jackson, in whose son, Bradley Smalley Jackson, the family name is perpetuated.

Colonel Smalley is also survived by his brother, Eugene Allen Smalley, the last of Judge Smalley's sons. There were two other brothers, Henry and Jacob. Henry was a graduate of West Point and a colonel in the regular army.

On his father's death, Colonel Smalley remodelled and greatly enlarged the homestead on Adams Street surrounded by spacious and beautiful grounds.

Most of the foregoing particulars were gathered from sketches of Colonel Smalley in the daily newspapers at the time of his death and the following tributes are quoted from those periodicals, which noted particularly his "immense force of character which was amply indicated by his leonine front and his dark, bearded and striking face. There was nothing uncertain about him. He had the courage of his convictions and did not hesitate to make his opinions known. This frankness, coupled with his business integrity, won for him the high esteem of his

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great ability is shown by the record of his life. His management of the important offices which he held was above criticism, amply proving his business ability and his capacity as an administrator. He commanded respect in whatever circle he moved and his views always commended themselves by their clearness and force. He was broadminded, frank, and free in his intercourse with his fellow-men, free-handed and liberal to a remarkable degree, possessed of an unfailing fund of humor and he endeared himself to his associates by a natural courtesy and kindness of spirit."

DANIEL WEBSTER ROBINSON.

Daniel Webster Robinson died at his home, 384 Main Street, Burlington, Vt., December 29, 1909.

He became a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, February 22, 1896, by right of descent from William Hack, of Taunton, Mass. (1663-1738), who was in the Phipps Expedition to Canada in 1690. Mr. Robinson was also descended from William Robinson, of Dorchester, Mass., who was a member in 1643 of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston.

Daniel W. Robinson was one of the Membership Committee of this Society 1899-1900, Lieutenant-Governor, 1903, Deputy Governor, 1904, Governor, 1905-1906; and in the General Society, from 1908 to the time of his death, he was Deputy Governor-General for Vermont. He was very much interested in this Society. He gave a great deal of attention to it, and his efficient management was attended by increased activities in it during his term as Governor. It was during that time that the handsome year book of the Vermont Society was issued in 1906, and the room of the Society in Burlington established and furnished. During his term as Governor and Deputy Governor-General, he

Mr. Robinson's funeral was held Friday afternoon, December 31, from St. Paul's Church, and the interment was made in Lake View Cemetery. A delegation from this Society attended the funeral in a body consisting of Governor U. A. Woodbury, Secretary Byron N. Clark, Treasurer H. S. Howard, Chancellor H. S. Peck, Registrar Charles E. Allen, J. L. Hills, S. G. W. Benjamin, Dr. L. M. Bingham, Elias Lyman, Robert Noble, and M. J. Barnes. The honorary bearers were Gen. T. S. Peck, H. L. Ward, L. H. Turk, C. L. Smith, G. C. Edwards, W. A. Crombie, Alexander McLaurin, and J. D. McLaurin. There were many beautiful tributes of flowers and during the time of the funeral the banks of Burlington and many leading business houses were closed and the flags of the city were at half mast.

Mr. Robinson was born in Nashua, N. H., October 13, 1843, and was the son of Allen Thomas and Eunice (Moore) Robinson. He was educated in the public schools of Nashua, the Nashua Academy, and Comer's Commercial College in Boston. From 1861 to 1864 he was in the employ of Pierce & McQuestion, lumber dealers of Nashua, and their successors, Cross & Tolles. In 1864 he came to Burlington to enter the service of the Hunterstown Lumber Company but in the same year he became associated with the lumber business of Lawrence Barnes & Co., until 1871, and with Skillings, Whitney Bros. & Barnes from 1871 to 1873. In 1873 he became a member of the lumber firm of L. Barnes Son & Co. which in 1878 became L. Barnes & Co. From 1879 to 1897 he was the manager at Burlington for the Skillings, Whitney & Barnes Lumber Company and director for the same from 1880 to 1897. When that company went out of business at Burlington in 1897, Mr. Robinson or-

tor of the Howard National Bank and vice-president thereof from 1894 to 1904. He was also vice-president of the Burlington Safe Deposit Company and a director of the Vermont Shade Roller Company. In 1893 he was appointed commissioner from Vermont to the World's Columbian Exposition.

He was a member of the Vermont Society Sons of the American Revolution and its president in 1896; a member of the Robinson Family Genealogical and Historical Association, and president thereof from 1900 to 1902; and a member of the New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati, the Vermont Historical Society, the National Geographic Society, the Forestry Association of Vermont, and the Vermont Branch of the National Red Cross Society.

He was also a member of Washington Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M. of Burlington, the Algonquin Club, the Ethan Allen Club, the Nineteenth Century Club, and the Waubunakee Golf Club.

Mr. Robinson was a devoted communicant of the Episcopal Church. For twenty-six years until the time of his death he was a vestryman of St. Paul's Church and for twenty-four years its efficient senior warden and also its treasurer.

Mr. Robinson married, first, Mary Letitia Mudgett in Nashua, April 21, 1868. She died in May, 1899, and he married, second, in New York City, September 3, 1901, Mrs. Elsie Ann Little, widow of Dr. James L. Little, of New York.

In the encomiums in the press at the time of his death it was noted that "for nearly half a century he was identified with the lumber industry in Burlington and was one of the most successful men in that business. His long business career was a line of unbroken and well-deserved successes. He was beloved by his employees without exception and their welfare and best interests were invariably near to his heart. As a bank official he was cautious, sagacious, and efficient in all details. In the

and grasp of details that characterized him in his business life were freely given as warden and treasurer of the parish. He was recognized and looked up to in both the parish and the diocese as a leading representative layman and a Christian gentleman."

JOHN HEMAN CONVERSE.

At the zenith of a career of singular honor and usefulness, John Heman Converse, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, philanthropist, and one of the most influential members of the Presbyterian Church, died in his summer home in Rosemont, Pa., on the morning of May 3, 1910.

The funeral services were held on the afternoon of May 5, in Bryn Mawr Presbyterian Church, which was crowded to overflowing, many coming from other cities and from a distance. Interment was in West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

The eulogy at the church by Rev. Dr. Charles A. Dickey was so appropriate and true that it is quoted here in part as follows:—

"John Converse was not diligent in business to bring wealth and its perilous luxuries into a selfish life, nor to give himself the vulgar hoard of riches, nor to feed his pride, nor to flatter his ambition, nor to fill his worldly life with gratification. No. He strove to triumph in the building of a great commercial plant, he qualified himself as a successful financier, he filled with fidelity all the positions to which the appreciation of his fellow men appointed him, he rose up early and retired late that he might concentrate all his time, all his ability, his whole self and substance, to the bettering of his fellow men and to the triumph of

foreign lands in which his generous hand sowed seeds of comfort and hope. The multitude will include countless men and women and children who found their way into the everlasting kingdom through the efforts that his loyalty and love made possible."

During the last ten years of his life Mr. Converse experienced very much trouble, which undoubtedly shortened his life. Two of his children were long and seriously ill from nervous prostration, which caused him great anxiety. In going through a dark passage in the shops of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, thinking that he was about to step on a level instead of the steep stairs before him which he did not see in the dark, he fell and broke his arm. In January, 1906, his wife died, and in September of the same year came the failure of The Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia, through the criminality of its president, in whom Mr. Converse as a director had had implicit confidence. The blow came to him and others in the directorate like a bolt from a clear sky. When the actual state of affairs was revealed he was stunned. He was among the first to rally, however, and it was his spirit that helped to save the day and put the institution on its feet. The losses were about \$5,000,000. Largely through Mr. Converse's efforts the directors made up the losses and rehabilitated the institution, Mr. Converse contributing nearly a million dollars. But not the least disappointment experienced by him during his later years was his discovery that he was afflicted with Bright's disease, which he learned upon making application for a life insurance policy. The prospect that in consequence of this infirmity he might not live long enough to carry out his philanthropic projects caused him deep concern and from that disease resulted the angina pectoris from which he died.

He became a member of this Society in 1902 by right of descent from Deacon Edward Converse (—1663), Capt. Stephen Prentis (1666-1758), and some eighteen other promi-

He was born in Burlington, Vermont, December 2, 1840, the son of Rev. John Kendrick Converse, who was pastor of the White Street Congregational Church in Burlington and afterwards principal of the Burlington Female Seminary. John H. Converse's mother, Mrs. Sarah (Allen) Converse, was the daughter of Hon. Heman Allen, of Milton, Member of Congress from Vermont 1832-1840.

John H. Converse married, in Bay Ridge, L. I., July 9, 1873, Elizabeth Perkins Thompson, who was born in Utica, N. Y., December 16, 1838, and was the daughter of Prof. James and Mary Johnson (Bishop) Thompson. Mrs. Converse died in Philadelphia, January 19, 1906. Three children were born to them, viz.:—Mary Eleanor Converse, a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, John Williams Converse, who graduated at Princeton University, and is one of the directors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and Helen Prentis Converse, who married Warren Parsons Thorpe, June 8, 1905. Mr. Converse was also survived by three sisters and one brother, viz.:—the Misses Julia A. and Helen C. Converse, of Burlington, Mrs. George F. Simpson, of North Adams, Mass., and Charles Allen Converse, the Historian of this Society. There was also an adopted daughter, Alice Page Converse, who was a cousin of Mrs. Converse.

Even while a boy, John H. Converse revealed remarkable qualities, for even his amusements were of a practical and useful nature. Railroads interested him even thus early. One of his first toys was a miniature locomotive constructed of wood by himself and run on wooden rails in the back yard. About the same time he printed a small newspaper. He sought companionship of locomotive engineers and trainmen, spent his leisure hours about the railroad, learned to telegraph in his early teens, when fourteen years old took charge of the telegraph office at

He fitted for college at the Burlington Union High School and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1861, receiving the degree of A. B. He ranked high in scholarship and was elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa. He was a member of the Lambda Iota fraternity. During his college course he became proficient in stenography, at that time a rarity. He largely paid the expenses of his college course by vacation work as a telegraph operator at Troy, N. Y., Burlington, and elsewhere, as station agent at Waterbury, Vt., for three legislative sessions as official reporter of the Vermont Legislature, and in sophomore winter vacation as teacher of a public school in Winooski.

After graduation he was for three years connected with "*The Burlington Daily and Weekly Times*," published by George H. and Lucius Bigelow. Mr. Converse's position was that of business manager, but such was his versatility that he was constantly making himself useful in every branch of the work—reporting, taking night press reports from the war by telegraph, setting type, running the press, or writing editorials. During that time he became a member of the College Street Congregational Church and was secretary of the Young Men's Lecture Association. He was also a member of the Ethan Allen Fire Engine Co.

At that time Dr. Edward H. Williams, of the prominent Williams family of Woodstock, Vt., was superintendent in Chicago of the Galena division of the Chicago & North Western Railway. One day, while in the law office of his brother Norman there, he incidentally remarked that he was in despair because he could not find such a clerk as he needed in his office—one who was bright, clever, educated, responsible, and trustworthy. A law student there who had recently graduated from the University of Vermont remarked that he knew just that kind

Pa., to take charge of that office. Among his associates upon or in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad system at that time were a number of men who afterwards became prominent, including Andrew Carnegie, George Westinghouse, and A. J. Cassatt, afterwards president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

In 1870 Dr. Williams left the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and removed to Philadelphia where he became one of the firm of Burnham, Parry, Williams & Co., proprietors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. He secured Mr. Converse a desirable position in that establishment and in 1873 Mr. Converse became a member of the firm. When the firm was changed to a corporation in 1909 Mr. Converse became the president of the company and was its president at the time of his death. He was entrusted with the general business and financial management of the huge plant, as apart from the mechanical departments. How well he mastered these duties is evidenced by the wonderful growth of the plant. In 1866 the output of the works established by Matthias W. Baldwin was 118 locomotives a year. This capacity grew to the production of more than 2,600 locomotives a year of vastly improved and enlarged design.

In addition to the successful management of the business affairs of this great manufacturing establishment, Mr. Converse for many years held directorships and took an active part in the management of numerous financial and other institutions, to all of which he gave his active and constant attention, bringing to all his undertakings a well trained mind and a wonderful aptitude in the conduct of financial affairs. Among these institutions were the Philadelphia National Bank, the Franklin National Bank, the Real Estate Trust Co., the Philadelphia Trust Safe Deposit & Insurance Co., the Philadelphia Savings Fund

of directors of city trusts and as such was one of the trustees of Girard College.

Though a staunch Republican he never sought or held office or took a conspicuous part except on such occasions as the gas lease agitation in Philadelphia in 1905, when he lent his name and influence to a public protest. He was a prime mover in the insurgency movement in 1901 against the alleged bribery and corruption in the State Legislature. During the free silver agitation he was president of the Sound Money League and in 1893 he was chairman of the McKinley & Hobart Business Men's National Campaign Committee.

Mr. Converse was a lover of music and an amateur violinist. He and his family constituted a small amateur orchestra. In 1883-85 he was vice-president of the Philadelphia Music Festival Association and since 1901 a director of the Philadelphia Orchestra Association.

He was also a connoisseur of art. In his country residence was a gallery which included oil paintings of Corot, Daubigny, Duprez, Dupre, Meissonier, Rousseau, Richards, and other artists of similar rank. For many years he was one of the directors and vice-president of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, one of the advisory committee of the Art Association of the Union League, member of the Art Club, president of the Parkway Association, and president of the Fairmount Park Art Association. In most of these societies are reminders of him in the shape of valuable paintings which he presented. The exercises over which he presided at the ceremonies of the unveiling of the Grant monument in Fairmount Park in 1899 were the occasion of a distinguished assemblage, which included President McKinley and cabinet, foreign ambassadors, Mrs. Grant, and Miss Sartoris. Vermont was represented on that occasion by Gen. Theodore S. Peck of this Society.

lin Institute of Philadelphia, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, the Union League of Philadelphia, the Contemporary Club of Philadelphia, the University Club of Philadelphia, the Engineers Club of Philadelphia, the Vermont Society Sons of the American Revolution, and the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution. For several years he was president of the New England Society of Pennsylvania and in 1896-98 president of the Manufacturers Club of Philadelphia.

He had a deep and constant affection for his native State and his alma mater. His annual visits to Burlington and his attendance at the commencements of the University of Vermont were among his chief delights and most valued associations. He was a trustee of the University since 1885 and was a constant and liberal benefactor of that institution. Besides two residences for professors which he presented to the college, he built and donated to the University in 1895 the large, handsome dormitory known as Converse Hall. In 1899 he founded and endowed the Department of Economics and Commerce in the University. For several years he was president of the Alumni Association and vice-president of the Phi Beta Kappa. In 1898 he gave the oration before the Associate Alumni and in 1904 he presented one of the centennial addresses. In 1897 the Board of Control recognized his eminent ability by conferring on him the degree of LL. D.

Mr. Converse was also a trustee of several other educational institutions, including Princeton Theological Seminary, Moody Institute, Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, and a vice-president of the Department of Archaeology of the University of Pennsylvania.

During all the years of his life since youth he was ardent

Church, Philadelphia. He was a member of the Citizens' Permanent Relief Committee of Philadelphia, treasurer of the Christian League of Philadelphia, treasurer of the Playgrounds Association, president of the Presbyterian Social Union, one of the vice-presidents of the American Sunday School Union, a member of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, a trustee of the Y. M. C. A., and during the war with Spain he was president of the National Relief Commission, organized in Philadelphia in aid of the soldiers and sailors called into service by the exigencies of war.

At the time of his death it was said that among Presbyterians he was long regarded as a prince of laymen not only for his liberality in financing church enterprises, but also for the personal service he gave the church and its institutions. He gave the church his best, not only of his fortune but also of his talents. For many years he was one of the trustees and the secretary of the Presbyterian Hospital, in Philadelphia, and for that institution he built and donated the large central building known as the administration building. In connection with the missionary work of Bryn Mawr Presbyterian Church he built and donated a hospital at Miraj, India, and it is due largely to his efforts that the Bryn Mawr and Calvary Presbyterian Churches have for years supported missionaries in Japan, Korea, Alaska, the far Western States, and elsewhere. Among his many other large donations were a dormitory for Westminster College, Salt Lake City, Utah, and a dormitory marked Converse Hall for the Presbyterian College and Theological Seminary, at Coyoacan, Mexico. His contributions to church and philanthropic work during the last ten years of his life amounted to a very large part of his income and for a number of years he largely supported evangelistic work.

In 1901 Mr. Converse was vice-moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly and at the time of his death was presi-

of the World's Evangelistic Committee. During the last years of his life the Presbyterian tent and open air work in Philadelphia received much of his attention and, chiefly through his efforts, it was very successful, so successful that the movement spread to other cities. This led to the \$300,000 endowment by Mr. Converse for the furtherance of a world-wide evangelical movement under the administration of Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman.

The universal love and esteem in which Mr. Converse was held and the value of his life work is perhaps best expressed in an editorial in "*The Philadelphia Ledger*" at the time of his death, as follows:—

JOHN H. CONVERSE.

It is seldom the men who make the most stir, the self-assertive or the combative men, gain the first place in the universal regard of their fellow citizens. In any community like ours there is nearly always some one man to whom we gradually learn to look for counsel and example, whether in peaceful times or in times of stress, and whose character and forceful energy and unselfish public spirit win for him, without his seeking it, a silent recognition as the "first citizen." Such was the recognition accorded in late years to John H. Converse. Though he had somewhat passed the summit of his activity, there is no one who will not feel today that the city has lost immeasurably by his death.

It was something that he had come to be the head of the greatest industrial establishment in Philadelphia, one of the greatest in the world, which has carried the fame of the city and of its industries everywhere, and in itself represents the best and highest traditions of this industrial community. But it was not as a representative manufacturer or employer that Mr. Converse was generally known; it was rather in the broad range of his interest in whatever made for the progress of Philadelphia,

of the builders, never of those who would tear down. He gave more freely of his time and energy to the public service than to his own great business, but always with a self-abnegation, a modest deference and quiet helpfulness that, while never shirking any responsibility, seemed to leave all the credit of achievement to some one else.

Only those who have been associated with Mr. Converse in one or another manifestation of his varied usefulness can know the full beauty of a character that was simple almost to austerity. Strong in his religious convictions, he made no public exhibition of them, save as his helpfulness found expression in its fruits. Unstinted in his generosity, his own right hand scarcely knew what his left hand did. He gave his aid in countless efforts of public betterment with the same invincible modesty with which he directed vast enterprises. Yet in spite of himself the community learned to recognize and to honor him, and to honor itself in the recognition of a type of citizenship so worthy to be held in reverent memory.

HENRY WELLS.

Henry Wells died at his winter home in Miami, Florida, January 7, 1911. He had been in poor health for many years and was accustomed to spend his winters in Miami, dividing his summers between Bad-Nauheim, Germany, and Burlington. During his long illness, he was constantly attended by Mrs. Wells, both in this country and abroad, and Dr. J. D. Tanner, a nephew of Mrs. Wells, was constantly with him.

Mr. Wells was one of the first members of this Society, by right of descent from Captain Nathaniel White, Sr. (1629-1711), who was Deputy to the General Court from Middletown, Conn.,

and 1898, and one of the Committee on Installation from 1899 to 1906.

Mr. Wells was born in Waterbury, Vermont, February 15, 1848. He was the son of William Wellington and Eliza (Carpenter) Wells, and brother of Edward Wells, General William Wells, Frederick Howard Wells, Charles Wells, and Mrs. J. W. Brock, of Montpelier, Vt. He was the sixth of ten children, nine of whom were sons. His father was a prominent business man of Waterbury and well known throughout the State.

Mr. Wells is survived by his two brothers, Frederick H. and Charles, by his sister, Mrs. Brock, and by Mrs. Wells, who was Mary E. Tanner, of Waupun, Wis., and whom he married in September, 1871. One child was born to them, who died early in his boyhood.

Mr. Wells received his early education in the schools of Waterbury, Montpelier, and Barre. In 1867 he entered the employ of Henry & Co., at Waterbury, taking charge of their shipping department. When the firm removed to Burlington, in 1868, he came with them, and later he became one of their traveling representatives. In 1872 Messrs. Edward Wells, A. E. Richardson, and W. J. Van Patten formed a partnership under the title of Wells, Richardson & Co., as wholesale and manufacturing druggists, and in 1873 Henry Wells was admitted to partnership therein. In 1883 the company was changed to a corporation and known as the Wells & Richardson Company. Henry Wells was elected treasurer, and subsequently vice-president and president in succession, and he was president at the time of his death. He was also president of the Wells & Richardson Company, Limited, in Montreal, Canada.

Mr. Wells was connected with a number of business, church, and social organizations in Burlington. He was one of the in-

a director of the Mary Fletcher Hospital, in 1891 he was made secretary of the board of directors thereof, and was vice-president from 1893 to 1911. He was one of the managers of the Vermont Society Sons of the American Revolution, a member of the governing board of the Algonquin Club, and one of the executive committee of the Lake Champlain Yacht Club.

He took a deep interest in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Burlington, and was active for years in the work of that church. He was elected a vestryman of St. Paul's parish in 1879, and was made senior warden in 1885. He resigned both offices when he went to Europe the first time, but again served as vestryman from 1893 to 1910. He was several times a delegate to the Vermont diocesan convention and in 1895 to the general convention of the church in Minneapolis.

In announcing his death the principal periodicals characterized Mr. Wells as "one of the most genial, whole-souled men in Burlington. Although his health in his later years obliged him to spend much of his time elsewhere, yet he made his presence felt through his liberality and his connection with some of the leading enterprises and institutions of Burlington. In the world of business and in the councils of the church his subtle and unerring judgment gave him large power. He had remarkable capacity for detail and great patience in working out intricate business problems. His industry and good judgment in business were much relied on by his associates. His wise counsel and his liberality were important factors in all affairs. In works of charity he gave with a liberal hand. Without ostentation, as became the modest man he was, his quiet benefactions smoothed many a thorny path and helped along many a deserving work. There was no better example of an honest, conscientious, and

TRUMAN CHITTENDEN FLETCHER.

Truman Chittenden Fletcher died at his home in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, on the morning of Wednesday, May 3, 1911. Death was due to valvular disease of the heart and other complications, his illness covering a period of nearly three years. The funeral was largely attended and was held at his residence on Main Street, St. Johnsbury, on the afternoon of May 5, Dr. G. W. C. Hill, of the North Congregational Church, and Dr. A. P. Grint, of St. Andrew's Church, officiating.

Colonel Fletcher early became a member of this Society by right of descent from Maj. Simon Willard (1605-1676), who was Deputy 1634-1654; Governor's Assistant 1654-1676; Commander-in-chief of the expedition against Ninigret 1655; battle of Brookfield; and commanded the Middlesex, Mass., regiment in King Philip's War. Colonel Fletcher was seventh in descent from Maj. William Chittenden, of the Colony of Connecticut (1593-1600), who in 1643 was elected principal military man, was magistrate of the plantation, and a deputy until his death. Colonel Fletcher was also third in descent from Col. Thomas Chittenden (1730-1797), who was Major 14th Regiment 1767-1770; Lieut.-Colonel 1770-1773; Deputy 1765-69-72, Colony of Connecticut, and the first Governor of Vermont. Colonel Fletcher was also fifth in descent from Capt. Janna Meigs (1672-1739), of Guilford, Conn., who was Captain in 1717 and Deputy 1716-1718.

Colonel Fletcher was one of the Committee on Installation in this Society from 1899 to 1902 and from 1907 to 1909, and was one of the Gentlemen of the Council from 1893 to 1897 and from 1903 to 1907.

Colonel Fletcher was a cousin of Mary Fletcher, the donor of the Mary Fletcher Hospital and the Mary Fletcher Library.

He married in 1868 Katherine Knapp, daughter of E. F. Brown, of St. Johnsbury. She died in 1890, leaving three sons, one of whom, Hugh P. Fletcher, died in 1897. The other two survive, viz.:—Carl C. Fletcher and Philip A. Fletcher; the latter connected in business with the St. Johnsbury Electric Co. Colonel Fletcher married, second, in 1891, Belle F. Small, who was then principal of the Union Schools of St. Johnsbury. Besides his wife and two sons, Colonel Fletcher left two grandchildren, Frederick W., son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl C. Fletcher, and Beulah C., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Fletcher.

Colonel Fletcher was educated in the academy at Williston, Vt., and the St. Lawrence Academy at Potsdam, N. Y. His early youth was spent in Shelburne and Middlebury, Vt. He went to St. Johnsbury in 1867 and engaged in mercantile business. He conducted the Fairbanks store very successfully. He retired from active business in 1886 and since that time devoted himself to his investments and public duties. Until the last months of his illness he kept in close touch with his varied business interests, despatching his affairs with that vigorous mental acumen that contributed so largely to his success. He inherited a fine estate in Shelburne from his father and he spent considerable time at his beautiful summer home there, the scene of his early boyhood and young manhood, and much thought and time were given to the cultivation and improvement of the broad acres of Greystone Farms.

Colonel Fletcher was a director of the Passumpsic Savings Bank and had been a director of the Merchants' National Bank and the Citizens' Savings Bank & Trust Co., in St. Johnsbury, until compelled to give up those positions on account of poor

committee on claims. He was an aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor John W. Stewart. He was a delegate to the national Republican convention in Chicago in 1884, serving as secretary of the delegation and as one of the secretaries of the convention, and was a presidential elector from Vermont in 1900. He was, from 1886 to 1890, a member of the state board of railroad commissioners. He took unusual interest in the cause of education and for twenty-one years he was a school director in St. Johnsbury and for several years chairman of the board.

Colonel Fletcher was a member of St. Andrew's Church in St. Johnsbury, but for a number of years had worshipped at the Congregational Church, with which his family was affiliated. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Passumpsic Lodge No. 27, Free and Accepted Masons, Haswell Chapter No. 11, Royal Arch Masons, Palestine Commandery No. 5, Knights Templar, Mount Sinai Temple Mystic Shrine, and Apollo Lodge No. 2, Knights of Pythias.

As one of his friends said of him:—Colonel Fletcher was a genial, whole-souled man of democratic sentiments and manners, with a bluff, cordial address and he possessed an army of acquaintances and as many friends. Like his distinguished ancestors he was a man of well-balanced and well-poised character, sound of judgment, keen, and farseeing. He was loyal to his friends and those associated with him, particularly his employees, who, in his death, lost a staunch friend. Affable, courtly, and genial, these qualities, added to a mind richly stored with good common sense, made him a man of strong parts.

WILLIAM TARBOX DEWEY.

William Tarbox Dewey died in Montpelier, Vermont, May 20, 1911. The funeral services were held on the afternoon of

Mr. Dewey became a member of this Society by right of descent from Captain John Alden of the Mayflower.

He was born in Montpelier, September 30, 1852, and was the son of Hon. Charles Dewey, who was Governor of this Society in 1899. His mother's maiden name was Betsey Tarbox. He was a cousin of Admiral George Dewey and tenth in line from Thomas Dewey. His ancestors in the Revolutionary War were Corporal William Dewey, Zachariah Perrin, Lieut. Solomon Orcutt, and James Tarbox.

He was educated in the Washington County Grammar School, and on August 1, 1870, began his business life in the office at Montpelier of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company as assistant to the secretary and so served until May 6, 1891, when he was elected treasurer and continued in that position until his death. He was also a director of the company and was interested in a new insurance company chartered by the last Legislature.

He was a director of the First National Bank of Montpelier, a director of the Neshobe Lighting Company of Brandon, Vermont, and a director of the Wetmore & Morse Granite Company.

He was a trustee of the village of Montpelier in 1885 and 1886, chairman of the license board there in 1903, and at one time a candidate for city representative.

He was a member of the Montpelier Country Club and the Lake Mansfield Trout Club. He was a member of the Vermont Historical Society and was very much interested in genealogical matters and the gathering of historical data, to which he gave patient service, not only to satisfy his own interest, but also to aid others who were studying events of the past, and he acquired

as delegate to the national conventions of the Sons of the American Revolution at Denver, Buffalo, Baltimore, Toledo, and Louisville, and was elected a vice-president-general at the Toledo convention and was re-elected at Louisville in 1911.

From September 28, 1880, until September, 1886, he was a member of Co. H, Vermont National Guard, in which he was a lieutenant at the time of his resignation.

Upon the formation of the Volunteer Hose Company, of Montpelier, in 1884, he was the first vice-president and was afterwards president. In the burning of the Rialto Block in Montpelier in 1875 he was carried down in the collapse of the building, suffering a broken leg and nearly losing his life.

He was a member of Christ Episcopal Church in Montpelier and a vestryman therein since April, 1900. He was also treasurer of the Board of Land Agents of the Vermont Episcopal Diocese.

He married November 9, 1881, Alice Elmore French, and was survived by her and two sons, James French Dewey, manager of the Dewey Woolen Mills at Quechee, Vt., and Maurice William Dewey, a student in the Lowell, Mass., Textile School, in 1911. There was also a grandson born in 1911, son of James French Dewey. Mr. Dewey was also survived by five sisters and one brother, Mrs. Henry Fifield, of Montpelier, Jennie D., wife of Edward Blackwell, of Brandon, Vt., Mary G. Dewey, Mrs. Gertrude McCuen, Mrs. Kate Dewey Squires, of Montpelier, and George P. Dewey, of Portland, Maine.

An obituary sketch at the time of his death noted "his very efficient work as an officer of the insurance company, which was familiar to insurance men in a wide field, and his promptness in business transactions and unflinching courtesy were conspicuous in

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A sermon delivered May 21, 1911, by Rev. Mr. Flint in Christ Church, Montpelier, included the following tribute to Mr. Dewey:—

"Those who were at all acquainted with the life of William Dewey, knew it to be, first, a life well ordered. There were regularity, and promptness, and seriousness, and perseverance, and abstemiousness to remarkable degrees. They knew it, too, to be a life controlled not only by conscience, but by a conscience that was always active. * * * And again, they knew it to be a life which had a serious zeal for the 'Father's business.' There was attention to the requirements of religion that was punctilious, never perfunctory, never patronizing. His open loyalty to the Church of Christ in general and to the Apostolic branch of that church in particular, stands out in frank rebuke to that smaller spirit of the present day which would separate religion from the daily life. * * * Methinks of all, save conscience only, he would have sacrificed his religious convictions last."

LEROY MONROE BINGHAM.

LeRoy Monroe Bingham, M. D., one of the most widely known and active surgeons of Vermont and for ten years the Surgeon of this Society, died at his home, 49 Williams Street, Burlington, Vermont, on the afternoon of November 27, 1911.

He was born in Fletcher, Vt., April 10, 1845. His father, Royal Tyler Bingham, was a prominent farmer of Fletcher and served in the Civil War. His mother's maiden name was Amy Proctor, of Westford, Vt.

Dr. Bingham received his early education in the public schools of Fletcher and in his sixteenth year, on May 7, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Second Vermont Regiment, was mustered in June 20 of that year and served three years, having been mustered out June 20, 1864. He

After his return from the war he was for a time instructor in Hampton Institute at Fairfax, Vt. In 1870 he graduated from the College of Medicine of the University of Vermont and began practice as a physician in Stowe, Vt. In 1874 he removed to Burlington, where he resided and practiced his profession since that time. He soon became very successful, attained high rank in his profession, and was one of the most active and widely known surgeons in Vermont, receiving calls from all parts of the State for operations and consultations. Since the opening of the Mary Fletcher Hospital in Burlington he was attending surgeon there until within a few years and, after retiring from active service in that capacity, was consulting surgeon of the hospital. About 1874-1876 he was demonstrator of anatomy at the University of Vermont. He established and for several years conducted the Amy Proctor Sanatorium in Burlington. He was at one time surgeon-general of the National Guard of Vermont, and at the time of his death was chief consulting surgeon of the Rutland Railroad.

He retired from active practice in 1900 and was thereafter attending physician to Dr. W. Seward Webb, whom he accompanied during extensive travels, which service included a year's absence abroad.

Dr. Bingham married in Winooski, Vt., February 22, 1871, Alma Edwards, daughter of Jonathan and Rosanna Edwards, of Winooski. His wife survived him and also one daughter and two sons, viz.:—Miss Amy Proctor Bingham and Harry LeRoy Bingham, of Burlington, and Royal Edwards Bingham, of the Rutland Railroad Co., at Rutland, Vt. Dr. Bingham was also survived by one sister, Miss Leona Bingham, of Orleans, Vt.

Dr. Bingham was a member of the American Medical Association, the Vermont State Medical Society, and the Burlington and Chittenden County Clinical Society.

He became a member of this Society February 22, 1895, by right of descent from Samuel Bingham (1685-1760), who was commissioned Lieutenant of the 2nd Company or Trainband in Windham, Conn., May, 1736, and Captain in Connecticut Regiment May, 1741.

Dr. Bingham was Surgeon of this Society from 1897 to 1907.

DANIEL BURNS DYER.

Daniel Burns Dyer died at his beautiful home called "Clarendon," near Beaumont Station, in Kansas City, Mo., on December 22, 1912. Interment was in Joliet, Ill.

His Vermont parentage led him to join this Society, of which he was a member, by right of descent from Governor Roger Williams, of Rhode Island, and Capt. William Dyer, of Rhode Island.

Colonel Dyer was a wealthy and prominent man, having been mayor of Guthrie, Oklahoma, president of the company publishing the Augusta, Ga., "*Chronicle*," president of the Augusta Street Railway Co., and a director and strong supporter of the Augusta Chamber of Commerce.

He was born in Plainfield, Ill., March 21, 1849. His father, George Randolph Dyer, originally of Clarendon, Vermont, removed to Illinois and was a successful farmer and merchant.

Daniel Burns Dyer's youth was spent in Joliet, Ill.

At fifteen years of age, with his father and brother, he joined the Union Army and saw service in Arkansas and Missouri until the close of the Civil War.

While at Baxter Springs, he took up a quarter section of lead land in Cherokee County, Kansas, which he owned at the time of his death and which he expected would make his heirs independent.

It was from the Kansas border that he was induced into the then almost unknown Indian Territory, where he operated a store most successfully for the Government at Quapaw. Later, as Indian agent, he had charge of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes and performed his work with such tact and skill with these wild tribes that he was entrusted with the difficult mission of bringing the murderous Modocs from the Lava Beds in Arizona and California to the reservation in the Territory which the Government had prepared for them. In the Indian tongue Colonel Dyer was known as "Black Beard." It was through his association with the Indians and Indian police that he acquired his title of Colonel.

He maintained his connection with the Government and continued his hardware business at Baxter Springs until, in 1887, the lure of new land drew him into Oklahoma—a portion set apart by the Government out of the Indian Territory for settlement. When the great rush of settlers came, Colonel Dyer was one of the first on the ground and was associated with Ex-Gov. Snead of Indiana. The demand for some sort of municipal control was at once imperative. Lawlessness held sway. There was a bitter contest for the mayoralty, and at the open-air meeting to decide which candidate should have the office, it was found that an agreement could not be reached; and in looking for a suitable man, the settlers selected Colonel Dyer, and lifting him to the platform, elected him by acclamation, thus making him the first mayor of the first city in the now beautiful and wealthy State of Oklahoma. This was Guthrie, which, until 1910, was the capital of the State. He did not relinquish his enormous task until order was brought out of chaos.

Great improvements were made in the property and the Augusta electric light and gas plants were acquired and much improved. In 1891 he built the first modern office building in Augusta known as the Dyer Building.

He owned real estate both in Kansas City and Augusta. His residence in Augusta called "Chateau La Vert" was one of the finest and most historic in the State, with furnishings of almost priceless value, and a rare collection of curios.

While he was at the World's Fair in Chicago he admired and afterwards bought the beautiful Victoria House which was the headquarters of the royal commission from Great Britain.

At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis in 1904, Col. Dyer bought the Louisiana State Building, the Alaska Building, the Hoo-Hoo's Building, and the Indian Territory Building. The furnishings of these buildings attracted his fancy, for at the time he had in mind the building of a unique home in Kansas City.

His collection of Indian, Philippine, Mexican, and other curios attracted much attention at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 and was awarded a medal and a diploma. It was estimated to be worth \$150,000. In October, 1904, he presented this collection to the Board of Education of Kansas City. It is in the public library building there and known as the Daniel B. Dyer Museum.

Colonel Dyer was the father of the beautiful Lake View Park in Augusta. He also built Monte Sano Park there, which he transformed from a sand bed to a flower garden.

Colonel Dyer was a member of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union League of New York, the Masonic fraternity, Knights Templar and Odd Fellows.

He was survived by his sister, Mrs. R. B. Lee, and three nieces, Miss Mabel Green, Miss Ida May Lyon, and Mrs. Ghormley, wife of Lieutenant Ghormley of the Navy.

In editorials on his death in "*The Kansas City Journal*" and "*Augusta Chronicle*," Col. Dyer was eulogized as a man of large affairs and one of the highest types of Western pioneers, "in no sense an adventurer of the Wild West variety; but he was what might be called a constructive pioneer and he left a lasting impress upon the various Western communities with whose activities he was so prominently identified. There was an element of the picturesque in his character and career and his early life was full of adventure of the red-blooded but not notorious sort. He knew hardship and the thrill of stirring times and he bore no small part in the dramatic era in which his young manhood was passed; but through it all the natural chivalry and high-mindedness of his character was of that kind which easily developed into the traditional courtliness of the true gentleman. While he was the companion of the rich, he was also the champion of the poor, and the sincere and helpful friend of every one who knew him and asked his aid or advice."

FREDERICK GAY.

Frederick Gay, of Burlington, died in that city on the evening of February 8, 1913. While walking on Church Street, evidently going to his hotel, he seemed, according to eye witnesses who were near him, to slip or lose his footing and fell backwards, his head striking heavily on the flagstones of the sidewalk rendering him unconscious. He was taken to a room in a nearby building and his wife and physicians summoned. They speedily

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*The
Society of Colonial Wars
In the State of Vermont
1915*



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THE SOCIETY
OF
COLONIAL WARS
IN THE
State of Vermont

Year Book

Officers, Committees, and Members

**"The Relations of the Colonies with the Mother
Country in the Eighteenth Century."**

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE SOCIETY OF
COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF
VERMONT, 1915.

Governor—William Brunswick Curry Stickney, Bethel.

Deputy-Governor—Heman Woods Allen, Burlington.

Lieutenant-Governor—John Johnson Allen, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Secretary—Byron Nathaniel Clark, Burlington.

Deputy-Secretary—Ralph Wright Putnam, Putnamville.

Treasurer—Harry Stinson Howard, Burlington.

Chaplain—Reverend Henry Lincoln Ballou, Chester.

Historian—Charles Allen Converse, Philadelphia, Pa.

Registrar—Charles Edwin Allen, Burlington.

Chancellor—Harvey Roberts Kingsley, Rutland.

Surgeon—Thomas Stephen Brown, Burlington.

Gentlemen of the Council for three years,

Warren Peck, New Haven.

James French Dewey, Quechee.

Gentlemen of the Council holding over for two years,

Robert Noble, Burlington.

Joseph Lawrence Hills, Burlington.

Gentlemen of the Council holding over for one year,

Henry Bigelow Shaw, Burlington.

Charles Lincoln Woodbury, Burlington.

Committee on Membership.

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OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF
COLONIAL WARS, 1915.

Governor-General—Howland Pell, New York City, N. Y.

Vice-Governor-General—Richard McCall Cadwalader, Philadelphia, Pa.

Acting Secretary-General—John Lenord Merrill, New York City, N. Y.

Deputy Secretary-General—Frederick Dwight, New York City, N. Y.

Treasurer-General—William Macpherson Hornor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Deputy Treasurer-General—Francis Howard Williams, Philadelphia, Pa.

Registrar-General—George Norbury Mackenzie, Baltimore, Md.

Historian-General—T. J. Oakley-Rhineland, New York City, N. Y.

Chaplain-General—Rev. Charles L. Hutchins, D. D., Concord, Mass.

Surgeon-General—Henry A. Griffin, M. D., New York City,

ABSTRACTS OF CLAIMS OF MEMBERS ADMITTED
SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF THE
YEAR BOOK, 1914.

FRANK EDWARD ALFRED.

State Society No. 121.

General Society No. 5304

Admitted 20 February, 1915, in right of descent from
Sergeant Benedict Alvord, of Whitestaunton, Eng., and Wind-
sor, Conn. (— 1683).

Abstract of Claim on File.

Frank Edward Alfred, of Newport, Vt., was born in Fair-
fax, Vt., 25 February, 1853.

son of

Samuel D. Alfred, born in West Springfield, Mass., 14 June,
1804, died in Fairfax, Vt., 5 May, 1889, and Polly Smith, born
in Fairfax, Vt., 22 August, 1812, married in Berkshire, Vt., 25
November, 1832, died in Fairfax, Vt., 15 February, 1890.

son of

Benjamin Alfred, born 26 March, 1769, died in Savannah,
Ga., 14 September, 1814, and Elizabeth Chapin, born 16 Novem-
ber, 1766, married 25 July, 1795.

son of

John Alfred, born 26 March, 1769, and Lydia Fellows.

son of

Job Alfred, born 26 August, 1708.

son of

Jeremy Alfred, born in Windsor, Conn., 24 December, 1655.

son of

Benedict Alvord, born in Whitestaunton, Eng., died in
Windsor, Conn., 23 April, 1683, and Jane Newton, born in
Whitestaunton, Eng., married in Windsor, Conn., 26 November,
1640

LEON W. DEAN.

State Society No. 117.

General Society No. 5255.

Admitted 30 November, 1914, in right of descent from Capt. Abraham Fuller, of Colchester and Kent, Conn., (1735-1807).

Abstract of Claim on File.

Leon W. Dean, of Bristol, Vt., was born in Bristol, Vt., 8 December, 1889.

son of

Ashbel A. Dean, born in Monkton, Vt., 6 February, 1857, died in Bristol, Vt., 5 July, 1899, and Lillian Wills, born in Bristol, Vt., 13 November, 1861, married in Bristol, Vt., 26 May, 1880.

son of

Marion H. Dean, born in Monkton, Vt., 6 October, 1833, died in Monkton, Vt., 1895, and Lydia L. Fuller, born in Ferrisburg, Vt., 13 July, 1835, married 28 June, 1854.

daughter of

Gideon Fuller, born in Ferrisburg, Vt., 3 February, 1798, died in Ferrisburg, Vt., 28 December, 1857, and Eleanor Luce, born in Princeton, N. Y., 27 September, 1796, married in Ferrisburg, Vt., 8 March, 1819, died in Ferrisburg, Vt., 28 April, 1886.

son of

Ezbon Fuller, born in Kent, Conn., 27 April, 1764, died in Ferrisburg, Vt., 11 April, 1829, and Lydia Follett, married in Kent, Conn., 1 January, 1783.

son of

Abraham Fuller, born in Colchester, Conn., 1735, died in Kent, Conn., 20 September, 1807, and Lydia Gillette, born in Roxbury, Mass., married in Kent, Conn., 4 November, 1762, died in Kent, Conn., 2 June, 1800.

son of

Joseph Fuller, born in East Haddam, Conn., March, 1700, died in Kent, Conn., 12 July, 1775, and Lydia Dean, born in Colchester, Conn., 1700, died in Kent, Conn., 12 July, 1775.

son of

John Fuller, born in Barnstable, Mass., 1656, died in Barnstable, Mass., 1710, and Mehitable Rowley, born 11 January, 1660, married in Barnstable, Mass., 1680.

son of

Samuel Fuller, born in England, 1610, died in Barnstable, Mass., 31 October, 1683, and Jane Lothrop, born in Edgerly, Kent, Eng., 29 September, 1614, married in Scituate, Mass., 8 April, 1635, died in Barnstable, Mass.

son of

Edward Fuller, born in England, died in Plymouth, Mass., 1621, and Ann ———, died in Plymouth, Mass., 1621.

Abraham Fuller was Ensign, 1767; Lieutenant, 1770; Overseer and Guardian of the Scatacook Indians, 1773; Captain, 1774.

JOHN ALMUS DREW.

State Society No. 116.

General Society No. 5254.

Admitted 30 November, 1914, in right of descent from Sergeant John Drew, of Dover, N. H., (1651-1723).

Abstract of Claim on File.

John Almus Drew, of Rumney, N. H., was born in Burlington, Vt., 8 February, 1869.

son of

Charles Wesley Drew, born in Addison, Vt., 4 July, 1835, died in Burlington, Vt., 4 July, 1909, and Hannah Truman, born in Williston, Vt., 20 January, 1837, married in Burlington, Vt., 22 April, 1855.

son of

son of

Lemuel Drew, born in Wolfeboro, N. H., 1774, died in Burlington, Vt., 8 April, 1837, and Polly Warren, born in Charlestown, Mass., November, 1776, died in Burlington, Vt., 29 September, 1854.

son of

Jedediah Drew, born in Dover, N. H., 4 November, 1748, died in Wolfeboro, N. H., January, 1817, and Hannah ——.

son of

Lemuel Drew, born in Dover, N. H., 26 May, 1723, died in Dover, N. H., 25 September, 1759, and Anna Bunker.

son of

John Drew, born in Dover, N. H., 1651, died in Dover, N. H., 23 October, 1723, and Rebecca Cook, married in Dover, N. H., 31 March, 1720.

John Drew was sergeant of the Provincial Military Organization.

ERWIN MAURICE HARVEY.

State Society No. 122.

General Society No. 5305.

Admitted 20 February, 1915, in right of descent from Governor John Webster, of England, Hartford, Conn., and Hadley, Mass., (——1661).

Abstract of Claim on File.

Erwin Maurice Harvey, of Montpelier, Vt., was born in Topsham, Vt., 12 October, 1871.

son of

Roney M. Harvey, born in Topsham, Vt., 20 May, 1843, and

Roswell Mason Bill, born in Orange, Vt., 19 April, 1810, died in Topsham, Vt., 15 August, 1885, and Merinda Nelson, born in Orange, Vt., 8 October, 1813, married in Orange, Vt., 14 November, 1838, died in Montpelier, Vt., 7 November, 1901.

son of

Eliphalet Mason Bill, born in Lebanon, Conn., 6 September, 1775, died in Topsham, Vt., 21 September, 1854, and Rhoda Pitkin, born in Bolton, Conn., 26 October, 1774, married in Hartford, Vt., 1803, died in Barre, Vt., 8 April, 1859.

son of

Eliphalet Bill, born in Lebanon, Conn., 25 August, 1750, died in Cabot, Vt., September, 1825, and Dorothy Marsh, born in Lebanon, Conn., 23 April, 1752, married in Lebanon, Conn., 1772, died in Orange, Vt., 28 March, 1835.

daughter of

Col. Joseph Marsh, born in Lebanon, Conn., 12 January, 1726, died in Hartford, Vt., 9 February, 1811, and Dorothy Mason, born in Norwich, Conn., 9 April, 1732, married in Conn., 10 January, 1750, died in Hartford, Vt.

son of

Ensign Joseph Marsh, born in Hartford, Conn., 5 December, 1699, died in Lebanon, Conn., 1753, and Mercy Bill, born in Groton, Conn., 25 September, 1702, married in Lebanon, Conn., 25 September, 1723, died in Hartford, Vt., 1786.

son of

Capt. Joseph Marsh, born in Hartford, Conn., March, 1671, and Hannah ———, married in 1696.

son of

John Marsh, Jr., born in Hartford, Conn., about 1643, died in Hartford, Conn., 1727, and Sarah Lyman, born in Hartford, Conn., married 28 November, 1666.

son of

daughter of

Gov. John Webster, died in Hadley, Mass., 5 April, 1661.

John Webster was magistrate and member of the General Court of the colony of Connecticut, 1639-55. Deputy Governor of Connecticut Colony, 1655. Governor of Connecticut Colony, 1656. One of the original proprietors of Hartford, Conn. Became one of the founders of Hadley, Mass., 1659.

DORMAN BRIDGMAN EATON KENT.

State Society No. 119.

General Society No. 5275.

Admitted 21 December, 1914, in right of descent from John Brown, of England and Rehoboth, Mass., (1584-1662).

Abstract of Claim on File.

Dorman Bridgman Eaton Kent, of Montpelier, Vt., was born in Calais, Vt., 1 November, 1875.

son of

Murray Abdial Kent, born in Calais, Vt., 15 July, 1847, and Ruth Eaton Bennett, born in Woodbury, Vt., 27 November, 1849, married in Montpelier, Vt., 23 February, 1870, died in Waterbury, Vt., 28 September, 1907.

son of

Abdial Kent, born in Calais, Vt., 10 November, 1805, died in Calais, Vt., 2 November, 1887, and Fanny Hinkley Curtiss, born in Calais, Vt., 24 July, 1822, married in Calais, Vt., 14 May, 1846, died in Calais, Vt., 24 December, 1854.

son of

Capt. Remember Kent, born in Rehoboth, Mass., 11 June, 1775, died in Calais, Vt., 13 May, 1855, and Rachel Bliss born in Rehoboth, Mass., 24 July, 1776, married in Calais, Vt., 21 March, 1799, died in Calais, Vt., 2 November, 1843.

son of

ton, Mass., 9 October, 1748, married in Rehoboth, Mass., 19 March, 1768, died in Rehoboth, Mass., 8 December, 1818.

son of

John Kent, born in Rehoboth, Mass., 9 August, 1697, died in Rehoboth, Mass., 1 November, 1780, and Rachel Carpenter, born in Attleboro, Mass., 29 March, 1705, married in Rehoboth, Mass., 20 November, 1725, died in Rehoboth, Mass.

son of

Joseph Kent, born in Block Island, R. I., 1665, died in Rumford, 30 March, 1735, and Dorothy Brown, born 29 October, 1666, married in Rehoboth, Mass., 11 November, 1690, died in Rumford, 30 March, 1735, and Dorothy Brown, born 29 October, 1666,

daughter of

James Brown, born in England, 1623, died in Swansea, Mass., 29 October, 1710, and Lydia Howland.

son of

John Brown, 1st., born in England, 1584, died in Rehoboth, Mass., 10 April, 1662, and Dorothy ———, born in England, married in England, died in Swansea, Mass., 27 January, 1673.

John Brown was Governor's Assistant, 1636-53. Commissioner for the United Colonies of New England, 1644-56.

James Brown was Governor's Assistant, 1665-78. Messenger to the Indians and carried last message to King Philip just before the outbreak of war.

REDFIELD PROCTOR.

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SUPPLEMENTAL CLAIMS.

WILLIAM HENRY ELDRIDGE.

9th from Samuel Cole, of England and Boston, Mass., (—1666).

Samuel Cole came to New England with Winthrop. In March, 1633-4, he opened the first inn in Boston. He was the ninth signer of the Artillery Company's Roll.

8th from John Cole, of Boston, Mass., and Narragansett, R. I., (1625-1707).

John Cole removed from Boston before 1644, to look after the Hutchinson lands in Narragansett, where the Connecticut authorities appointed him a magistrate. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 1642.

8th from John Batchelder, of Reading, Mass., (—1676).

John Batchelder was in King Philip's War, under Lieutenant William Husey's Three County Troop, 1675.

ERWIN MAURICE HARVEY.

9th from Major John Mason, of England, Windsor, Saybrook, and Norwich, Conn., (1600-1672).

John Mason served in England under Sir Thomas Fairfax in the Netherlands. Came to America, 1630. Was one of the committee to select sites of fortifications in Boston harbor, 1634. Represented Dorchester in the General Court, 1635. Removed to Windsor, Conn., 1637. Made Public Military Officer of the Plantation of Connecticut, March 8, 1637. Placed in command of colonial forces in war against Pequot Indians, May 1, 1637. Magistrate of Connecticut Colony, 1637-41. Member of the Connecticut General Court, 1641-59. Deputy Governor of Connecticut Colony, 1659-69.

WARREN PECK.

6th
(1627-16) from Sergeant Richard Hubbell, of Fairfield, Conn., by Google

MEMBERS.

State No.		General No.
90	Elbridge Seneca Adsit, Burlington	4380
121	Frank Edward Alfred, Newport	5304
48	*Charles Edwin Allen, Burlington	2562
57	*Heman Woods Allen, Burlington	3800
85	John Johnson Allen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4209
80	Marion Shaler Allen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4135
105	Henry Lincoln Ballou, Chester	4845
92	Cornelius Abbott Barnes, Missoula, Mont.	4404
81	Monroe James Barnes, Burlington	4248
7	*George Grenville Benedict, Burlington	734
86	*Samuel Greene Wheeler Benjamin, Burlington	4317
27	*LeRoy Monroe Bingham, Burlington	2423
35	John Henry Booth, Plattsburg, N. Y.	2431
56	*Charles Smith Boynton, Burlington	3399
97	Gardner Brewer, Burlington	4475
12	Edmund Towle Brown, Burlington	5108
99	Thomas Stephen Brown, Burlington	4639
72	Thomas Butler, Philadelphia, Pa.	3801
110	Daniel Leavens Cady, Burlington	5091
82	Fred Taylor Caswell, Derby Line	4249
1	Edward Alonzo Chittenden, St. Albans	505
67	Byron Nathaniel Clark, Burlington	3388
23	Charles Allen Converse, Philadelphia, Pa.	2419
65	*John Heman Converse, Philadelphia, Pa.	3359
117	Leon W. Dean, Bristol	5255
17	*Charles Dewey, Montpelier	2413

66	*Daniel Burns Dyer, Augusta, Ga.	3552
15	Horace Edward Dyer, Rutland	742
84	George Stephen Edgell, New York City	4208
104	William Henry Eldridge, Twin Falls, Idaho	4759
20	‡Jacob Gray Estey, Brattleboro	2416
19	*Julius Jacob Estey, Brattleboro	2415
34	Ira Hobart Evans, Austin, Texas	2430
71	Frank Henry Field, Scotia, N. Y.	3791
31	Benjamin Franklin Fifield, Montpelier	2427
6	*Truman Chittenden Fletcher, St. Johnsbury	733
103	Jerome Tabor Flint, Derby Line	4758
12	‡Charles Spooner Forbes, St. Albans	739
64	Israel Holmes Francisco, Rutland	
14	Austin Weld Fuller, No. Cambridge, Mass.	741
38	*Frederick Gay, Burlington	2434
109	Robert Harvey Gay, New York City, N. Y.	4941
111	Ceylon Lafayette Greene, Burlington	5092
78	Edward Everett Greenleaf, Huntsville, Ala.	4044
76	‡George Ernest Hack, Burlington	3911
69	Mervin Root Hack, New York City, N. Y.	3553
73	Thomas Henry Hack, Proctor	3886
122	Erwin Maurice Harvey, Montpelier	5305
50	Horace Stewart Haskell, Derby Line	2660
45	*Forest Henry Hathaway, Portland, Ore.	1042
79	Willard Carpenter Hazelton, Burlington	4045
63	Joseph Lawrence Hills, Burlington	3225
107	Thomas Lawrence Hills, Burlington	4929
75	Henry Dwight Holton, Brattleboro	3906
29	*James Clay Houghton, Montpelier	2425
68	Harry Stinson Howard, Burlington	3389
74	*Oliver Otis Howard, Burlington	3905

37	Stephen Perry Jocelyn, Burlington	2433
47	Wylie Brantley Jones, Binghamton, N. Y.	2561
119	Dorman Bridgman Eaton Kent, Montpelier	5275
9	*Robert Jackson Kimball, Randolph	736
91	Harvey Roberts Kingsley, Rutland	4380
21	Elias Lyman, Burlington	2417
108	*Howard Lucius Martin, Burlington	4940
98	Henry Benjamin Meigs, Baltimore, Md.	4589
26	‡Charles Edmund Miner, Pasadena, Cal.	2422
4	Frederick Nash Morton, Philadelphia, Pa.	731
93	Charles Herrick Mower, Burlington	4471
5	Robert Noble, Burlington	732
13	†John Grant Norton, St. Albans	740
51	Carroll Smalley Page, Hyde Park	2661
62	Hamilton Sullivan Peck, Burlington	3224
2	Theodore Safford Peck, Burlington	729
100	Warren Peck, New Haven	4640
106	Thomas Reed Powell, Burlington	4904
120	Redfield Proctor, Proctor	5294
53	‡Eben Putnam, Wellesley Farms, Mass.	2927
54	Ralph Wright Putnam, Putnamville	3397
55	Warren Edward Putnam, Bennington	3398
33	Albert Emore Richardson, Burlington	2429
39	Frederick Albert Richardson, N. Y. City	2446
41	*William Shields Roberts, Stamford, Conn.	2450
32	*Daniel Webster Robinson, Burlington	2428
46	*Julius William Russell, Burlington	2560
95	Charles William Scammon, Cleveland, O.	4473
96	Henry Bigelow Shaw, Burlington	4474
83	*Bradley Barlow Smalley, Burlington	4250
16	Edward Curtis Smith, St. Albans	2412
49	George Gregory Smith, Florence, Italy	2563
94	William Brunswick Curry Stickney, Bethel	4472

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In Memoriam

Samuel Greene Wheeler Benjamin

Our compatriot, who died in Burlington, July 19, 1914, was one, who, finding his place among men, worked out in his own life the full purpose of his existence and became the world's creditor. The finest service is found in a life of steadfast devotion to one's highest conception of duty and privilege.

Mr. Benjamin became a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, January 29, 1909, by right of descent from Ensign John Whitman, of Weymouth, Massachusetts, who was the first military appointee in that town, 1645.

His parents, Rev. Nathan Benjamin and Mary Gladding Wheeler, were missionaries, stationed at different times at Athens, Smyrna, Constantinople, and Argos, Greece, and while they were living at the latter place our compatriot was born, on February 13, 1837. In early life he cherished a strong desire to become an artist, but, yielding to the wishes of his father, he put aside his desire for the time being, entered Williams College, and was graduated in 1859. After graduation he taught school for a short period and meanwhile published his first book of poems entitled "Constantinople, the Isle of Pearls, and Other Poems." In 1861 he was appointed Assistant Librarian in the State Library at Albany, New York, where he remained two years. During this time he equipped a company for the Civil War and performed creditable service in the military hospital.

In 1863, October 20, he was married to Clara Stowell, of Brookfield, Massachusetts, where he resided for a short time. His health becoming impaired he and his wife took a sea voyage and sojourned in Constantinople. On returning to America he resided in Salem, Massachusetts. He had a studio in Boston and divided his time between his literary work and the production of his well known marine paintings. His love for the sea prompted him to make several voyages to different parts of the old world where he gathered valuable material for use in his subsequent publications. He was, for a time, the editor of the "Art Magazine," also for several years a regular contributor to "Harper's Magazine," and the art critic for the "New York Mail and Express." Mrs. Benjamin, who was a woman of fine traits of character, died October 29, 1880, survived by her husband and one daughter, Miss Edith Benjamin, a resident for many years in this city.

In November, 1882, Mr. Benjamin married Mrs. Fannie Nichols Weed, a woman of literary taste and culture. She had previously published a volume of essays entitled "The Sunny Side of Shadow." That same year, Congress passed

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appointed Mr. Benjamin the first United States Minister to Persia. He was very much interested in his official work and became a deep and careful student of eastern affairs, at the same time proving himself a successful diplomat. He held this office for about three years during which time he published two books entitled "Persia and the Persians" and the "Story of Persia." On his return to America he took up his residence in New York City and continued his literary pursuits. His publications which received special mention were:—"Our American Artists," "Articles on Contemporary Art in Europe," and "A Group of Etchers." Mr. Benjamin's works of art consist of over 130 paintings on subjects chiefly connected with the sea; his published works are quite numerous.

As the years came upon him he sought a quiet home near McNeil's Ferry in Charlotte on Lake Champlain for a summer residence and spent his winters in Washington. Finally he settled in Burlington where he resided during the remainder of his life. While living in Burlington he prepared sketches for his most interesting posthumous biography recently issued and entitled "The Life and Adventures of a Free Lance." He was a member of the Society of American Authors, the Anthony Club of London, and several art leagues. Mr. Benjamin was of a retiring nature, shrank from publicity, but was always a charming and interesting personality. His literary style was clear and cogent and his thought comprehensive. He was a far-sighted and accurate observer of men and events. He writes, it would seem, with prophetic vision in his autobiography where he says that "the present German idea of world domination for state, military and scientific efficiency and force, will inevitably in time, sweep Germany into war with nations who favor the peace idea, arbitration and treaties. * * * *"

One phase of Mr. Benjamin's life is well revealed in the closing words of his last book, namely:—"The more one sees of life, the less does he in very truth know about it; we can only breathe with profound reverence, 'Wait! somewhere, sometime, the light of revelation may dawn upon us, faintly at first, for the soul that would all at once see wholly, must be consumed by the Glory that comes from LIGHT UNSPEAKABLE!'"

This Society takes pride in placing the name of our friend and compatriot upon the honor roll of its membership.

Resolved:—That this tribute to the memory of Mr. Benjamin, and this brief reference to his life be spread upon the records of this Society, and a duly certified copy of the same be sent to his widow and daughter.

HAMILTON S. PECK,	} Committee.
HARRY S. HOWARD,	
BYRON N. CLARK,	

SAMUEL GREENE WHEELER BENJAMIN.

By Historian Charles Allen Converse.

Hon. S. G. W. Benjamin, diplomat, artist, and author, died at his home in Burlington, Vt., on the morning of July 19, 1914.

At his funeral, on the afternoon of July 21, this Society was represented by its Governor, Hamilton S. Peck, its Treasurer, Harry S. Howard, and the Deputy Governor-General, Gen. S. P. Jocelyn, U. S. A., and among the many beautiful flowers was an offering from this Society.

Mr. Benjamin became a member of this Society January 29, 1909, by right of descent from John Whitman, of Weymouth, Mass., ensign 1646 to 1680, and the first military appointee in that town. Mr. Benjamin was a member of the Committee on Installation in 1912, 1913, and at the time of his death. At the annual meeting, in 1911, he presented an interesting historical paper entitled "Colonel Joseph Wait, a Hero of the Colonial Wars."

His father, Rev. Nathan B. Benjamin, was one of the ablest and most useful missionaries ever commissioned by the American Board. He had scholarly tastes and acquired, besides the ancient classics, the Turkish, French, Armenian, and modern Greek languages, and translated many important works. He was sent to Greece in 1836, where he was Acting United States Consul as well as missionary.

Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin was born at Argos, Greece, February 13, 1837. His ancestor, John Benjamin, gentleman, as he was styled in the old records, was one of the first settlers of Cambridge, Mass., coming in 1632. His grandfather Benjamin was a paper manufacturer at Catskill, N. Y., and fought at Google

and manufacturers of New York and an elder in the Rutgers Street Church.

When S. G. W. Benjamin was 13 months old his father was sent to Athens, where the family lived six years.

About 1845 the family removed to Trebizond, Turkey, then to Smyrna and finally, in 1853, to Constantinople, Mr. Benjamin's father's field as missionary having been changed to that territory. Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin took drawing lessons, and during his last year in Constantinople made a beginning in aquarelle and oil painting. His tendency was toward marine painting and during the Crimean War he sent some marine drawings to the "London Illustrated News," which were accepted and published. On January 27, 1855, his father died in Constantinople and the family returned to America. His parents wished him to become a missionary, and, although he himself felt that he was not fitted for that sphere, he agreed to go so far as to take a college course, and entered Williams College in the class of 1859, and was a college mate of James A. Garfield, though not in the same class. At Williams he was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity, was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa, was a contributor to and one of the editors of "The Williams Quarterly," and was at the same time a contributor of poetry to "The New York Independent," and of travels to "The National Magazine." In his senior year he was president of the Williams Art Association. Upon the completion of his college course he taught school for a short time as principal of the Staples Free Academy, at Easton, Conn., and about that time published a volume of poetry entitled "Constantinople, the Isle of Pearls, and Other Poems."

In 1861 he was elected assistant librarian of the New York State Library, at Albany, and during that time he contributed largely toward recruiting several companies of the Griswold Cavalry for the Civil War. He did not volunteer because his brother was fighting in the Army of the Potomac and his

but for some reason not understood he was not summoned to the field, but when the wounded were brought to the hospital at Albany he volunteered for night watching. During his residence at Albany he came in contact with many prominent men and especially admired John G. Saxe, the poet. At that time he was a contributor to "The North American Review," "The New Englander," "The Independent," and other papers. An illness resulting from close confinement in the library obliged him to resign his position there after three years service.

In 1864 he married Clara Stowell. One child was born to them, Edith N. Benjamin. After marriage he resided in Brookfield, Mass., but because of a severe illness he at that time made a voyage to the Mediterranean and England. On his return he settled with his family in Salem, Mass., was much occupied in yachting, studied oil painting in Boston, and engaged in literary work. He also studied drawing on wood with an idea of thus illustrating his magazine travel articles. Because of his wife's ill health he moved back to Brookfield, the home of her parents, where she died soon after. About that time he published "The Choice of Paris," welding together therein in a continuous story the various fragments relating to the siege of Troy which survived from classical literature. Because the title was not understood, however, his second attempt at the Trojan question in 1881, entitled "Troy, Its Legend, Literature, and Topography," was much more successful and continued to sell after twenty years. This book was one of Scribner's series of "Epochs of History." In 1869 he established a studio in Boston and made a sea voyage to Newfoundland in order to study the sea for marine painting.

From this time he was constantly engaged in literary and

about the Channel Islands and made a voyage there for that purpose. At the same time he prepared papers on other subjects for "The Atlantic Monthly." Thence he went to France to collect material for an article on "Modern French Art," which he prepared for "The Atlantic Monthly." He also visited Portugal and prepared a paper on "The Portuguese in India," which appeared in "The New Englander." In 1876 he went to Europe to prepare articles requested by "Harper's Monthly" on "Art Life Abroad." Soon after he removed his studio to New York,—first in the Y. M. C. A. building, corner 23rd Street and 4th Avenue; and later in the University Building, on Washington Square. At that time he went to Bermuda to write it up for his book on "The Atlantic Islands," which was published by Harper's in 1878, and republished in London. Upon his return from Bermuda he made a trip to the Sea Islands of our southern coast and made a sketch of Dungeness which appeared in "Harper's Monthly."

At that time he wrote two books for Appleton's "Handy Volume Series," "The Multitudinous Seas" and "The World's Paradise." In 1884 his "Cruise of the Alice May" was published, after it had appeared in "Century Magazine."

His articles on "Contemporary Art in Europe" were the first of the sort that had appeared in an American magazine, and were subsequently published in a handsome volume. He also wrote numerous articles for that stately art magazine, "The American Art Review." He was offered the art editorship of "The New York Mail and Express," and also of "The Literary Table." The chair of literature and history in the State Normal School of Michigan offered him he did not accept.

For "The Wide Awake," a youth's magazine of Boston, he prepared a dozen short biographical articles about American artists, and for "The Century Magazine" an illustrated paper on "The Evolution of the American Yacht," another on "The Ameri-

May" appeared in "The Century Magazine," that cruise having been along the coast of New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Cape Breton Island, etc.

In November, 1882, he married Mrs. Fannie Nichols Weed, a native of Burlington, whom he describes in his autobiography as "a woman of warm heart, wide experience, and intelligence, and varied accomplishments, and the author of a charming suggestive volume of essays, which went through several editions, entitled 'The Sunny Side of Shadow.'"

During the succeeding winter Congress passed a bill to establish legations in Siam, Corea, and Persia, and Mr. Benjamin was appointed Minister to Persia, in which position he continued until a change of administration in the United States, when he returned to New York, where he resumed literary and art work, establishing a summer residence at New Brighton on Staten Island. While residing on Staten Island he was elected president of the Republican Club of Richmond County.

While in Persia Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin's relations with the reigning family and their friends and the diplomatic corps were always very cordial, and they received much attention and, on their departure, valuable gifts. At the same time Mr. Benjamin had several difficult tasks in his efforts to protect the work of the missionaries there, who passed resolutions of regret on his departure, thanking him for the promptness and efficiency with which he had protected their interests.

During his service in Persia he prepared a code of procedure used in diplomatic relations between that country and the United States.

On his return from Persia he found himself an authority on Oriental matters and was besieged for articles on Persian

... "Persia and the Persians" was

Bombay. Chickering Hall, New York, was packed to hear his lecture on "Persian Customs." His "Trans-Atlantic Railway" caused some sensation and his story, "We Two on an Island," received much favorable comment even from such slow cautious reviews as "The Nation."

Other published books by him were "Constantinople, the Isle of Pearls," "Ode on the Death of Abraham Lincoln," "The Turk and the Greek," "Tom Roper," "What is Art?" "Art in America," "A Group of Etchers," and "Sea Spray."

Forced by ill health to leave the New York climate, he bought a bungalow on the shore of Lake Champlain at Charlotte, Vt., and also a house in Washington, D. C., to live in winters. He did not live in Washington long, however, but the last years of his life were spent in Vermont—in summer at his Charlotte place, and in winter in Burlington—first in the Theodore A. Hopkins place on Shelburne Road, and finally at No. 326 College Street.

Since his death his autobiography, entitled "The Life and Adventures of a Free Lance," has been edited by Mrs. Benjamin, and published by the Free Press Company. As may be inferred from its title it is an exceedingly interesting book, as his life was very full and adventurous. The book contains vivid descriptions of his many sea cruises, some of which involved narrow escapes, and also reminiscences of the many prominent men with whom he had come in contact all over the world—litterateurs, artists, statesmen, diplomats, military and naval leaders and rulers of nations.

The autobiography contains a list of the books published by him and also a list of some one hundred and forty of his paintings.

Mr. Benjamin received "Honorable Mention" for marine paintings exhibited in Boston and other large cities. He was

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Burlington, February 22, 1915.

*To the Officers and Members of the Society of Colonial Wars
in the State of Vermont,*

GENTLEMEN :—

For the eleventh time I have the honor of presenting the annual report as Secretary of the Society.

The year just closing has been one in which the Society has made progress, although no great things have been accomplished. In carrying on the business of the Society six meetings of the Council have been held.

We have received six new members, as follows:—

John Almus Drew, of Rumney, N. H.

Leon W. Dean, of Bristol.

Dorman Bridgman Eaton Kent, of Montpelier.

Redfield Proctor, of Proctor.

Frank Edward Alfred, of Newport.

Erwin Maurice Harvey, of Montpelier.

We have lost one member by death—Samuel Greene Wheeler Benjamin, of Burlington, who died on July 19, 1914. His funeral was attended by a delegation from the Society, and a floral tribute was sent. Suitable resolutions have been adopted, printed, and mailed to the family and members of the Society. The Historian has prepared a biographical sketch of his life. The present membership is as follows:—total number of names on the membership roll, 121; lost by death, 23; by resignation, 7; by being dropped for non-payment of dues, 1; leaving the present membership 90, which is a gain of 5 over last year.

Three supplemental applications have been accepted from
William H. Eldred, of Twin Falls, Idaho; one from Warren

Last spring the annual publication was issued, containing, in addition to the usual material, the biographies of all the members who have died since 1909. The history of the Society Room has been printed and framed. In reply to the request of the Librarian, copies of all our Society publications have been sent to the Library of Congress. A new cut of the Society seal has been purchased, as well as a scrap book for the use of the Secretary. The Society flag was loaned to the Colonial Dames to use at their annual meeting.

The committee, to which was referred the matter of erecting markers at Isle La Motte and Fort Cassin, decided that such action could not be properly taken by our Society.

The committee appointed to arrange for the prize of \$10.00 in gold, to be given to the student in the junior or senior classes of the University of Vermont, Middlebury College, and Norwich University, who should write the best essay on Vermont colonial history, made the plans for the contest and sent out the proper letters. The Presidents of the University of Vermont and Norwich University replied and accepted the offer, but the President of Middlebury College did not reply. But no essay has yet been received.

The Society purchased, at a cost of \$100., "The General Index of the New England Genealogical and Historical Register," and presented it to the Fletcher Free Library, and the gift was thoroughly appreciated.

In August the Robinson Family Association, of which our deceased compatriot, Daniel Webster Robinson, was once the president, held its annual meeting in this city, and an invitation was sent to visit our Society Room, and many of the members accepted the invitation. and our Governor. H. S. Peck. was made

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THE RELATIONS OF THE COLONIES WITH THE
MOTHER COUNTRY IN THE EIGHTEENTH
CENTURY.

By THE REV. CHARLES CHASE WILSON.

Read at the Annual Court, February 22, 1915.

Mr. Governor and Members of this Honorable Society:—

The days in which we are living make the study of history imperative to a right understanding of the great movements of our time. It is not only a great pleasure but a distinct privilege to address this Society upon a subject which must always possess interest for us.

In our public school system most children have this study of the history of this country in the earlier grades. Looking back some eighteen years, I am aware that colonial history was presented to us in a way to convey impressions absolutely contrary to the facts of history. "The Relations of the Colonies with the Mother Country in the Eighteenth Century" constitutes a great subject. It is wide enough to allow us to take a broad outlook upon the developments of that century.

Charles Stuart, the second of that unhappy name, was restored to the throne of his fathers in 1661, and for some twenty-eight years he and James ruled the destinies of England. From the earliest days the turn of events in England had its counterpart in America, and the Stuart Restoration left its permanent impress upon the growing life of the colonies. When Charles and his court returned to England, after a long exile, there were a great many debts to be paid, political and financial. The men who had been his father's friends, who had stood by him in adversity, must be rewarded. And yet, how could they be rewarded in England?

seemed to be opportunity to grant charters, land rights, and jurisdictions freely, in a manner consistent with the royal bounty and the loyalty of the cavaliers. Apart from the questionable grant made to Lord Culpepper in Virginia, the Carolinas, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, taken from the Dutch in 1664, all bear witness to the policy of the Restoration. What was done by the Crown was not done primarily for the realm, or for the colonies, but to pay the debts of the king. The lords proprietors in the Carolinas, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the Duke of York in his colony, were given the most extensive rights and privileges. As you read these charters it is easy to see how the colonists might quarrel over them with the proprietors—but not with the Crown. Under James II. and, indeed during the last years of Charles' reign, the trend toward absolute government was strong and marked by the people. This movement toward absolutism was reflected in America in the work of Andros in Boston, and the Royal governors in New York and elsewhere.

But, as the Puritans maintained, "Heaven had a controversy with the House of Stuart," which was again driven forth to be wanderers on the face of the earth. It was a Whig-Dutch Revolution which placed William and Mary on the throne, and meant the ultimate victory of those principles of constitutional government for which the earlier Puritans had striven with Charles I.

In the new regime in England, the Legislature was all supreme and the Executive was vested in the cabinet system which developed shortly, in the majority party of the House of Commons. The "Glorious Revolution," as it was called, was highly popular in England, also in the colonies, where, in Boston and other places, the Stuart governors and agents were thrown

developed from William's reign could have ended only as they did, in the rupture of 1776. William was a great administrator and gradually won for himself a strong position in England. He could have adopted one of two policies in America. (a) He could have appointed strong Royal authorities in the colonies, and maintained there sufficient force to have kept the colonial administration in close harmony with the English. Or (b) he could have removed many vexations in the proprietary colonies and given the colonial assemblies and councils a much greater degree of self-government. Either policy would have made for satisfactory relations and was quite feasible. William's attention, however, was all absorbed in the great struggle with France on the Continent. This is really the great issue, first in its importance and in its bearing upon the relations of mother country and colonies.

From the accession of William, and in fact through the Napoleonic Wars, England and France were at war, or preparing for war most of the time. Strife between the European powers meant strife in the colonies. During this century the wars with the French and Indians in Canada left permanent impress on the colonial life. The activities of the French in New York, along the Great Lakes and the Ohio River, drew the English colonists westward. The great struggle for supremacy forced the mutually jealous and suspicious colonials into divers unions and confederations for the carrying on of the war. In these great struggles for existence, they learned not only their own strength but also the difficulties of maintaining large armies in America from beyond the seas. These wars for the defense of the colonies against the French and Indians were a heavy burden upon the financial resources of the colonies. England had contributed large armaments, and the question of taxes to meet this expense was, as we all know, most fruitful of trouble in the last days before the Revolution. It seems to me that

development. For instance, the very severe laws against Roman Catholics in almost all the colonies, were due partly to hatred and fear of the French, who, with their Indian allies, were Roman Catholics. This bias was strengthened by fear and hatred of the later Stuarts, whose leaning to Rome and absolutism in civil and ecclesiastical matters was a just cause for alarm.

Since the days of the Tudors and even before, in some measure, the English government had nursed her sea-borne commerce. Her road to empire lay across the seas. There are those of her enemies today who assert that this present titanic conflict was brought about by England to hold fast to her waning supremacy of the seas. We have a long series of Navigation Acts dating from the Restoration, to secure the benefits of colonial trade to the colonial and English traders and ship owners to the exclusion or disadvantage of the Dutch and French. It was provided, for instance, that staple articles from the colonies must be shipped to England first for re-shipment, thence to other parts of Europe. Other acts were passed to provide for the carrying of the colonial trade in English bottoms, and designed to build up the English marine and to help the English merchants. No adequate provision was ever made in America for the enforcement of these acts, which were constantly evaded and were a source of irritation to the colonials without being of a corresponding advantage to England. The smuggling in of French, Dutch, and Spanish goods was most profitable—so that the habit of smuggling, learned before the Revolution, did not leave us after the final break with the Mother Country, and when we were in a position to make our own laws on the subject. It has always been somewhat of a mystery to me that we have not developed with our early traditions and training with the Mother Country into a great maritime power. Our flag, indeed, is almost driven from the sea.

After William and Anne, the Hanoverian kings, though

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*The
Society of Colonial Wars
In the State of Vermont
1916*



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THE SOCIETY
OF
COLONIAL WARS
IN THE
State of Vermont

Yearly

“The Albany Plan of Union”

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE SOCIETY OF
COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF
VERMONT, 1916

Governor—William Brunswick Curry Stickney, Rutland.
Deputy Governor—John Johnson Allen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lieutenant Governor—Joseph Lawrence Hills, Burlington.
Secretary—Byron Nathaniel Clark, Burlington.
Deputy Secretary—Harvey Roberts Kingsley, Rutland.
Treasurer—Harry Stinson Howard, Burlington.
Chaplain—Reverend Henry Lincoln Ballou, Chester.
Historian—Hamilton Sullivan Peck, Burlington.
Registrar—Charles Lincoln Woodbury, Burlington.
Chancellor—Henry Bigelow Shaw, Burlington.
Surgeon—Thomas Stephen Brown, Burlington.

Gentlemen of the Council for three years,
Henry Landon Ward, Burlington.
Frank Edward Alfred, Newport.

Gentlemen of the Council holding over for two years,
Warren Peck, New Haven.
James French Dewey, Quechee.

Gentlemen of the Council holding over for one year,
Robert Noble, Burlington.
Gardner Brewer, Burlington.

Committee on Membership,
Theodore Safford Peck, Burlington.
Frederick Wood Ward, Burlington.
John Henry Booth, Plattsburg, N. Y.
Fred Taylor Caswell, Derby Line.

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OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF
COLONIAL WARS, 1916

Honorary Governor General—Howland Pell, 31 Nassau Street,
New York.

Governor General—Richard McCall Cadwalader, 133 South 12th
Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Vice-Governor General—Major General Charles Francis Roe, 35
East 37th Street, New York.

Secretary General—John Lenord Merrill, 517 Park Avenue, East
Orange, N. J.

Deputy Secretary General—John Francis Daniell, 759 Broadway,
New York.

Treasurer General—William MacPherson Hornor, 423 Walnut
Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Deputy Treasurer General—Francis Howard Williams, 1300
Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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ABSTRACTS OF CLAIMS OF MEMBERS ADMITTED
SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF THE
YEAR BOOK, 1915

NEWMAN KEYES CHAFFEE

State Society No. 128.

General Society No. 5369.

Admitted 10 June, 1915, in right of descent from Capt. Thomas Knowlton, of Boxford, Mass., Ashford, Conn., and Harlem Heights, N. Y., (1740-1776).

Abstract of Claim on File.

Newman Keyes Chaffee, of Rutland, Vt., was born in Rutland, Vt., 4 July, 1868.

son of

Frederick Chaffee, born in Becket, Mass., 17 March, 1823, died in Rutland, Vt., 21 April, 1891, and Charlotte Thrall, born in Rutland, Vt., 12 April, 1832, married in Rutland, Vt., 31 October, 1850, died in Rutland, Vt., 9 April, 1894.

son of

Newman Keyes Chaffee, born in Becket, Mass., 15 December, 1796, died in Becket, Mass., 15 December, 1858, and Elizabeth Phelps, born in Suffield, Conn., 31 August, 1800, married in Springfield, Mass., 15 March, 1820, died in Becket, Mass., 30 April, 1836.

son of

Thomas Chaffe, born in Willington, Conn., 15 March, 1768, died in Becket, Mass., 2 September, 1853, and Abigail Knowlton, born in Ashford, Conn., 19 June, 1768, married in Ashford, Conn., 21 November, 1791, died in Becket, Mass., 18 September, 1843.

daughter of

Thomas Knowlton was a private 1 March, 1757, in Capt. John Slapp's Company, the 8th, of Mansfield, Col. Phineas Lyman's Regiment, the 1st. Was a private in Capt. Jedediah Fay's Company, the 10th, of Ashford, Col. Eleazer Fitch's Regiment, the 3rd, of Windham, 1 May to 20 November, 1758. Was "Serj." in Capt. Slapp's Company in the campaign of 1759; at Ticonderoga, 13 October. Was ensign in Capt. Slapp's Company in the campaign of 1760. Was ensign in Capt. Robert Durkee's Company, the 10th, of Windham, Gen. Phineas Lyman's Regiment, in the campaign of 1761. Was second lieutenant in Capt. Hugh Ledlie's Company, the 10th, Maj.-Gen. Lyman's Regiment, in the campaign of 1762. Was appointed captain of the Fifth Company of the Third Regiment, of Connecticut, in April, 1775.

HARLEY WHEELER CHITTENDEN

State Society No. 125.

General Society No. 5332.

Admitted 4 May, 1915, in right of descent from Major William Chittenden, of England, and Guilford, Conn., (1593-1660).

Abstract of Claim on File.

Harley Wheeler Chittenden, of Cambridge, Mass., was born in Hyde Park, Vt., 29 November, 1876.

son of

Heman Bethuel Chittenden, born in Shelburne, Vt., 8 August, 1845, and Emma H. Darrow, born in St. Albans, Vt., 3 April, 1847, married in Rutland, Vt., 28 August, 1872.

(See Heman Bethuel Chittenden).

HEMAN BETHUEL CHITTENDEN

State Society No. 124.

General Society No. 5331.

Admitted 4 May, 1915, in right of descent from Major

Abstract of Claim on File.

Heman Bethuel Chittenden, of Burlington, Vt., was born in Shelburne, Vt., 8 August, 1845.

son of

Hubbard Chittenden, born in Fairfax, Vt., 29 July, 1810, died in South Burlington, Vt., — March, 1888, and Martha Hawley, born in Fairfax, Vt., 23 July, 1821, married in Fairfax, Vt., died in Addison, Vt., — March, 1900.

son of

Bethuel Chittenden, born 1773, died in Shelburne, Vt., 4 April, 1819, and Lemira (or Mary) Dudley, died 12 September, 1840.

son of

Rev. Bethuel Chittenden, born 24 October, 1739, died in Shelburne, Vt., 5 November, 1809, and Deborah Strong.

son of

Ebenezer Chittenden, born 31 August, 1699, died in East Guilford, Conn., 8 August, 1756, and Mary Johnson, born 8 March, 1699, married 21 March, 1723, died 31 August, 1779.

son of

William Chittenden, born 5 October, 1666, died 11 August, 1738, and Hannah ———, died 31 January, 1703.

son of

Thomas Chittenden, born in England, died in Guilford, Conn., — October, 1683, and Joanna Jordan, born in Guilford, Conn.

son of

Major William Chittenden, born in England, — March, 1593, died—February, 1660, and Joanna Sheaffe, died 16 August, 1668.

William Chittenden was a man of ability and influence. He was one of six persons selected to purchase the lands for the Guilford, Conn., Colony; also one of the four persons who received "full power and authority to act, order and dispatch all matters respecting the Publick weal and Civile government of the Plantation until a Church is gathered among us." On the gathering of the church, 29 June, 1643, the four magistrates resigned and William Chittenden, who had been major in the English army, was elected principal magistrate, with

MERRITT DARROW CHITTENDEN

State Society No. 123.

General Society No. 5330.

Admitted 4 May, 1915, in right of descent from Major William Chittenden, of England, and Guilford, Conn., (1593-1660).

Abstract of Claim on File.

Merritt Darrow Chittenden, of Burlington, Vt., was born in Johnson, Vt., 18 February, 1874.

son of

Heman Bethuel Chittenden, born in Shelburne, Vt., 8 August, 1845, and Emma H. Darrow, born in St. Albans, Vt., 3 April, 1847, married in Rutland, Vt., 28 August, 1872.

(See Heman Bethuel Chittenden).

FREDERIC HARRIMAN SANFORD

State Society No. 129.

General Society No. 5473.

Admitted 22 February, 1916, in right of descent from Capt. Ephraim Sanford, of Fairfield and Redding, Conn., (1708-9—1761-2).

Abstract of Claim on File.

Frederic Harriman Sanford, of Brattleboro, Vt., was born in Thompsonville, Conn., 5 July, 1874.

son of

Rev. David Platt Sanford, D. D., Chaplain in the 20th Connecticut Volunteers, 1862-1863, born in Redding, Conn., 29 January, 1819, died in Thompsonville, Conn., 3 April, 1883, and Emma Barton Lewis, born in Flushing, L. I., 14 January, 1829.

1781, died in Redding, Conn., 26 April, 1826, and Charlotte Platt, born — November, 1785, married 1802, died 14 January, 1846.

son of

Capt. James Sanford, born in Redding, Conn., 13 November, 1758, died in Redding, Conn., 14 April, 1842, and Sarah Beach, born 19 November, 1764, married 1780, died 10 May, 1828.

son of

John Sanford, born in Fairfield, Conn., 26 April, 1739, died in Redding Ridge, Conn., 18 April, 1784, and Anne Morgan, married 1757, died 1791.

son of

Capt. Ephraim Sanford, born in Fairfield, Conn., 12 February, 1708-9, died in Redding, Conn., 6 February, 1761-2, and Elizabeth Mix (or Meeks), born 1715, married 2 October, 1730, died 21 January, 1777.

son of

Ezekiel Sanford, born in Fairfield, Conn., 8 March, 1668, died in Fairfield, Conn., — March, 1728, and Rebekah Gregory, married 1696.

son of

Ezekiel Sanford, born in Dorchester, Mass., 1637, died in Fairfield, Conn., 1683, and Rebecca Wickla (or Whelpley), married 25 April, 1665.

son of

Thomas Sanford, the pioneer, born in England, 1607-8, died in Milford, Conn., — October, 1681, and Sarah ——— married in Dorchester, Mass., about 1630, died in Milford, Conn., 1681.

Congress recommended that the respective States cause subscriptions to be raised under the inspection of suitable persons in each town

Ephraim Sanford, who settled Sanfordtown, was elected captain of the Western Company or Train Band in the parish of Redding, by the Connecticut Colonial Assembly, in 1757. On 2 October, 1758, he was elected captain of the Fourth Regiment of Militia "by a great majority."

WILLIAM STICKNEY

State Society No. 126.

General Society No. 5333.

Admitted 4 May, 1915, in right of descent from Benjamin Stickney, of Rowley, Mass., (1739-40—1801).

Abstract of Claim on File.

William Stickney, M. D., of Rutland, Vt., was born in Bethel, Vt., 6 March, 1878.

son of

W. B. C. Stickney, born in Marblehead, Mass., 16 January, 1845, and Mary Hunton, born in Bethel, Vt., 25 April, 1851, married in Bethel, Vt., 1 February, 1877.

son of

Moses P. Stickney, born in Byfield, Mass., 12 July, 1807, died in Royalton, Vt., 19 August, 1894, and Jane F. Curry, born in St. Andrew's, N. B., 11 March, 1818, married in Boston, Mass., 24 October, 1842, died in Royalton, Vt., 25 August, 1904.

son of

Moses Stickney, born in Byfield, Mass., 12 July, 1776, died in Byfield, Mass., 1 September, 1834, and Sarah Pike, born in Rowley, Mass., 5 April, 1772, married in Byfield, Mass., 7 October, 1799, died in Byfield, Mass., 26 December, 1851.

son of

Benjamin Stickney, born in Rowley, Mass., 5 March, 1739-40, died in Rowley, Mass., 1 January, 1801, and Elizabeth Stickney, born in Byfield, Mass., 3 June, 1737, married in Rowley,

MARVELLE CHRISTOPHER WEBBER

State Society No. 127.

General Society No. 5334.

Admitted 4 May, 1915, in right of descent from Christopher Webber, of Mansfield, Conn., and Walpole, N. H., (1740-1803).

Abstract of Claim on File.

Marvelle Christopher Webber, of Rutland, Vt., was born in Rochester, Vt., 14 January, 1868.

son of

Christopher Allen Webber, born in Rochester, Vt., 8 August, 1837, died in Rochester, Vt., 15 August, 1878, and Julia E. Cooper, born in Rochester, Vt., 22 February, 1835, married in Rochester, Vt., 16 October, 1862.

son of

Sumner Allen Webber, born in Rutland, Vt., 19 December, 1798, died in Rochester, Vt., 20 May, 1862, and Phoebe Jefferson Guernsey, born in Rochester, Vt., married in Rochester, Vt., 5 January, 1831, died in Rochester, Vt., 29 September, 1860.

son of

Christopher Webber, born in Walpole, N. H., 7 May, 1773, died in Cavendish, Vt., 5 December, 1850, and Electa Stores, died in Walpole, N. H.

son of

Capt. Christopher Webber, born in Mansfield, Conn., 1740, died in Walpole, N. H., 28 February, 1803, and Hannah Sumner, born 1738, died 1781.

Christopher Webber was a private in Major John Slapp's Company, of Mansfield, Conn., at Ticonderoga in 1759. The same year he marched to the relief of Fort Henry in Capt. Jonathan Rudd's Company, of Windham, in Col. Shubel Conant's Regiment (Fifth Connecticut). He was a corporal 1761 in Capt. Robert Durkee's Company, in Col. Pineas

MEMBERS

State No.		General No.
90	Elbridge Seneca Adsit, Burlington	4380
121	Frank Edward Alfred, Newport	5304
48	*Charles Edwin Allen, Burlington	2562
57	*Heman Woods Allen, Burlington	3800
85	John Johnson Allen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4209
80	Marion Shaler Allen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4135
105	Henry Lincoln Ballou, Chester	4845
92	Cornelius Abbott Barnes, Missoula, Mont.	4404
81	Monroe James Barnes, Burlington	4248
7	*George Grenville Benedict, Burlington	734
86	*Samuel Greene Wheeler Benjamin, Burlington	4317
27	*LeRoy Monroe Bingham, Burlington	2423
35	John Henry Booth, Plattsburg, N. Y.	2431
56	*Charles Smith Boynton, Burlington	3399
97	Gardner Brewer, Burlington	4475
112	Edmund Towle Brown, Burlington	5108
99	Thomas Stephen Brown, Burlington	4639
72	Thomas Butler, Philadelphia, Pa.	3801
110	Daniel Leavens Cady, Burlington	5091
82	Fred Taylor Caswell, Derby Line	4249
128	Newman Keyes Chaffee, Rutland	5369
1	Edward Alonzo Chittenden, St. Albans	505
125	Harley Wheeler Chittenden, Burlington	5332
124	Heman Bethuel Chittenden, Burlington	5331
123	Merritt Darrow Chittenden, Burlington	5330
67	Byron Nathaniel Clark, Burlington	3388
23	*Charles Allen Converse, Philadelphia, Pa.	2419

102	Maurice William Dewey, Montpelier	4649
77	*William Tarbox Dewey, Montpelier	4000
11	William Paul Dillingham, Waterbury	738
116	John Almus Drew, Rumney, N. H.	5254
66	*Daniel Burns Dyer, Augusta, Ga.	3552
15	Horace Edward Dyer, Rutland	742
84	*George Stephen Edgell, New York City	4208
104	William Henry Eldridge, Twin Falls, Idaho	4759
20	‡Jacob Gray Estey, Brattleboro	2416
19	*Julius Jacob Estey, Brattleboro	2415
34	Ira Hobart Evans, Austin, Texas	2430
71	Frank Henry Field, Scotia, N. Y.	3791
31	Benjamin Franklin Fifield, Montpelier	2427
6	*Truman Chittenden Fletcher, St. Johnsbury	733
103	Jerome Tabor Flint, Derby Line	4758
12	‡Charles Spooner Forbes, St. Albans	739
64	Israel Holmes Francisco, Rutland	
14	Austin Weld Fuller, No. Cambridge, Mass.	741
38	*Frederick Gay, Burlington	2434
109	Robert Harvey Gay, New York City, N. Y.	4941
111	Ceylon Lafayette Greene, Burlington	5092
78	Edward Everett Greenleaf, Huntsville, Ala.	4044
76	‡George Ernest Hack, Burlington	3911
69	Mervin Root Hack, New York City, N. Y.	3553
73	Thomas Henry Hack, Proctor	3886
122	Erwin Maurice Harvey, Montpelier	5305
50	Horace Stewart Haskell, Derby Line	2660
45	*Forest Henry Hathaway, Portland, Ore.	1042
79	†Willard Carpenter Hazelton, Burlington	4045
63	Joseph Lawrence Hills, Burlington	3225
107	Thomas Lawrence Hills, Burlington	4929

MEMBERS

16

18	*John Erastus Hubbard, Montpelier	2414
113	Henry Clay Humphrey, Burlington	5131
115	William Jerome Humphrey, Burlington	5133
10	*Hiram Augustus Huse, Montpelier	737
37	Stephen Perry Jocelyn, Burlington	2433
47	Wylie Brantley Jones, Binghamton, N. Y.	2561
119	Dorman Bridgman Eaton Kent, Montpelier	5275
9	*Robert Jackson Kimball, Randolph	736
91	Harvey Roberts Kingsley, Rutland	4380
21	Elias Lyman, Burlington	2417
108	*Howard Lucius Martin, Burlington	4940
98	Henry Benjamin Meigs, Baltimore, Md.	4589
26	‡Charles Edmund Miner, Pasadena, Cal.	2422
4	Frederick Nash Morton, Philadelphia, Pa.	731
93	Charles Herrick Mower, Burlington	4471
5	Robert Noble, Burlington	732
13	†John Grant Norton, St. Albans	740
51	Carroll Smalley Page, Hyde Park	2661
62	Hamilton Sullivan Peck, Burlington	3224
2	Theodore Safford Peck, Burlington	729
100	Warren Peck, New Haven	4640
106	Thomas Reed Powell, Burlington	4904
120	Redfield Proctor, Proctor	5294
53	‡Eben Putnam, Wellesley Farms, Mass.	2927
54	Ralph Wright Putnam, Putnamville	3397
55	Warren Edward Putnam, Bennington	3398
33	Albert Emore Richardson, Burlington	2429
39	Frederick Albert Richardson, N. Y. City	2446
41	*William Shields Roberts, Stamford, Conn.	2450
32	*Daniel Webster Robinson, Burlington	2428
46	*Julius William Russell, Burlington	2560
129	Frederic Harriman Sanford, Brattleboro	5473

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In Memoriam

The Council of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, gathered in special meeting, to recall the life and character of

Howard Lucius Martin

one of its younger members, desires to place this tribute to his memory upon its records.

Captain Martin entered the University of Vermont, from the Washington, D. C., High School, in 1898, but left in his junior year to enter the army as Second Lieutenant of Coast Artillery, U. S. A. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1907, and was graduated from the Artillery School, at Fort Monroe, in 1909. Two years later he was retired from active service, with the rank of Captain, for disability in line of duty. Having partially recovered his health, he resumed his studies at the University and was graduated in 1913. He continued his studies for a year at the University of Göttingen, Germany, when he was compelled to return home on account of the war. After a winter spent with his brother in Seattle, Wash., he left for home by way of Panama. On reaching New York City, he was taken with an acute attack of nephritis, and died there 21 March, 1915.

Captain Martin was an exemplary student and officer. Faithful and efficient in the discharge of his military duties, had he lived he would have reached high rank in his profession. Always courteous and considerate in his ways, he gained the love and respect of his friends and comrades. Our sincere sympathy is extended to his family in their and our great loss.

Captain Martin became a member of this Society, 11 March, 1913, in right of descent from Captain Abraham Fuller, who was overseer and guardian of the Scaticook Indians in 1773.

CHARLES E. ALLEN,
HAMILTON S. PECK,
HENRY B. SHAW,

Committee on Resolutions.

HOWARD LUCIUS MARTIN

By Charles Allen Converse

Captain Howard Lucius Martin, U. S. A., died in New York City, 21 March, 1915. Members of his college fraternity, the Sigma Phi, of the University of Vermont, bore him to his last resting place in North Ferrisburg, Vermont, the birthplace of his parents, where he sleeps, surrounded by relatives who have gone before, leaving behind a father, mother, brother, and a host of relatives and friends to mourn his absence.

He was born in Fort McKavett, Texas, 3 Nov., 1879, and was the son of Col. Medad C. Martin, U. S. A., and his wife, whose maiden name was Eleanor Fuller.

Howard Lucius Martin highly valued his membership in this Society and the button he wears in his grave. He became a member on 11 March, 1913, by right of descent from Capt. Abraham Fuller, of Kent, Conn. (1735-1807), who was Ensign 1767, Lieutenant 1770, Captain 1774, and was appointed overseer and guardian of the Scaticook Indians 1773.

Howard Lucius Martin graduated from the Washington, D. C., High School in 1898, and entered the University of Vermont the same year. He left college at the end of his junior year to enter the army as a Second Lieutenant of Coast Artillery, and was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1907. By continued ill health he was obliged, in 1911, to retire from active service, which he did with the rank of Captain. Having partially recovered his health in 1912, he resumed his studies at the University of Vermont and graduated therefrom in 1913. Thereafter he continued his studies in Göttingen University, Germany, for a year. After being delayed by the outbreak of the European War he came back to America, and returning from a winter visit to his brother, Louis H. Martin, in Seattle, Washington, he was

suffered for a number of years, nephritis, and died after an illness of two days.

He was a member of the Army and Navy Clubs in Washington and New York.

During his comparatively short active service in the army, he served at a number of stations in different parts of the country and pursued the course of study at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe from which he graduated in 1909.

Wherever he went he was beloved by his comrades as well as by the enlisted men under his command, and, but for the incurable disease which ended his life so soon, he would have reached high rank in his profession.

In Memoriam

The Council of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, in special meeting assembled, desires to place upon its records its appreciation of the worth and good example of one of Vermont's most distinguished and loyal sons, the late

Urban Andrain Woodbury

who died at his home in Burlington, Vermont, 15 April, 1915.

Governor Woodbury was one of the Charter Members of this Society, 12 November, 1894. His paternal ancestor was Deputy John Woodbury, of Somersetshire, England, and a Salem, Mass., Colonist 1579 to 1641. Governor Woodbury enlisted in the service of his country at the beginning of the Civil War, and his was the first empty sleeve among Vermont soldiers in the Rebellion. On his discharge—27 March, 1865—he returned to Burlington and was soon recognized as one of its most active and influential citizens. He was alderman of the city from 1880 to 1884, being president of the board in his second term. He was mayor of the city in 1885 and 1886. In 1888 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of his State, and was Governor from 1894 to 1896. In 1897 he was Governor of this Society. In 1898 he received from President William McKinley an appointment on the commission to investigate the conduct of the War Department in the war with Spain. In 1900 he was elected Department Commander of the Vermont Grand Army of the Republic. In 1906 President Theodore Roosevelt appointed him one of the visitors to West Point. In 1907-8 he held the office of Commander of the Vermont Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

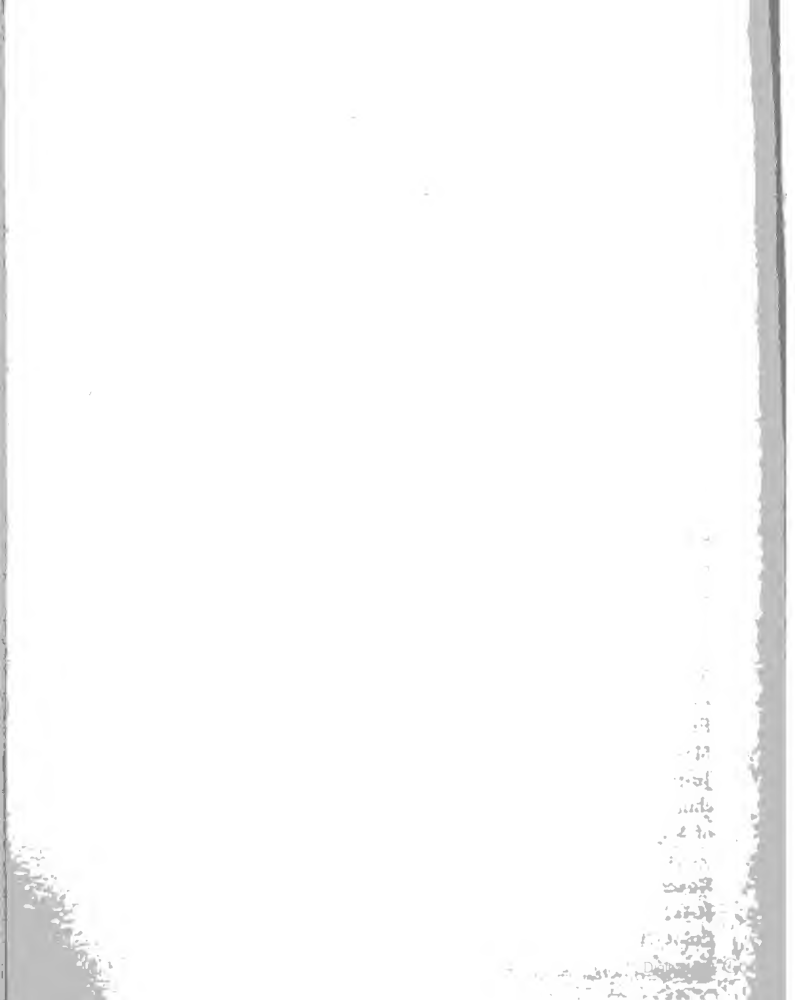
Governor Woodbury was a man of pronounced convictions for the right. Sagacious and public spirited, he was successful in his various business enterprises, and became universally esteemed and respected for his integrity, his gracious manner, and generous disposition.

In his death this Society mourns the loss of one of its most valued members, the public a high-minded Christian gentleman, and his family an affectionate husband and father. His memory will long be cherished by all who knew him.

HEMAN W. ALLEN,
CHARLES E. ALLEN,
THEODORE S. PECK,

Committee on Resolutions.

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URBAN ANDRAIN WOODBURY

By Charles Allen Converse

Hon. Urban A. Woodbury, former Governor of Vermont, former Governor of this Society, a veteran of the Civil War, and one of the most prominent men in Vermont, died at his residence in Burlington, Vt., No. 416 Pearl Street, on 15 April, 1915.

The funeral was from the First Church of Burlington, where the remains lay in state, guarded by four sergeants from Company M, First Vermont Regiment, and the flags of the city were at half mast. Among the messages of sympathy received from prominent men was one from John D. Rockefeller, his personal friend. Interment was in Lake View Cemetery. The funeral was attended by delegations from this Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, the University of Vermont, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion, the Sons of Veterans, the Spanish American War Veterans, the Stannard Woman's Relief Corps, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Knights of Pythias, and the Mt. Vernon Blue Lodge, of Morrisville, Vt.

Governor Woodbury was survived by his widow and children, by his brother, H. E. Woodbury, by his sister, Mrs. J. D. Martin, and by his nine grandchildren as follows:—Frances P. and Urban A., children of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Woodbury; Priscilla and John Alden, children of Mr. and Mrs. J. Walter May; Horace H., M. Dorothy, and Elizabeth L., children of Justice and Mrs. George M. Powers; Murray C. and Elsa P., children of Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Woodbury; John W., son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Lane.

Governor Woodbury became a member of this Society, 12

chusetts, 1635, 1637, and 1639. He was also descended from the following ancestors:—Governor Thomas Dudley; Governor Simon Bradstreet; Peter Woodbury, of Marblehead, Mass. (1705-1773), who was in the French and Indian War in 1755; James Woodbury (1738-1823), who was in Colonel Robert Rogers Regiment of Rangers in the storming of Quebec in 1759; Samuel Tarbox, in Captain Gardner's Company 1675-1676, Sergeant 1689; Captain John Porter, private in the French and Indian War 1760-1761, Sergeant and Captain.

Governor Woodbury was Lieutenant Governor of this Society 1894-1895, Deputy Governor 1896, Governor 1897, member of the Committee on Membership 1898, and one of the Gentlemen of the Council 1899-1903.

Governor Woodbury was born in Acworth, N. H., 11 July, 1838, and was two years old when his parents returned to Vermont, after a temporary residence in New Hampshire. He was the son of Albert M. and Lucy (Wadleigh) Woodbury, the former a native of Cavendish, Vt.

On 12 February, 1860, he married Pauline L. Darling, second daughter of Ira and Sarah Darling, of Elmore, Vt. Six children were born to them, who survived him, as follows:—Charles L. Woodbury, of Burlington, Vt.; Mrs. J. W. May, of Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. George M. Powers, of Morrisville, Vt.; Edward P. Woodbury, Mrs. Wilfred C. Lane, Mrs. Guy M. Page, all of Burlington, Vt.

Governor Woodbury was educated in the public school of Morristown, Vt., and the People's Academy of Morrisville, Vt. He then entered the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, from which he was graduated in 1859. Circumstances, however, turned him aside from his profession and he never engaged in practice.

About a month after the firing on Fort Sumter, he enlisted as a private in Company H, Second Vermont Volunteer Infantry, 25 M.

shell and lost his right arm, and while lying prostrate on the field, was taken prisoner and held in Richmond, Va., until paroled 5 October, 1861. He was discharged from service on account of wounds, 18 October, 1861. A year later he recruited a company which became Company D, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Captain 17 November, 1862. He was transferred 17 June, 1863, to the Thirteenth Veteran Reserve Corps in which he was made Captain. This corps was made up of soldiers unable to endure the hardships and exposure of march, but capable of garrisoning important posts and supply depots, thus freeing thousands of able-bodied men for duty at the front. In March, 1865, when the end of the war was in sight, he resigned.

After the war, he resided permanently in Burlington, except during two years when he was located in Ottawa, Ontario, as the representative of the wholesale lumber firm of Shepard, Davis & Co., of Burlington. In 1874 he became connected with the wholesale lumber firm of C. Blodgett, Sons & Co., with whom he remained two years. In 1876 he established and was general manager of the lumber business in Burlington, conducted by J. R. Booth, now a branch of the J. R. Booth Lumber Co., of Ottawa. This post he held for nineteen years. He also engaged in real estate operations.

For thirty-three years he was the owner and proprietor of the Van Ness House in Burlington, one of the best known hotels in the State. He was the president and principal owner of the Mead Manufacturing Company and the Crystal Confectionery Company and was president of the Queen City Cotton Company.

Governor Woodbury was a staunch Republican and held many offices of trust. He served as an alderman from the second ward in Burlington in 1881 and 1882, was chairman of the board in 1883 and 1884, and was mayor of Burlington in 1885 and 1886. In 1882 he was an aide on the staff of Governor John L. Barstow.

that capacity added to his high reputation as a director of large affairs. In 1898 he was appointed by President McKinley as a member of the commission to investigate the conduct of the War Department in the war with Spain. The duties committed to this body were of a trying and delicate nature and the sagacity and cool judgment of Governor Woodbury were prominent in this service. President Roosevelt appointed him a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point, on which board, among other prominent men, were Gen. Adna R. Chaffee and Gen. Horace Porter.

Three Presidents were entertained by him in Burlington. President and Mrs. McKinley were his guests for several days in the summer of 1897. At the luncheon which Governor Woodbury gave to President McKinley on 9 August, among others present on that occasion were Vice-President Garrett A. Hobart, Secretary of War Russell A. Alger, and the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, afterwards Ambassador to England. In September, 1902, President Roosevelt, who was visiting and speaking in the State, was entertained by Governor Woodbury at a reception. In July, 1909, upon the occasion of the celebration of the tercentenary of the discovery of Lake Champlain, President Taft visited Burlington and, with his military aide, Major Archibald Butt (then Captain), who perished with the Titanic, were entertained at the Woodbury mansion, as were also British Ambassador James Bryce, and French Ambassador Jusserand. In August, 1902, Governor Woodbury gave a luncheon to Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles E. Clark.

Governor Woodbury was a 32d degree Mason, was affiliated with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and was a member of the First Church of Burlington, the Grand Army of

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In Memoriam

At a meeting of the Council of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, held on 1 December, 1915, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Charles Edwin Allen

Died suddenly in Burlington, on 23 May, 1915, while he was making preparations for a western trip with his son. At the funeral, at St. Paul's Church, this Society was represented by a delegation of eight officers and members.

Mr. Allen became a member of this Society on 27 July, 1898, in right of descent from Gen. Myles Standish (1534-1656), Capt. Josiah Standish (1634-1690), Capt. Timothy Johnson (1679-1771), Samuel Allen (1632-1703), all most worthy ancestors. He was greatly interested in the work of the Society, and was a member of the Committee on Historical Documents 1899 and 1900; Committee on Membership 1901-1915; and was Registrar from 1900 till the time of his death. He prepared the first year book issued by the Society, in 1906, gladly doing the immense amount of work involved in its publication. At the annual court on 22 February, 1912, he read an interesting paper on "The Fall of Louisbourg."

Mr. Allen was born in Burlington, on 28 Nov., 1838. He was educated in the public schools, the University of Vermont, and the Albany Law School. He spent his life in the city which he ardently loved, and of whose history he wrote extensively. He was loyal to all the best interests of his city and State, church and college, society and club. He was, for a time, city editor of "The Burlington Free Press." For a number of years he was alderman, school commissioner, city clerk, and clerk of the Vermont Senate. At the University he was president of the Sigma Phi Corporation, secretary of the Alumni Association from 1870 to the time of his death, and was the marshal for 40 years. He was a faithful communicant of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and a member of its vestry many years. He was a member of many historical and patriotic societies, bar associations, and social clubs, and was a capable officer in most of them.

Mr. Allen was greatly interested in history, especially state and local, and wrote many valuable papers and books, including "Church and School Lands in the State of Vermont," "The Shelburne Fight," "About Burlington," "History of St. Paul's Church," "The Burlington Academy," and others. He was also an authority on meteorology and published a number of articles on that subject.

Mr. Allen was a fine example of a youthful-spirited man growing old gracefully, cheerful, active, always looking ahead to better things. Much of his time was gladly spent in service for others. His happiness was contagious. His sense of

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humor was delightful. His interest in others was genuine. His life was that of a Christian gentleman.

Resolved—That we hereby record our appreciation of his worth and our sorrow at his death. We will long hold him in loving remembrance.

Resolved—That we extend our sincerest sympathy to the members of his family.

W. J. VAN PATTEN,
HAMILTON S. PECK,
BYRON N. CLARK,

Committee on Resolutions.

CHARLES EDWIN ALLEN

By Charles Allen Converse

Charles E. Allen, Esq., one of the oldest and best known citizens of Burlington, Vt., died in Burlington, 23 May, 1915. The funeral at St. Paul's Church on 25 May, was attended by a delegation from this Society, by the Mayor and city officials, and by delegations from the University of Vermont, the Chittenden County Bar Association, the Sigma Phi Fraternity, the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution, the Algonquin Club, and the Ethan Allen Club. On the day of the funeral flags were at half staff upon the City Hall, the public schools, the University, the clubs, and elsewhere, and the city offices were closed during the hour of service. Interment was in Lake View Cemetery.

Mr. Allen became a member of this Society, 27 July, 1898, by right of descent from Capt. Myles Standish, the Puritan leader, and from Capt. Josiah Standish. He was also descended from Samuel Allen, of Bridgewater, Mass., Deputy 1693, and in King Philip's War, and from Capt. Timothy Johnson (1679-1771), who was Representative 1737-1745, was in the Seventh Company of Col. James Stephens' Regiment in the expedition against Louisbourg, Lieutenant in the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, and Captain in the French and Indian Wars. Mr. Allen's father, Joseph Dana Allen, was a leading civil engineer of the country, and was Chief Engineer of the Erie Canal, the first railroad leading out of New York City, and other important works. Charles E. Allen's mother was Eliza R., daughter of Hon. John Johnson, for many years Surveyor General of Vermont, and projector of boundary lines between Canada and the United States, which secured to the United States a considerable extent of our northern national territory. Mr. Allen was of the same ancestry as Gen. Ethan Allen, and his grandfather was one of the younger officers of the Revolution.

and a member of the Committee on Historical Documents in 1899 and 1900. In 1906 he compiled the first year book of the Society, and at the annual meeting in 1912 he presented an historical paper on "The Fall of Louisbourg." His work for this Society was unceasing and valuable.

At the house of his grandfather in Burlington, which for more than a century was the family homestead, and which was on the site now occupied by Morrill Hall of the University of Vermont, Mr. Allen was born on 28 November, 1838. He was fitted for college in the Burlington Union High School, and was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1859, subsequently receiving the degree of A. M. In the University he was a member of the Sigma Phi Fraternity. Among the more prominent members of his class were General J. H. Baxter, Surgeon General U. S. A., John N. Thatcher, U. S. Commissioner of Patents, and John I. Gilbert, of Malone, N. Y.

Mr. Allen completed his law course at the Albany Law School, receiving the degree of LL. B., and began practice in New York City but soon removed to Burlington where he afterward resided and practiced, making a specialty of patent law.

He was a member of the State and County Bar Associations, and at one time president thereof and a Master in Chancery. For a time he was city editor of "The Burlington Daily Free Press."

He was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Burlington, for some time one of the vestry and superintendent of its Sunday School, and took a leading part in church work, being frequently a delegate to church conventions.

In the University of Vermont, he was secretary of the Alumni Association from 1870 until his death, and also marshal of the commencement exercises for upwards of forty years, and in that connection it was said of him that "he was a familiar figure known to all graduates, whose appreciation of his hearty

At one time Mr. Allen was clerk of the Vermont Senate and at different times held the offices of city clerk of Burlington, alderman, and school commissioner.

He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Ethan Allen Club, and the Algonquin Club.

In 1867 he married Ellen Cornelia Lyman, daughter of Elias Lyman, of Burlington. He was survived by his brother, Hon. John J. Allen, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and his three children, Joseph Dana Allen, head master of the Nichols School, Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. Lyman Allen, of Burlington, and Florence, wife of Rev. William P. Remington, of Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. Allen excelled in familiarity with meteorology. His acquaintance was wide and his taste for history and archaeology made him an authority in such matters, particularly state and local, and his published articles on these subjects were many and valuable. Among his publications was an interesting volume entitled "About Burlington" and an historical address on "The Shelburne Fight," delivered in 1913 at the ceremonies connected with the marker unveiling at the Moses Pierson Farm in Shelburne, Vt.

In the tributes to him in print at the time of Mr. Allen's death, it was said that "the regard for him found a response in the sorrow of his many friends that he had passed away. Identified as he had been during so many years with public affairs in Burlington, his familiar figure and ever-cheerful expression of interest in his fellows will be greatly missed. He remained almost the only representative connection between Burlington, past and present. He was a man of wide reading and culture, liberal in thought, of exceptional literary ability, and a forcible speaker. He was thorough, accurate, and reliable in all matters. In the various offices which he held from time to time his characteristics of energy and accuracy were manifest. As commissioner of schools it was said that in the handsome new school structures

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In Memoriam

The Council of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, in special meeting assembled, on 1 December, 1915, desires to place this minute upon its records to express its sense of the high character and loyal devotion of one of the most worthy members of the Society,

Heman Woods Allen

who died at his home in Burlington, 6 June, 1915, greatly lamented by a wide circle of friends.

The colonial ancestry of Heman Woods Allen dates from Walter Allen, a resident of Newbury, Mass., who came from England about the year 1640. His son, John Allen, who was probably born in England, moved from Newbury to Sudbury in that State, where his death occurred at the age of eighty years, in December, 1711. This ancestor did conspicuous service when Sudbury was attacked by the Indians, during King Philip's War in 1676. His great-grandson, John Allen, the father of Heman W. Allen, was born at Barre, Mass., in 1798. He removed to Chittenden County, Vermont, in 1820. He married Clarissa Rice, daughter of Samuel Rice.

Heman W. Allen, their son, was born in Westford, Vermont, on 3 April, 1844. He attended the public schools of his native town until he began his business career, at the age of fifteen in the general store in Westford. At the outbreak of the Civil War, his patriotism led him to join the ranks of the volunteers, and early in the year 1862, when eighteen years of age, he enlisted in Company A, Thirteenth Vermont Infantry. He served in the notable campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, in Virginia, in 1862 and 1863. He was also with General Stannard's Brigade, and took part in the great battle of Gettysburg.

Colonel Allen came to Burlington in March, 1864, and became connected with Mr. Edward Lyman, the leading merchant of the city. In 1868, he became his partner, the firm name being Lyman & Allen. This connection continued until the death of Mr. Lyman, in 1890, after which, Mr. Allen purchased the interest of the estate in the store, and in company with Mr. Frank D. Abernethy continued the business until his retirement 1 May, 1910.

Mr. Allen was a member of the staff of Governor U. A. Woodbury, with the rank of Colonel. He was elected a member of the State Senate, in 1896, where he served with distinction. He was connected with several business enterprises, and was vice-president of the Merchants National Bank. He was a member of the leading social and commercial organizations of the city. As a member and officer of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, he was held in the highest esteem.

Colonel Allen had held several offices in this Society:—
Caretaker of the Council, 1903-1904; Member of the Society,

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on Membership 1913; Lieutenant Governor 1914; Delegate to the General Assembly 1915; and was Deputy Governor at the time of his death.

Colonel Allen commanded the friendship and regard of all who knew him. The community mourned his death and will long honor his memory.

In his death this Society loses a loyal and a beloved member, the State and city a valued citizen, and his immediate family one whose love and companionship cannot be replaced.

W. J. VAN PATTEN,
HAMILTON S. PECK,
BYRON N. CLARK,
Committee on Resolutions.

HEMAN WOODS ALLEN

By Charles Allen Converse

On the evening of 5 June, 1915, as Col. Heman W. Allen, Deputy Governor of this Society, was crossing the street opposite his home, No. 300 Main Street, Burlington, Vermont, he was struck by an automobile and received injuries from which he died the next morning.

The funeral services in St. Paul's Episcopal Church and the interment in Lake View Cemetery were conducted by Bishop G. Y. Bliss. At the funeral, a large delegation from this Society was present, and also all the prominent business and professional men of Burlington, including directors of the banks of Burlington, Winooski, and Essex Junction. There were also delegations from Stannard Post, No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic, Stannard Woman's Relief Corps, No. 80, the Algonquin Club, the F. D. Abernethy store, and the board of trustees of the Home for Aged Women. During the hours of the funeral, the banks and principal business houses were closed.

Colonel Allen became a member of this Society, 13 March, 1901, by right of descent from John Allen, of Sudbury, Mass. (1631-1711), who was a minute man in King Philip's War.

Colonel Allen was one of the Gentlemen of the Council of the Vermont Society from 1903 until 1910. In 1913 he was a member of the Committee on Membership. In 1914 he was Lieutenant Governor, and in 1915 he was elected Deputy Governor and a delegate to the General Assembly.

He was born in Westford, Vermont, 3 April, 1844, and was the son of John and Clarissa (Rice) Allen.

He received his early education in the public schools and practical training in a country store as a clerk. After his return

Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, he enlisted, in 1862, at the age of 18, in Company A, Thirteenth Vermont Volunteers, and, because of his efficiency and popularity, he was elected clerk of the company. His enlistment was from a desire to serve his country rather than from any predilection for military service. He took part in the three days' battle of Gettysburg. On the afternoon of 3 July, 1863, his regiment was on the right of Stannard's Brigade, and in the famous forward movement on the flank of the charging column of General Pickett, Company A led the Thirteenth Regiment, and First Sergeant James B. Scully and Heman W. Allen led the Company.

Upon the completion of his connection with Eastman's College, Colonel Allen returned to Burlington, and in 1864 entered the employ of Edward Lyman, a leading dry goods merchant. In 1868 he was admitted to partnership and the firm became Lyman & Allen. After the death of Mr. Lyman in 1890, Colonel Allen purchased Mr. Lyman's interest and associated with him Frank D. Abernethy, under the firm name of H. W. Allen & Co. When Colonel Allen retired from mercantile life in 1910, Mr. Abernethy succeeded to the business under his own name.

Colonel Allen was for many years one of the trustees of the Home for Aged Women. Because of his integrity and efficiency, he was often the executor of important trusts. He was a director of the Merchants National Bank, of Burlington, since 1890, and vice-president thereof from 1902 until his death.

In St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Burlington, Colonel Allen was a vestryman for thirty years, a junior warden for twenty-four years, and for several years senior warden.

In politics he was a Republican and one of the leaders of his party. He was elected to the State Senate and therein was chairman of the Committee on Corporations and a member of other

National Guard, with rank of Colonel. He was one of a committee of three of the Thirteenth Vermont Regiment Reunion Association who were active in maintaining that association. It was at their expense that a history of the regiment was published, which was a monumental work, containing not only an elaborate account of the services of the regiment but also portraits and biographies of nearly all its members. For many years Colonel Allen was treasurer of the First Army Corps Society of the Army of the Potomac, and at one time its president. He was the Vermont commissioner appointed by the Governor to the Gettysburg reunion, 1, 2, 3 July, 1913, and was one of the speakers at the exercises connected with the dedication of the monument erected in Burlington by the State to the First Vermont Cavalry and Major General William Wells.

He was a member of Stannard Post, No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic since the post was founded, and was commander thereof in 1909. He was a member of the Algonquin Club and its president in 1901. He was also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the Sons of the American Revolution.

He married, first, in 1869, Miss Jennie D. Dodds, of Burlington, who died in 1875. He married, second, in 1881, Miss Juliette W. Keeler, of Burlington, who died in 1906. One son survived, Edward L. Allen, born from the second marriage.

The following tribute to Colonel Allen is from "The Burlington Free Press" of 7 June, 1915:—

"As a merchant, Colonel Allen maintained a high reputation and met with conspicuous success. The record of his career discloses the activities of a life worth living—unostentatious and retiring, he was nevertheless responsive to every call of duty, public and private. Just and dependable, a friend and helper to every good cause, affectionate and tender to those bound to him

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In Memoriam

The value of one's life is not always measured by the volume of its efficiency but oftentimes by the fineness of its temper. Applying the latter test to the life of

Charles Allen Converse

we find in him, good natural ability, an educated mind, an honest heart, a gentle nature, fervent loyalty to his convictions, a firm purpose to do his work wisely and well, unusual modesty in demeanor and expression, and withal a real desire to use his talents in ways that would bring happiness to him and be of profit to others. These qualities were happily blended in his life.

Colonel Converse was born in Burlington, Vermont, 17 May, 1847. His parents were the Reverend John Kendrick Converse and Sarah (Allen) Converse. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1869; received the degree of A. B., and was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He was a careful student and a man of scholarly tastes. He had an attractive social side though little given to society life in general. He was a born humorist, but he rarely used this gift. During his college career he felt obliged to pay in large part his college expenses and to this end he became a telegraph operator, a newspaper reporter, and a stenographer. To aid in maintaining his efficiency as a stenographer he used to "take down" the morning prayers at the chapel services.

Following his graduation, Colonel Converse was for sixteen years employed in the office of the Central Vermont Railroad Company at St. Albans. In this work he merited and received the confidence of the officers of the road. In 1886 he left this employment, went to Philadelphia, and became a member of the firm of Nichols & Converse, lumber dealers, of that city. This partnership was dissolved in 1888 and he was for some years thereafter connected with a company in that city—manufacturers of gas and electric fixtures. In 1897 he went into the office of the Baldwin Locomotive Company, of Philadelphia, and retained a responsible position in that corporation until about two years before his death, when he retired from business because of ill health.

The following is taken from "The Burlington Free Press" of 6 August, 1915:—

"Colonel Converse was much interested in historical and genealogical matters and compiled and edited, ten years ago, two large volumes pertaining to the ancestors and descendants of Samuel Converse, Jr., which was in fact an exhaustive history of the Converse family.

"During Colonel Converse's residence in Burlington and while serving as teller of the First National Bank, news of

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the raid by Confederates upon St. Albans was received, and Colonel Converse was one of the first to volunteer to go to St. Albans to render assistance.

"Colonel Converse was an aide-de-camp on the military staff of the Governor of Vermont in 1896, 1897, and 1898, and participated in that capacity in the inauguration ceremonies of President McKinley, and in the dedication of the Grant monument in New York City. He also served as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Miles in the Philadelphia Peace Jubilee of 1898 and at the dedication of the Grant monument in Philadelphia in 1899."

He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, a member of various clubs in Philadelphia, and of the historical and genealogical societies of that city. He was also a member of the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and of both the Pennsylvania and Vermont Societies of Colonial Wars. He was admitted a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont on 22 February, 1895, by right of descent from Edward Convers, of Woburn, Mass. (1590-1663). His paternal ancestor in this country, Edward Convers, came to New England in 1630, settled in Boston, and became prominent in church and civic life.

Colonel Converse was the Historian of the Vermont Society from 1903 till his death and discharged the duties of that office with exceptional ability. He was a Gentleman of the Council in 1898; Member of the Committee on Installation 1899-1900; Member of the Committee on Historical Documents from 1909 till his death; and a Delegate to the General Assembly in 1912 and 1915.

He died at the home of his sister Miss Helen C. Converse, in Burlington, Vermont, 5 August, 1915. The immediate cause of his death was what is commonly called heart failure. Funeral services were held in Burlington and this Society was represented by several of its officers.

Resolved—that these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Society and that a duly certified copy thereof be sent to the surviving family of our compatriot, to whom we extend our sincere sympathy.

W. J. VAN PATTEN,
HAMILTON S. PECK,
BYRON N. CLARK,

Committee on Resolutions.

CHARLES ALLEN CONVERSE

By Hamilton Sullivan Peck

Mr. Converse was born in Burlington, Vermont, 17 May, 1847. His parents were the Reverend John Kendrick Converse and Sarah (Allen) Converse. He died of heart disease at the home of his sister, Miss Helen C. Converse, in Burlington, 5 August, 1915. He had been a sufferer from this disease for a year or more. Funeral services were held in Burlington and this Society was represented by several of its officers.

Mr. Converse was appointed colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of the Governor of Vermont in 1896-97-98. He also served as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Miles at the Peace Jubilee in Philadelphia in 1898.

Colonel Converse was unmarried and is survived by two sisters, Miss Helen C. Converse, of Burlington, Vermont, and Mrs. G. F. Simpson, of North Adams, Mass.; a nephew, John W. Converse, of Philadelphia; and four nieces, Miss Mary Converse, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Warren Thorpe, Mrs. Duane Mattison, of New York City, and Mrs. Edgar Leavenworth, of Detroit, Michigan.

Colonel Converse entered the University of Vermont in 1865 and was graduated from that institution, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1869. He was a member of the Lambda Iota Fraternity and of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He early formed the industrial habit, being obliged in part to work his way through college.

He was one of the first to volunteer to go to St. Albans to render assistance at the time of the raid by Confederates upon the St. Albans banks. He served in the State Militia for some time as a member of the famous Ransom Guard of St. Albans.

Colonel Converse was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, a member of the Art and Union League Clubs of Philadelphia,

Pennsylvania and Vermont Societies of Sons of the American Revolution, and of each society, in those States, of Colonial Wars. He was admitted a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont on 22 February, 1895, by right of descent from Edward Convers, of Woburn, Mass., 1590-1663. His paternal ancestor in this country, Edward Convers, came to New England in 1630, settled in Boston, and was prominent in church and civic life.

Colonel Converse was the able and valued Historian of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont from 1903 until his death and discharged the duties of that office with exceptional ability. He was a delegate to the General Assembly of this Society in 1912 and 1915.

Soon after his graduation he entered the employ of the Central Vermont Railway Company at St. Albans where he remained for sixteen years. In this work he received and held the confidence of the officials of the road.

In 1886 he went to Philadelphia and became a member of the firm of Nichols and Converse, lumber dealers of that city. For a short time he was connected with a company in that city manufacturing gas and electric fixtures. In 1897 he entered the office of the Baldwin Locomotive Company, of which his distinguished brother, John Heman Converse, was subsequently president, and remained with that corporation, holding a responsible position in it until about two years before his death when he retired on account of ill health.

The following is taken from "The Burlington Free Press" of 6 August, 1915:—

"Colonel Converse was much interested in historical and genealogical matters and compiled and edited ten years ago, two large volumes pertaining to the ancestors and descendants of

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In Memoriam

The Council of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, assembled on 1 December, 1915, adopted these minutes on the death of

George Stephen Edgell

who died in New York City on 8 October, 1915, following a long illness.

Mr. Edgell became a member of this Society on 18 December, 1908, in right of descent from Capt. Ebenezer Eastman, of Concord, N. H. (1689-1748). He was a Gentleman of the Council 1912, 1913, and 1914, and a member of the Committee on Historical Documents at the time of his death. He was elected a delegate to the General Assembly of 1915, but was unable to attend.

Mr. Edgell was born in St. Louis, Mo., 2 July, 1847. He was educated in the public schools, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1870. He returned home and engaged in the steel business for several years, but about twenty years ago entered the Corbin Banking Company in New York City. Later on he was made president of the Manhattan Beach Company, and was interested in several large corporations.

He retired from business about six years ago, making his permanent home at Newport, N. H., but had travelled abroad extensively during those years.

Mr. Edgell was a member of the Union League Club of New York City, the Alpha Delta Society, and the Broadway Congregational Tabernacle, of which he was a trustee.

Resolved—that we place on record our appreciation of his business ability, his sterling character, and his genuine manhood.

Resolved—that we extend to the members of his family our sincere sympathy in their and our loss.

W. J. VAN PATTEN,
HAMILTON S. PECK,
BYRON N. CLARK,
Committee on Resolutions.

GEORGE STEPHEN EDGELL

By Hamilton Sullivan Peck

Mr. Edgell died at his home in the Touraine Hotel, New York City, 8 October, 1915, following a long illness. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., 2 July, 1847, the son of Stephen Madison and Louise (Chamberlin) Edgell.

He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1870. For several years following his graduation he was engaged in the steel business in St. Louis and proved himself a prosperous and efficient business man.

About twenty years previous to his death he removed to New York City and entered the Corbin Banking Company, of which his father-in-law, Austin Corbin, was president. He also became interested in other corporations and was president of the Manhattan Beach Company.

On account of ill health he retired from business about six years previous to his death and during these last years of his life he travelled abroad extensively.

He was a member of the Union League Club, New York City, of the Alpha Delta Society, and of the Broadway (Congregational) Tabernacle of that city, of which latter he was also a trustee.

He married Miss Isabella Corbin, daughter of the late Austin Corbin, and is survived by his wife and three sons, Corbin Edgell, of Medford, Oregon, Stephen Morris Edgell, of Denver, George Harold Edgell, of Cambridge, Mass., one sister, the wife of General Stephen Perry Jocelyn, two nieces, and one nephew.

Funeral services were held at the Broadway Tabernacle 11 October. Interment was made in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City.

Mr. Edgell has been a member of this Society since 18 December.

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REPORT OF THE SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

By Charles Allen Converse

The Seventh General Assembly of the Society of Colonial Wars was held in the handsome and commodious New Monmouth Hotel, at Spring Lake Beach, New Jersey, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 24, 25, and 26, 1915.

There was a larger attendance than at any previous general assembly.

The Governor General, Howland Pell, presided, and John Lenord Merrill acted as Secretary General.

This society was represented by General Jocelyn, Deputy Governor General, and Charles A. Converse, delegate. The report of the Vermont Society was presented by the latter.

A tribute was offered by the Governor General to the late Clarence Storm, the former very efficient Secretary General, resolutions on his death were adopted, and it was voted to dedicate to him "The Book of Ancestors" which he had prepared and which the General Assembly ordered published.

Regarding the wearing of the insignia, it was agreed that in future the sash be worn only by General Officers and Deputy Governors General; that the neck ribbon be worn by officers of the State societies; and that otherwise the insignia be worn on the breast and not on the lapel of the coat. A circular will be issued and distributed explaining all the details of the wearing of the insignia.

Mr. Pell having declined reelection as Governor General, the office of Honorary Governor General was created, and Mr. Pell was elected thereto and was also elected a life member of the General Assembly.

The Pennsylvania Society invited the General Assembly to meet in Philadelphia in 1918, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Watkins, delegate from Massachusetts, announced the desire of the Massachusetts Society that the General Assembly following the next one meet in Boston, to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims.

The following officers were elected:—

Honorary Governor General, Howland Pell, New York, N. Y.

Governor General, Richard McCall Cadwalader, Philadelphia, Pa.

Vice Governor General, Gen. Charles Francis Roe, New York, N. Y.

Secretary General, John Lenord Merrill, New York, N. Y.

Deputy Secretary General, John Francis Daniel, New York, N. Y.

Treasurer General, William Macpherson Hornor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Deputy Treasurer General, Francis Howard Williams, Philadelphia, Pa.

Registrar General, George Norbury Mackenzie, Baltimore, Md.

Historian General, Frederick Dwight, New York, N. Y.

Chaplain General, Rev. Charles L. Hutchins, D. D., Concord, Mass.

Surgeon General, Henry A. Griffin, M. D., New York, N. Y.

Chancellor General, Henry Stockbridge, Baltimore, Md.

Deputy Governor General for Vermont, Brig.-Gen. Stephen Perry Jocelyn, U. S. A., Burlington, Vermont.

The General Assembly was handsomely entertained by the New Jersey Society on the evening of June 24th by a reception at the New Hotel Monmouth, on June 25th by an automobile ride to Trenton and Princeton, on the evening of June 25th by

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

February 22, 1916

*To the Officers and Members of the Society of Colonial Wars in
the State of Vermont,*

GENTLEMEN:—

It is my privilege to present the annual report of the work of our Society for the past twelve months. The year has been a quiet one, and only five meetings of the Council have been held.

We have received seven new members, as follows:—

Heman Bethuel Chittenden, of Burlington.

Merritt Darrow Chittenden, of Burlington.

Harley Wheeler Chittenden, of Burlington.

William Stickney, of Rutland.

Marvelle Christopher Webber, of Rutland.

Newman Keyes Chaffee, of Rutland.

Frederic Harriman Sanford, of Brattleboro.

During the year the Society has lost an unusually large number of the active officers and members, as follows:—

Howard Lucius Martin, on March 21.

Urban Andrain Woodbury, on April 15.

Charles Edwin Allen, on May 23.

Heman Woods Allen, on June 6.

Charles Allen Converse, on August 5.

George Stephen Edgell, on October 8.

The Society was represented by delegations at most of the funerals. The usual resolutions have been adopted and printed, and the biographical sketches have been prepared.

It was found that the registration of Glenn Albert Williams

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THE ALBANY PLAN OF UNION

BY HENRY BIGELOW SHAW

Read at the General Court, 22 February, 1916

To comprehend the Albany Congress, the reason for its beginning, and the causes of its failure, it may perhaps be well to recall the principal events in American colonial history of the French and English Wars.

From 1689 to 1754, the year of the Albany Convention, the American Colonists participated in no less than three different wars:—King William's War, 1689-97; Queen Anne's War, 1701-13; and King George's War, 1739-48. In this period of sixty-five years there was an actual state of war in the Colonies for some twenty-nine years, with three interims of peace of four, twenty-six, and six years. The principal event of King William's War was the first French and Indian invasion of the English Colonies in 1690, and the burning of the town of Schenectady, where sixty people were killed and thirty taken prisoners. In successive years other towns on or near the Atlantic Coast were raided in the same ruthless fashion. The English and the Colonists struck one good return blow in 1690, when Port Royal, Nova Scotia, was captured, but the moral effect of this victory was greatly lessened by a futile attack of the English on Quebec. King William's War was brought to a close in 1697 by the Peace of Ryswick, whereby each power agreed to restore its conquest to the other.

The chief incidents of Queen's Anne's War were the second invasion of the French and Indians resulting in a fierce attack on Deerfield, on the Connecticut River, in 1704, when most of the

finally in 1710 again recaptured Port Royal. The Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 closed this war, and by it France surrendered to England, Hudson Bay, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland. This was undoubtedly the beginning of the downfall of the French Empire in America, which did not culminate until fifty years later in the Treaty of Paris, brought about by Wolfe's victory over Montcalm at Quebec.

But France died hard in America. During the interval of peace, after Queen Anne's War, the French showed the utmost activity in fortifying Louisbourg, on Cape Breton Island, and established posts at the mouth of the Niagara River, and at Crown Point, Lake Champlain. The French plan of building other forts and trading posts west of the Appalachian Mountains was interrupted by King George's War, the principal feature of which was the siege and capture of Louisbourg in 1745 by four thousand colonial troops, aided by a few English vessels, but by the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle in 1748 a reciprocal surrender of conquests again resulted, Louisbourg being restored to the French. During this lull of hostilities seeds of a greater inter-colonial war were being planted. The growth of the British Colonies extending more and more westward caused many disputes over boundaries. The inveterate enmity between England and France was again festering. France claimed the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence, and all the region between the Appalachians to the Spanish settlements in the west, and was intent on securing this territory by a line of forts directly back of the English Colonies. According to the English claim all French settlements within the territories of the Colonies, or that occupied by the Iroquois were illegal. The French seized the traders within the limits of the Ohio Company and since these lands were within

was fired the first shot of the fourth intercolonial struggle, known as the French and Indian War.

Such were the immediate exigencies which brought home to the colonial statesmen the realization of the necessity for a closer union for purposes of military defense.

The first attempt to establish a permanent union of the American Colonies was made on the nineteenth day of June, 1754, when there assembled at Albany the memorable congress of commissioners from every Colony north of the Potomac. The Virginia government, too, was represented by the presiding officer, Delancey, the Lieutenant Governor of New York. The primary purpose was to make sure of the friendship of the Six Nations, and to organize a general scheme of operations against the French. The secondary purpose was to construct some plan of confederation. Bancroft states that America had never seen an assembly so venerable for the States that were represented, or for the great and able men who composed it. Every voice declared a union of all the Colonies to be absolutely necessary, and, as a province might recede at will from an unratified covenant, the experienced Hutchinson, of Massachusetts, Hopkins, a patriot of Rhode Island, the wise and faithful Pitkin, of Connecticut, Tasker, of Maryland, the liberal Smith, of New York, and finally Benjamin Franklin, were deputed to prepare a constitution for a perpetual confederacy of the continent.

The representatives of the Six Nations assembled tardily, but urged union and action. They accepted the tokens of peace. "We thank you," said Hendrick, the great Mohawk chief, "for renewing and brightening the covenant chain. We will take this belt to Onondaga, where our council fire always burns, and keep it so securely that neither the thunderbolt nor the lightning shall break it. Strengthen yourselves, and bring as many as you can into this covenant chain. You desired us to open our minds and hearts to you. Look at the French; they are men; they are

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Canada hither, and the French may easily come and turn you out of doors."

The distrust of the Six Nations was still stronger than was expressed. Though presents in unusual number had been provided, and a general invitation had been given, but one hundred and fifty warriors appeared.

The red men having held their last council, and the congress, by its president, having spoken to them farewell, the discussion of the federate compact was renewed, and the plan of Franklin being accepted, he was deputed alone to make a draft of it. On the tenth day of July he produced the finished plan of perpetual union, which was read paragraph by paragraph, and debated all day long.

John Fiske states that the circumstances of Franklin's life, no less than the vast sweep of his intelligence, had fitted him for sounder and wider views of the political needs of the time than were taken by most of his contemporaries. In a certain sense he may be said to have belonged to two very different Colonies; nor was he unfamiliar with ideas current in the mother country. The legislative assembly of each Colony was to choose, once in three years, representatives to attend a federal grand council which was to meet every year at Philadelphia, a town which could be reached by a twenty days' journey either from South Carolina or from New Hampshire. The grand council was to choose its own speaker, and could neither be dissolved nor prorogued, nor kept sitting longer than six weeks at any one time, except by its own consent or by special order of the Crown. The grand council was to make treaties with the Indians and regulate the Indian trade; and it was to have sole power of legislation on all matters concerning the Colonies as a whole. To these ends, it could levy taxes, enlist soldiers, build forts, and nominate all civil officers. Its laws were to be submitted to the King for an-

To this grand council each Colony was to send a number of representatives, proportioned to its contributions to the continental military service; yet no Colony was to send less than two or more than seven representatives. With the exception of such matters of general concern as were to be managed by the grand council, each Colony was to retain its powers of legislation intact. On an emergency, any Colony might singly defend itself against foreign attack, and the federal government was prohibited from impressing soldiers or seamen without the consent of the local legislature.

The supreme executive power was to be vested in a president or governor general, appointed and paid by the Crown. He was to nominate all military officers, subject to the approval of the grand council, and was to have a veto on all the acts of the grand council. No money could be issued save by joint order of the governor general and the council.

"This plan," said Franklin, "is not altogether to my mind, but it is as I could get it." It should be observed to the credit of its author, that this scheme contemplated the formation of a self-sustaining federal government, and not of a mere league. As Frothingham well says, "It designed to confer upon the representatives of the people the power of making laws acting directly on individuals, and appointing officers to execute them, and yet not to interfere with the execution of the laws operating on the same individuals by the local officers." It would have erected "a public authority as obligatory in its sphere as the local governments were in their spheres." In this respect it was much more complete than the scheme of confederation agreed on in Congress in 1777, and it afforded a valuable precedent for the much more elaborate and perfect Federal Constitution in 1787. It was in its

become "a populous and powerful dominion"; and he recommended that two new Colonies should at once be founded in the west, the one on Lake Erie, the other in the valley of the Ohio, with free chartered governments like those of Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Andrews states that in his later years Franklin believed that the adoption of the Albany Plan would have postponed the Revolution a century. But public opinion was not yet ripe for the adoption of Franklin's bold and comprehensive ideas. Of the royal governors who were anxious to see the Colonies united on any terms, none opposed the plan except Delancey, of New York, who wished to reserve to the governors a veto upon all elections of representatives to the grand council. To this it was rightly objected that such a veto power would virtually destroy the freedom of elections and make the grand council an assembly of creatures of the governors. On the popular side the objections were many. The New England delegates, on the whole, were the least disinclined to union, yet Connecticut urged that the veto power of the governor general might prove ruinous to the whole scheme; that the concentration of all the military forces in his hands would be fraught with dangers to liberty; and that even the power of taxation, lodged in the hands of an assembly so remote from local interests, was hardly compatible with the preservation of the ancient rights of Englishmen. After long debate, the assembly at Albany decided to adopt Franklin's plan, and copies of it were sent to all the Colonies for their consideration. But nowhere did it meet with approval. The mere fact that the royal governors were all in favor of it—though their advocacy was at present, no doubt, determined mainly by military reasons—was quite enough to create an insuperable prejudice against it on the part of the people. The Massachusetts legislature seems to have been the only one which gave it a respectful consideration, although it

sent over to England to be inspected by the Lords of Trade, it only irritated and disgusted them. As they truly said, it was a scheme of union "complete in itself"; and ever since the days of the New England Confederacy the Crown had looked with extreme jealousy upon all attempts at concerted acting among the Colonies which did not originate with itself. Besides this, the Lords of Trade were now considering a plan of their own for remodelling the governments of the Colonies, establishing a standing army, enforcing the navigation acts, and levying taxes by authority of Parliament. The Lords of Trade wished to bring about a union of all the Colonies under a single head but this was not to be a union based upon the idea of the sacredness of local self-government; on the contrary it was a union to be achieved, as far as possible, at the expense of local self-government. To bring all the Colonies together under a viceroy would, it was thought, diminish seriously the power of each local assembly, while at the same time such a union would no doubt make the military strength of the Colonies much more available in case of war. On the other hand the Colonists felt that the integrity of the local self-government of each Colony was of the first importance, and that no system of federation would be practicable which should in any degree essentially impair that integrity. To harmonize these entirely antagonistic views was, indeed, a hopeless task. The time was not ripe. The need of union was not generally felt by the people. The sympathies between the different Colonies were weak and liable to be overborne by prejudices arising from rivalry or from differences in social structure. To the merchant of Boston, the Virginian planter was almost a foreigner, though both the one and the other were pure-blooded Englishmen. The plan, therefore, completely failed of adoption. not only on the part of the Crown. but also on the part

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Society of Colonial Wars
In the State of Vermont
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The Room
of
the Society of Colonial Wars
in the State of Vermont.

THE SOCIETY
OF
COLONIAL WARS
IN THE
State of Vermont

“The Lesson of Yorktown”

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE SOCIETY OF
COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF
VERMONT, 1917

Governor—William Brunswick Curry Stickney, Rutland.
Deputy Governor—John Johnson Allen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lieutenant Governor—Joseph Lawrence Hills, Burlington.
Secretary—Byron Nathaniel Clark, Burlington.
Deputy Secretary—Harvey Roberts Kingsley, Rutland.
Treasurer—Harry Stinson Howard, Burlington.
Chaplain—Reverend Henry Lincoln Ballou, Chester.
Historian—Hamilton Sullivan Peck, Burlington.
Registrar—Charles Lincoln Woodbury, Burlington.
Chancellor—Henry Bigelow Shaw, Burlington.
Surgeon—Thomas Stephen Brown, Burlington.

Gentlemen of the Council for three years,

Gardner Brewer, Burlington.
Merritt Darrow Chittenden, Burlington.

Gentlemen of the Council holding over for two years,

Henry Landon Ward, Burlington.
Frank Edward Alfred, Newport.

Gentlemen of the Council holding over for one year,

Warren Peck, New Haven.
James French Dewey, Quechee.

Committee on Membership,

Theodore Safford Peck, Burlington.
John Henry Booth, Plattsburg, N. Y.

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OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF
COLONIAL WARS, 1917

Honorary Governor General—Howland Pell, 31 Nassau Street,
New York.

Governor General—Richard McCall Cadwalader, 133 South 12th
Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Vice Governor General—Major General Charles Francis Roe, 35
East 37th Street, New York.

Secretary General—John Lenord Merrill, 517 Park Avenue, East
Orange, N. J.

Deputy Secretary General—John Francis Daniell, 759 Broadway,
New York.

Treasurer General—William MacPherson Hornor, 423 Walnut
Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Deputy Treasurer General—Francis Howard Williams, 1300
Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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ABSTRACTS OF CLAIMS OF MEMBERS ADMITTED
DURING THE YEAR

HARRY BROWN STEWART

State Society No. 130.

General Society No. 5668.

Admitted 14 November, 1916, in right of descent from Capt. Adam Hinman, of Woodbury, Conn. (1689-1766).

Abstract of Claim on File

Harry Brown Stewart, of Beebe, P. Q., Canada, was born in Beebe, P. Q., 7 September, 1873.

son of

Rufus Porter Stewart, born in Beebe, P. Q., 19 January, 1836, died in Concord, N. H., 21 November, 1877, and Annie S. Brown, born 17 February, 1841, married in Malone, N. Y., 16 May, 1871, died in Beebe, P. Q., 2 June, 1901.

son of

Horace Stewart, born in Derby, Vt., 25 September, 1804, died in Beebe, P. Q., 25 May, 1883, and Catherine Hinman, born in Derby, Vt., 26 October, 1806, married in Derby, Vt., 3 February, 1830, died in Beebe, P. Q., 18 January, 1889.

daughter of

Hon. Timothy Hinman, born in Woodbury, Conn., 21 July, 1762, died in Derby, Vt., 29 April, 1850, and Phoebe Stoddard, born in Woodbury, Conn., 5 November, 1769, married 10 December, 1786.

son of

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MEMBERS

State No.		General No.
90	Elbridge Seneca Adsit, Burlington	4380
121	Frank Edward Alfred, Newport	5304
48	*Charles Edwin Allen, Burlington	2562
57	*Heman Woods Allen, Burlington	3800
85	John Johnson Allen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4209
80	Marion Shaler Allen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4135
105	Henry Lincoln Ballou, Chester	4845
92	Cornelius Abbott Barnes, Missoula, Mont.	4404
81	Monroe James Barnes, Burlington	4248
7	*George Grenville Benedict, Burlington	734
86	*Samuel Green Wheeler Benjamin, Burlington	4317
27	*LeRoy Monroe Bingham, Burlington	2423
35	John Henry Booth, Plattsburg, N. Y.	2431
56	*Charles Smith Boynton, Burlington	3399
97	Gardner Brewer, Burlington	4475
112	Edmund Towle Brown, Burlington	5108
99	Thomas Stephen Brown, Burlington	4639
72	Thomas Butler, Philadelphia, Pa.	3801
110	Daniel Leavens Cady, Burlington	5091
82	*Fred Taylor Caswell, Derby Line	4249
128	Newman Keyes Chaffee, Rutland	5369
1	Edward Alonzo Chittenden, St. Albans	505
125	Harley Wheeler Chittenden, Burlington	5332
124	Heman Bethuel Chittenden, Burlington	5331
123	Merritt Darrow Chittenden, Burlington	5330
67	Byron Nathaniel Clark, Burlington	3388
22	*Charles Allen Coe, Burlington	2410

MEMBERS

9

101	James French Dewey, Quechee	4648
102	Maurice William Dewey, Montpelier	4649
77	*William Tarbox Dewey, Montpelier	4000
11	William Paul Dillingham, Waterbury	738
116	John Almus Drew, Rumney, N. H.	5254
66	*Daniel Burns Dyer, Augusta, Ga.	3552
15	Horace Edward Dyer, Rutland	742
84	*George Stephen Edgell, New York City	4208
104	William Henry Eldridge, Twin Falls, Idaho	4759
20	‡Jacob Gray Estey, Brattleboro	2416
19	*Julius Jacob Estey, Brattleboro	2415
34	Ira Hobart Evans, Austin, Texas	2430
71	Frank Henry Field, Scotia, N. Y.	3791
31	Benjamin Franklin Fifield, Montpelier	2427
6	*Truman Chittenden Fletcher, St. Johnsbury	733
103	Jerome Tabor Flint, Derby Line	4758
12	‡Charles Spooner Forbes, St. Albans	739
64	Israel Holmes Francisco, Rutland	
14	Austin Weld Fuller, No. Cambridge, Mass.	741
38	*Frederick Gay, Burlington	2434
109	Robert Harvey Gay, New York City, N. Y.	4941
111	Ceylon Lafayette Greene, Burlington	5092
78	Edward Everett Greenleaf, Huntsville, Ala.	4044
76	‡George Ernest Hack, Burlington	3911
69	Mervin Root Hack, New York City, N. Y.	3553
73	Thomas Henry Hack, Proctor	3886
122	Erwin Maurice Harvey, Montpelier	5305
50	Horace Stewart Haskell, Derby Line	2660
45	*Forest Henry Hathaway, Portland, Ore.	1042
79	†Willard Carpenter Hazelton, Burlington	4045

68	Harry Stinson Howard, Burlington	3389
74	*Oliver Otis Howard, Burlington	3905
18	*John Erastus Hubbard, Montpelier	2414
113	Henry Clay Humphrey, Burlington	5131
115	William Jerome Humphrey, Burlington	5133
10	*Hiram Augustus Huse, Montpelier	737
37	Stephen Perry Jocelyn, Burlington	2433
47	Wylie Brantley Jones, Binghamton, N. Y.	2561
119	Dorman Bridgman Eaton Kent, Montpelier	5275
9	*Robert Jackson Kimball, Randolph	736
91	Harvey Roberts Kingsley, Rutland	4380
21	Elias Lyman, Burlington	2417
108	*Howard Lucius Martin, Burlington	4940
98	Henry Benjamin Meigs, Baltimore, Md.	4589
26	‡Charles Edmund Miner, Pasadena, Cal.	2422
4	*Frederick Nash Morton, Philadelphia, Pa.	731
93	Charles Herrick Mower, Burlington	4471
5	Robert Noble, Burlington	732
13	†John Grant Norton, St. Albans	740
51	Carroll Smalley Page, Hyde Park	2661
62	Hamilton Sullivan Peck, Burlington	3224
2	Theodore Safford Peck, Burlington	729
100	Warren Peck, New Haven	4640
106	Thomas Reed Powell, Burlington	4904
120	Redfield Proctor, Proctor	5294
53	‡Eben Putnam, Wellesley Farms, Mass.	2927
54	Ralph Wright Putnam, Putnamville	3397
55	Warren Edward Putnam, Bennington	3398
33	Allen F. Putnam, Bennington	3400

MEMBERS

11

95	Charles William Scammon, Cleveland, O.	4473
96	Henry Bigelow Shaw, Burlington	4474
83	*Bradley Barlow Smalley, Burlington	4250
16	Edward Curtis Smith, St. Albans	2412
49	George Gregory Smith, Florence, Italy	2563
94	William Brunswick Curry Stickney, Rutland	4472
126	William Stickney, Rutland	5333
114	Humphrey Aubery Styles, Burlington	5132
22	‡Worthington Smith Telford, Duluth, Minn.	2418
44	Albert Tuttle, Fair Haven	2598
43	‡Charles Strain Van Patten, Burlington	2460
42	William James Van Patten, Burlington	2459
59	Frederick Wood Ward, Burlington	3175
58	Henry Landon Ward, Burlington	3174
30	*Heman Allen Waterman, Johnson	2426
89	Henry Walter Webb, New York City, N. Y.	4331
87	James Watson Webb, Shelburne	4329
3	William Seward Webb, Shelburne	730
88	William Seward Webb, Jr., Shelburne	4330
127	Marville Christopher Webber, Rutland	5334
28	*Edward Wells, Burlington	2424
40	Frank Richardson Wells, Burlington	2449
24	Frederick Howard Wells, Burlington	2420
25	*Henry Wells, Burlington	2421
60	Charles Lincoln Woodbury, Burlington	3222
61	Edward Philo Woodbury, Burlington	3223
8	*Urban Andrain Woodbury, Burlington	735
70	Charles Amasa Woolson, Springfield	3646
36	George Worthington, Bennington	2432

In Memoriam

The Council of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, assembled in special meeting on 5 February, 1917, adopted these resolutions in memory of their compatriot,

Fred Taylor Caswell

who died at his home in Derby Line, Vermont, 9 September, 1916.

Mr. Caswell was admitted to the Society on 4 November, 1908, in right of descent from Nathan Caswell (1740-1824), a private in Capt. John Perkins' Company (the Sixth), Third Regiment, in the campaign of 1757. He was also descended from Sergeant Nathaniel Bingham (1704-1767), who was in the Third and Fourth Connecticut Regiments in the French and Indian War, 1755-1759. Mr. Caswell was a member of the Committee on Membership from 1915 till the time of his death.

Mr. Caswell was born at Stanstead, Quebec, 6 August, 1860, and was educated in the public schools, Derby Academy, and Stanstead Wesleyan College. Since 1882 he had been prominent in the business life of his town and county; was a director of the National Bank; and a trustee of Derby Academy and Stanstead Wesleyan College. He was a member of the Masonic Orders and of the Board of Visitors to Middlebury College.

Mr. Caswell represented Derby in the House of Representatives, 1914-15, and was a candidate for the State Senate at the time of his death.

Mr. Caswell was a successful business man, a loyal citizen, esteemed in the councils of the State, a good husband and father.

This Society extends heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Caswell, her daughter, and other members of his family. We mourn, with them, his loss.

BYRON N. CLARK,
GARDNER BREWER,
HARRY S. HOWARD,
Committee on Resolutions.

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FRED TAYLOR CASWELL

BY HAMILTON S. PECK

Mr. Caswell was an active business man within the field commensurate with his purpose and his desire. He had the respect and the confidence of the people who knew him personally, or by reputation, for his reputation carried the name of a worthy citizen and of an honorable and a successful business man. He was a leading citizen in his community, always attentive to his business, and content upon doing his duty.

Mr. Caswell was one who recently became a member of this Society, having been admitted 4 November, 1908, in right of descent from Nathan Caswell (1740-1824), a private in Captain John Perkins' Company (the 6th), Third Regiment in the Campaign of 1757. He was also descended from Sergeant Nathaniel Bingham (1704-1767), who was in the Third and Fourth Connecticut Regiments in the French and Indian War, 1755-1759.

Mr. Caswell was born in Stanstead, Quebec, 6 August, 1860; educated in Derby Academy and Stanstead Wesleyan College. About 1882 he went to Derby to reside and immediately engaged in business which he followed closely the rest of his life. 28 August, 1886, he married Miss Mary E. Fuller, of Rock Island, who survives him. He also left one daughter, Edna M. Caswell.

Mr. Caswell was always deeply interested in civic affairs and served his town in the Vermont Legislature of 1915. He was a candidate for County Senator, 1916, and doubtless would have been elected but for his untimely death, which occurred 9 September, 1916, after a short illness.

Mr. Caswell was a member of the Masonic Lodge of Stan-

In Memoriam

The following resolutions were adopted by the Council of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, at a special meeting, held on 8 May, 1917, in memory of

Frederick Nash Horton

who died on 6 December, 1916, at Lansdowne, Pa., after a long illness.

Mr. Morton was a charter member of this Society when it was organized on 12 November, 1894. He traced his ancestry to Col. Thomas Ellison, who had a regiment in the French and Indian War. He marched his regiment from Ulster County, N. Y., to Fort William Henry and then to Fort Edward, in the campaign of 1757. Mr. Morton was a Gentleman of the Council 1894-5.

Mr. Morton was born in Hoboken, N. J., 6 September, 1864. He was educated in the public schools and was graduated from the Stevens Institute of Technology in 1886. The same year he entered the employ of the United Gas Improvement Company as a cadet engineer. During the next seventeen years he held responsible positions in St. Albans, Vt., Lockport and Brooklyn, N. Y., and Hoboken, N. J., gas corporations. In 1908 he was made the Librarian of the United Gas Improvement Company and held the position at the time of his death. He was a great student and statistician and was well known for his special work. He was also a member of the American Gas Institute and of the Illuminating Engineering Society.

He was a Member of the Masonic Orders, Sons of the American Revolution, the New York Canoe Club, and many other societies and clubs, and in several of them he held office.

Mr. Morton's genial personality and rare sense of humor helped him to win many friends. He was a friend who was always ready to be of service to all.

This Society extends heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Morton and her family, and places on its records this expression of appreciation and sorrow.

BYRON N. CLARK,
GARDNER BREWER,
HARRY S. HOWARD,
Committee on Resolutions.

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FREDERICK NASH MORTON

BY HAMILTON S. PECK

Mr. Morton was a type of American character which might well be multiplied without number. He understood himself, knew what he wanted to do in life, found his place in the business world, and filled it with credit to himself and acceptably to his fellows. He died in the maturity of his life,—fifty-two years of age.

He was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, on 16 September, 1864, and died in Philadelphia on 6 December, 1916, following an illness of two years. He was graduated from Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, and given the degree of mechanical engineer. He entered the employment of the United Gas Improvement Company in September, 1886, where he remained three years. In January, 1890, he removed to St. Albans, Vt., and was appointed superintendent of the gas company in that city. He left St. Albans in September, 1894, removed to Lockport, N. Y., and was elected superintendent of a like company doing business in that city. In 1895 he removed to Brooklyn and became connected with the firm of Humphreys and Glasgow, and in 1897 was appointed superintendent of the Hoboken, N. J., Gas Co. He resigned this position in January, 1903, and was elected Librarian of the United Gas Improvement Co., of Philadelphia, with which company he remained during his business career. For two years he was a sufferer from heart and kidney difficulty, and this disease caused his death at the date above stated.

Mr. Morton married on 22 June, 1892, Miss Ellen Harwood Rich, of St. Albans, Vermont. He is survived by Mrs. Morton, a daughter, Dorothy L., and a son, Edmund R., a student in the last year of his mechanical course at the time of his father's

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GEORGE DEWEY

In Memoriam

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont mourns, with the whole country, the loss of its most distinguished member,

George Dewey

who died on 16 January, 1917, at his home in Washington, D. C.

He became a member of this Society on 27 July, 1898, in right of descent from Thomas Dewey, of Windsor, Conn., who was Cornet of the Windsor Troop and Deputy to the General Court for several years. He was also descended from Capt. Elizur Holyoke, who was second in command at Springfield and Hadley, Mass., in King Phillip's War; Governor William Pynchon, of Connecticut; Capt. John Talcott, of the Wethersfield, Mass., Train Band; and Capt. Samuel Talcott, of the Hartford, Conn., Troop, in King Phillip's War.

He was born in Montpelier, Vt., 26 December, 1837, and received his early education in that town. When he was seventeen he entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and when the Civil War broke out he was commissioned a lieutenant. His record in that war was a distinguished one. He was associated with Farragut and went through many thrilling and important engagements. As the executive officer of the "Mississippi" he successfully guided that ship past New Orleans and its fort.

From the close of the Civil War until the breaking out of the Spanish-American War the years were filled with the experiences and duties of the regular American naval officer, at sea and ashore. He cruised, taught at Annapolis, surveyed lower California and part of the west coast of Mexico, carried supplies to the survivors of the siege of Paris, was stationed at the Boston Navy Yard and the Newport Naval Torpedo Station, was inspector of lighthouses, was Chief of the Bureau of Equipment for four years, and President of the Board of Inspection and Survey, with the rank of Commodore.

When the Spanish-American War broke out Commodore Dewey was made commander of the Asiatic fleet and was sent to the Far East. On 29 April, 1898, he sailed into Manila Bay, and the next morning annihilated the fleet of Admiral Montejó, destroying eleven battleships, capturing many other boats and all land batteries, without the loss of a man on the American side. On his return to America he was honored by the nation in many ways. Congress gave him an engraved sword and in his behalf revived the rank of Admiral, he being the third American ever so honored, and at the time of his death he was ranking Admiral of the world. Since 1900 he had been on duty at the Navy Department as President of the General Board, constantly in touch with all activities of the

This Society is proud of the life and work of its distinguished member. He was a true Vermonter, an efficient public servant, an unflinching hero, a good citizen, a true gentleman.

Be it resolved that the Society extends its sincere sympathy to Mrs. Dewey and her family.

BYRON N. CLARK,
GARDNER BREWER,
HARRY S. HOWARD,
Committee on Resolutions.

ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY

BY HAMILTON S. PECK

Heroes there are in every walk of life. Few of them obtain renown because their deeds are wrought in humble circumstances. Sometimes a hero is known the world over, and sometimes the impression his life makes is so deeply fixed in human hearts and so controlling in human lives that added words written in a formal obituary weaken that impression.

To write a commendable account of Admirable Dewey's life and services in a few words is an impossible task. I think I shall serve my purpose better if I draw very largely from various communications appearing in the public press, shortly after the Admiral's death.

Admiral George Dewey was born at Montpelier, Vermont, 26 December, 1837. At the age of seventeen he entered the United States Academy at Annapolis. He preferred West Point, but there was no vacancy in the latter academy to be filled from Vermont, so, after balancing in his mind his choice and the only opportunity that presented itself to him, at the age of seventeen he entered the Naval Academy.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Admiral Dewey was twenty-three years old. He was commissioned as Lieutenant and guided the "Mississippi" as its executive officer in Farragut's historic dash past New Orleans and its forts. He made the same attempt at Port Hudson but his ship ran aground under the guns of the fort and was set on fire. An editor of a prominent newspaper pays him this tribute:—"More than seamanship, more than bravery, more than the ordinary technical virtues of a great sea fighter, was the native and general level-headedness of Admiral Dewey."—*Illustrated by Google*

ley," was the command of Admiral Dewey calmly delivered when he attacked the Spanish fleet. The victory of 1 May, 1898, won by Admiral Dewey was described at that time as "the greatest naval engagement since Trafalgar and Admiral Dewey's name will live in historic memory with Nelson's and with Farragut's."

It is said of Admiral Dewey that "he was quiet, kindly, direct in speech as in action, and a genius for quick thought and for quick decision, and a personality that won confidence and inspired respect."

Whether or not the battle in Manila Bay was as great a naval engagement as has been claimed for it, it must be said of the commander who won it that he showed real genius.

Admiral Dewey was a student of history. "He analyzed the naval engagements from the days of ancient Greece and Rome and knew why defeat or victory had come from certain movements, and this knowledge and the conclusions he reached helped him to win success in his own career."

The following tribute was paid him by Admiral Sampson, an old-time shipmate of Admiral Dewey:—"The service knows Dewey as an ideal head of a fleet. Perfectly courageous, of thoroughly balanced judgment, and quick of decision, he has the qualities which carry one to fame if opportunity be given. The man and the hour fortunately came together and the country is richer in another brilliant page of history and another heroic tribute." Admiral Dewey gave to his country sixty-two years of faithful service. He was a man of achievement and his achievement at Manila Bay made him a national hero.

His funeral was held at Washington, 20 January, 1917, with interment in the National Cemetery at Arlington, a place where

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In Memoriam

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, in Annual Court assembled, on 22 February, 1917, adopted the following minute in memory of

Henry Dwight Holton, A.M., M.D.

who died at his home in Brattleboro, Vt., on 12 February, 1917.

Dr. Holton became a member of this Society on 22 February, 1906, in right of descent from William Holton, of Northampton, Mass., a Deputy to the General Court. He was also descended from Capt. John Grout, of the Sudbury, Mass., militia, and Joel Holton, of Northfield, Mass., a private in Col. Timothy Ruggles' Regiment, 1759. From 1915 to the time of his death Dr. Holton was a member of the Committee on Historical Documents, and was nominated for this year.

Dr. Holton was born at Rockingham, Vt., 24 July, 1838, and was educated in the public schools, Vermont Academy, and the Medical College of the University of New York, from which he was graduated in 1860. He had also studied with Dr. J. H. Warren, of Boston, and Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, two eminent physicians. After graduation he began the practice of medicine in Williamsburg, N. Y., Putney, Vt., and then located at Brattleboro, where he soon became known as a skillful operator and for his great interest in public health.

From 1873 to 1886 he was Professor of Materia Medica and General Pathology at the Medical College of the University of Vermont. For eighteen years he was a trustee of the University. He was a member of many medical and scientific societies both in America and abroad. In many of them he had held the highest office. It was through his interest that the State Board of Health was created by the Legislature, and he was active in it ever after.

He was much interested in historic and patriotic society work and had been an officer in many such societies. He was also much interested in education and whatever had to do with the betterment of life in his town, county, and State.

Dr. Holton was a deacon in the Baptist Church of which he was a devoted member. He had long been a loyal supporter of the Young Men's Christian Association, and gave liberally to many philanthropic causes. At the time of his death he was President of the Vermont Red Cross Society, Leland and Gray Seminary, and several institutions, societies, and banks.

Dr. Holton was a man of many and varied interests, of broad sympathies, of loyal friendship, and of consistent Christian character.

This Society extends its heartfelt sympathy to his family, and mourns with them the loss of one who was ever interested and helpful in all good works.

BYRON N. CLARK,
GARDNER BREWER

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boro where ever afterwards he made his home. He was a skillful operator and a successful physician. Early in life he became interested in public affairs and gave freely of his time and strength to such matters, being elected and serving creditably as a member of various medical and civic societies.

In 1864 he was elected a member of the American Medical Association and in 1875, so popular and well thought of was he, that he was sent as a delegate by that body to the International Medical Congress at Brussels. While abroad he was elected a member of the British Medical Association. For thirteen years, from 1873, he was professor of *materia medica* and general pathology in the Medical Department of the University of Vermont. He was for eighteen years a trustee of this University and received the degree of A. M. from it.

He was a member and at one time president of the American Public Health Association. In 1901 he was elected president of the Tuberculosis Congress. In 1873, while president of the Vermont Medical Society, he conceived the great need of a State Board of Health, and in accordance with his suggestion a committee of three physicians, of whom he was one, was appointed to present that need to the Legislature.

In 1886 a bill creating a State Board of Health became a law and from 1900 to 1912 he was its efficient secretary and executive officer. He was interested in and a member and an officer of many local societies, civic, business, and religious in character. Although an exceedingly busy man in his profession for many years, yet he took time to discharge large and varied duties to the public. In 1884 he was elected to the Vermont Senate as a Republican, and four years afterwards represented Brattleboro in the lower branch. He was a delegate-at-large from Vermont to the National Republican Convention held at St. Louis in 1896 when

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

22 February, 1917

*To the Officers and Members of the Society of Colonial Wars in
the State of Vermont,*

GENTLEMEN :—

The annual report of the work of the Society is herewith presented. It does not contain any startling item but it tells of a few things which have been done and which have made for the strengthening of true patriotism.

We have received only one new member—Harry Brown Stewart, of Beebe, P. Q.

We have been saddened by the death of four members :—

Fred Taylor Caswell, on 9 September.

Frederick Nash Morton, on 6 December.

George Dewey, on 16 January.

Henry Dwight Holton, on 12 February.

The Society was represented at only one funeral, that of Dr. Holton, but the usual resolutions have been adopted and printed, and the biographical sketches will soon be prepared.

The present membership record is as follows: Total number of names on the roll, 130; lost by death, 33, by resignation, 7, by being dropped for non-payment of dues, 2; leaving the present active membership 88.

Only four meetings of the Council have been held.

The annual publication was issued last spring, containing annual reports, lists of officers and members, biographical sketches of deceased members, and the historical address.

On 2 December Deputy Governor John J. Allen represented the Society at the annual dinner of the New Jersey Society in New York. Deputy Governor General S. P. Jocelyn attended

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THE LESSON OF YORKTOWN

BY GUY POTTER BENTON

PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

Read at the General Court, 22 February, 1917

Mr. Governor and Members of the Society of Colonial Wars:

An old saw for which I have small respect avers that "No sensible man ever makes an apology." A person of gentle breeding, conscious of his proneness to err, may well feel that failure to fulfill an obligation to his fellow man demands an apology. On this important occasion, at any rate, I am constrained to offer an explanation.

The honor of addressing such an organization as yours is one that I deeply appreciate. When the invitation came from your Secretary I accepted by letter, but in some way my memory deceived me into the belief that I had promised to speak, at this time, to the Sons of the American Revolution. Animated by that belief I prepared the paper I am about to offer. My disillusionment came with another official letter, carrying the coat of arms of the Society of Colonial Wars. My work of preparation had been completed and it was then too late to change.

If I had been less preoccupied with other duties, or, perhaps, less stupid, I would have found in this honorable invitation a challenge to write of the remarkable achievement of William Pepperell and his handful of New England farmers in scaling the rock-ribbed parapets of Louisbourg to give his sovereign the key to the St. Lawrence, or of some other stirring event of those wars that were waged by our American colonists against the French and Indians between 1689 and 1763.

war for independence would have been futile. The French and Indian Wars were the indispensable preliminaries to the Declaration of Independence and its glorious consummation.

Then, it will not be forgotten that we are meeting on Washington's birthday. I have kept this in mind and while writing on my chosen subject I have thought it appropriate to make him the central figure of our thought on this his natal anniversary.

Washington was a prominent figure in the last colonial war. If Governor Dinwiddie had not sent this youth of twenty-one into the midst of the howling wolves and blood-thirsty savages of the trackless forests as his messenger to the French commander on the Ohio, and if he had not been permitted to conduct that remarkable retreat of salvation after the defeat and death of his chief, Braddock, we may well doubt that he would have been the chief actor in the glorious drama of the American Revolution.

After this honest explanation of error, then, I come without apology on the birthday of the Father of our Country, who was developed by the last of the colonial wars, to catch with you the inspiration of his matchless career as presented in the lesson of Yorktown.

There is no more thrilling chapter in all the annals of history than that which tells the story of the conflict that began on Lexington Green and culminated on the peninsula between the York and the James.

The lesson of Yorktown is not taught by the late summer and early autumn days of 1781. The full meaning of the final victory is not comprehended in the few masterful efforts that immediately preceded the triumph of American arms. To learn

ceived from the hands of General O'Hara the sword of Lord Cornwallis.

In his engaging "History of the American Revolution," Henry Cabot Lodge has given us an impressive picture of the personnel of the first central legislative body of the American Union. "The members of the Continental Congress, fifty-three in number, assembled at the City Tavern in Philadelphia the fifth of September, 1774, and marched thence in a body to Carpenters' Hall, where their sessions were held." If we had been standing on the streets of Philadelphia that autumn morning of 1774, we would have seen there representatives of every English-American Colony, save Georgia, whose Tory governor had prevented the election of delegates. We would have seen the strong, handsome face of Roger Sherman, of Connecticut. We would have seen the high forehead and massive judicial brow of John Jay, the future great diplomat and distinguished jurist from New York. We would have seen the thick body and florid complexion of the man who, years before, disgusted with the abuse heaped upon him by his ungrateful countrymen, had vowed his intention to quit public life never again to leave his own office and his own farm, but who, now, in response to pleadings he dared not refuse, was re-entering his country's service, which service he would not quit until he had stood before the crowned heads of Europe as ambassador from a new State, and until he had held the highest honor within man's power to bestow, the chief magistracy of a new Republic—the presidency of the United States of America. This was John Adams, the great lawyer from Massachusetts. Here, too, was his greater relative, Samuel Adams, in whose brain the Revolution was born. Christopher

head, on which his raised spectacles rested. This was the famous author of the Virginia Resolves in 1765. This was the man who had dared declare in the Virginia House of Burgesses, "Caesar had his Brutus, Charles I. his Oliver Cromwell, and George III."—and being interrupted at this point by cries of "Treason! treason!"—shouted, "and George III. should profit by their example. If that be treason, make the most of it."

This was the man who had uttered that almost divine sentiment, "Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains or slavery? Forbid it Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me—give me liberty or give me death!" This was the man who, when a controversy was later to arise in the Continental Congress as to the number of votes each State should have, was to show his broad patriotism by the ringing words of devotion to the greater country—"I am no longer a Virginian, but an American." This was the great patriot from the Southland, Patrick Henry of Virginia.

But there was another member of this band composing the first Continental Congress marching toward Carpenters' Hall that was to shake the earth with his greatness. This was a man, tall and handsome, with clear, blue eye and mouth correctly closed—calm and silent, with a dignity that impressed everyone. This was the man who, years before, as a youth, had acted as the messenger from Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia in the midst of the howling wolves and blood-thirsty savages of the trackless forest to the French commander on the Ohio. This was the man who, while still a youth, had conducted, in the French and Indian War, that remarkable retreat after the defeat and death of his chief, Braddock. This was the man who, for eight long years, was to be commander-in-chief of the American armies. Digitized by Google

victor at Yorktown in a contest that, in its beginning, seemed a hopeless undertaking. This was the man on whom Frederick the Great of Germany was to confer a sword of honor, and write in autograph beneath his own picture, presented with the sword, "From the oldest general in Europe to the greatest general in the world." This was the man who was to be the first ruler of the nation he fought to establish—he to be known to future generations as "The Father of his Country, Colonel George Washington, of America." This Continental Congress with its brilliant setting is a picture which must challenge the admiration of every true American, and from it was wrested its central figure that the lawmaker might be transformed into one of the greatest military chieftains known to the records of time.

George Washington, majestic in the splendor of his matchless personality, was the incarnate spirit of the American Revolution, and he must teach us the lesson of the supreme event I have thought it proper to emphasize on this, his one hundred and eighty-fifth birthday. From the moment he took command of the American armies and dedicated his fortune and his life to the service of his country, Yorktown was in his mind as the ultimate goal of his patriotic ambition. It is doubtless true that he did not know the exact location of his future final triumph. He did not know the day or the hour when his unwearying work for his country was to be rewarded by the surrender of the enemy. He did not know by name the place where the grand finale of the Revolutionary drama was to be enacted. He did know, though, that some time, somewhere, the oppressor would be vanquished and the oppressed emancipated. He knew how this must be done.

George Washington was a prophet. His prophetic power

that enabled him to penetrate the mists that rose before his eyes, and to forecast coming events with unerring accuracy. He knew as no one else knew the full meaning of the task that had been assigned him. He knew by acquaintance at first hand the theatre where, in the very nature of the case, the grim tragedy of war must be performed. He knew the weakness of the forces on which he must depend. He did not underestimate the strength of the opposition to be encountered. Above all, he had an unfaltering faith in the eventual triumph of the right and, having a sublime belief in the justice of his cause, he never once entertained a doubt of the successful issue of his great undertaking.

It was the modest, yet magnificent, confidence of this one man that fulfilled the enrapturing dream of American independence in a glorious reality. If he had given up when others despaired, our cause would have been lost. There were times when, if for but one moment, in the midst of the blackness of darkness, he had thrown up hands of doubt, the enemies of liberty would have overwhelmed us. When others faltered, he stood firm. He knew somewhere there was a waiting Yorktown, and with the valor born of this knowledge, he never once thought of halting in the march toward this certain destination.

To learn the lesson of Yorktown, then, we must know the commander-in-chief of the American armies, and follow him in his plans from the beginning to the end of the Revolutionary struggle. Washington was the epitome of the patriotic cause, and to know him is to know the teacher and the teaching of the lesson of the last great victory of the war of the American Revolution.

The patriots had enjoyed the inspiration given by the victory of the minute men in the wake of Paul Revere at Concord

burning, and while hope was yet strong for the future, Washington came into the responsibilities of army leadership.

Reprehensible as were many acts of the Continental Congress, it must be granted that the mistakes of that body were no more and no greater than should have been expected of a convention of men brought together into a novel relationship without any certainty as to their own powers. Surely there must have been an overshadowing of providential influence when the hour came for the choice of a commander-in-chief. The members of that Continental Congress were a company of self-sacrificing patriots, but they were men of like passions with ourselves. All were anxious, earnestly anxious, for the success of the colonial cause, but the ambition of a man here and there had inspired the conviction that he was the one foreordained from the beginning of the world to be America's Saviour.

No serious-minded person would think of impeaching the patriotism of John Hancock. Doubtless, he had more than a modicum of vanity, but he had already made sacrifice of business interests to devote himself to the patriot cause. He loved his country but he had never smelled gun-powder, unless he had smelled it from fire-crackers—if they had fire-crackers in those days, of which fact I am by no means certain. In any event, he had never been near a battle-field and yet he wanted to be commander-in-chief of the American armies. There were others of his fellow-members who were equally willing for this lightning to strike them. Hancock, at any rate, was bitterly disappointed and sorely hurt at the evident failure of his colleagues to appreciate his latent military genius, and it speaks volumes for the real patriotism of the members, that they were able to rise above considerations purely personal, and choose from their number

this case, sought the man, and we have no more impressive spectacle in all the pages of American history than that which presents George Washington yielding a modestly reluctant obedience to the call of his country when, with utter unselfishness, he pledges his colleagues to serve without pay and declares:—

“Since the Congress desire, I will enter upon the momentous duty, and exert every power I possess in their service and for the support of our glorious cause. But I beg it may be remembered by every gentleman in the room that I this day declare, with the utmost sincerity, I do not think myself equal to the command I am honored with.”

In this spirit of self-abnegation and conscious insufficiency, coupled with the profound conviction that the American cause could not fail, Colonel Washington passed out of the hall of legislation into the arena of warfare—there to become immortal.

How many who hear me today, I wonder, have stood beneath the arching branches of the old elm of Cambridge. If your emotions were as mine—words are utterly inadequate to describe them. Not once, nor twice, but repeatedly have I gone past the greatest university on American soil to feel the thrill of patriotic inspiration that comes from standing underneath this landmark of our history. Every leaf has a meaning to me; the rugged bark kindles the fires of reverence in my imagination; and every sighing of the boughs is a song of ineffable sweetness inciting me to be true to my country. As I have lingered lovingly near this tree, invariably before taking my reluctant leave, I have inaudibly, but none the less fervently, prayed, “O God, for the inspiration of Americans yet to be, spare this grizzled old exile from the forest; let more straps of iron be forged about it to hold it up, but let it stand yet a little longer as a reminder of one of the most momentous days this whirling earth has ever known.” But

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the new commander-in-chief, as he stood beneath the tree which was thereby made historic.

As Washington saw his new responsibility, he conceived his work to be the recovery of Boston from the British soldiery, and the preservation of communication between the north and the south. This accomplished, the next step would be, at some vantage point, to force a battle which would so cripple English supremacy on American soil as to bring a surrender that would mean acknowledgement of American rights. This vantage point lay more than six years ahead and, though Washington saw it, he knew neither its day nor its name—but in the light of later events, we know that the day was October 19, 1781, and that the name was Yorktown.

To know, then, how Washington kept intact the connection of the colonies, and the methods by which he attained the final victory that had for its grand sequel the Treaty of Paris, is to learn the lesson of Yorktown.

What a notable twelve months was that year of 1776! Washington, after due deliberation and careful planning, planted his batteries on the heights of Dorchester, and, sending General Howe with his British soldiers and nine hundred Tory sympathizers scampering off to Halifax, marched in triumph into Boston. Then, before the year was half gone, General Clinton, who had gone south with the fixed purpose of bringing the south into subjection so effectually that henceforth all efforts of the British soldiery might be devoted to the conquest of the north, met a humiliating defeat at Charleston.

His land forces, operating in conjunction with the naval forces of Sir Peter Parker, availed nothing against the defensive

Flushed with the conquest of Boston by Washington in March, and the repulsion of the British before Charleston in June, the Congress in July promulgated the Declaration of Independence and then, alas! what a series of calamities! until, as John Fiske has so impressively declared, "It might well seem as if fickle fortune had ceased to smile upon the cause of liberty."

To encourage the New Yorkers who were hesitating to commit themselves to the cause of independence, Washington in early summer moved his army from Boston to New York and took possession of the city. His position with inferior numbers was untenable and, after giving battle to the attacking British forces, he moved his entire army under cover of night from Brooklyn Heights across the river to New York and out into the country beyond. This retreat, so depressing to Americans at the time, was really one of the most brilliant incidents of Washington's career. Had he allowed himself to be cooped up on Brooklyn heights, he would sooner, or later, have been compelled to surrender, and his entire army would have been needlessly lost. Indeed, a careful study of the career of Washington in the field reveals the fact that it was in the role of the strategist that he excelled. He fought with the bravery of desperate fearlessness when that seemed best, but, when he could save his men and accomplish his end by misleading the enemy, he took that course.

The battle of Long Island had its sad sequel in the surrender of Fort Mifflin, the key to the north, and the commander-in-chief must needs pay the penalty of a meddling Congress. This year so auspiciously begun was going out in gloom for the Americans when Washington seized victory from defeat, and, crossing the ice-gorged Delaware, through one of the boldest strokes in the annals of warfare, gave Trenton as a Christmas gift to his

The English commanders had succeeded in wresting New York and its environs from American control, but Washington had humiliated them by showing himself still very much alive.

The invasion of northern New York by the British army from Canada was rudely repelled by the defeat and surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, in the autumn of 1777, and thus the cherished plans of the British for the capture of New York and the separation thereby of the north from the south were thwarted.

And now for nearly four years we may see Washington and his army engaged chiefly in sentinel duty. He was compelled to endure the criticisms of the narrow-minded zealots, who were unable to interpret his great plans. None but the man who saw clearly the great end he had in view and who was willing in patience to await its coming, could have endured, in addition to the trials of Morristown and Valley Forge, the jibes of congressional critics and the cowardly attacks of the "Conway Cabal."

Conscious of the rectitude of his own motives and never doubting ultimate success, Washington accepted in silence the title of the "American Fabius." He survived the insubordination of the self-seeking Charles Lee, and kept his faith with breaking heart through the treason of Benedict Arnold. He was resolved to keep Sir Henry Clinton and the British army locked up in New York against the coming of the day when he could attack him and lead him and his soldiery captive. He would not risk a battle until he knew it could be won, and meanwhile he was willing to be called "cunctator" that he might keep the enemy circumscribed until he could strike the blow that should end the war. He lived through that awful year of disasters in the south, and still was not swerved from the purpose that had possessed him from the beginning. He endured the humiliation of the defeat of Savannah, and permitted to go unchallenged the letter sent to London by General Provenant, saying "Georgia is now a British colony."

America as at our feet." With magnificent self-control he accepted the insult of Congress when that body turned down his recommendation of General Greene to lead the campaign in the south, and gracefully accepted Gates, of whom he was doubtful. He lived through the dreadful calamity of Camden, and, when he was told of the poor generalship of Gates, he declined to accept the popular verdict of the day that Gates was a craven poltroon, preferring to believe what we of the later generation know to be true, namely, that Gates was brave, in a way, but the victim always of a tardy judgment. It was true that Gates gave rein to his horse and fled nearly two hundred miles from Camden to Hillsboro, but Frederick the Great fled more ignominiously from Mollwitz, and Washington, forgetting the ignominy of the "Conway Cabal," sent Gates a letter of consolation.

Then came the turn in the tide, and, though Washington was permitted to have his way in the appointment of Greene to lead the southern campaign, he was calm in the dignity of his triumph, and accepted the later vindication of his judgment without show of coarse exultation.

The victory of King's Mountain in the south, one of the most picturesque of all the long war, when the hardy mountaineers swarmed down from behind rocks and trees to overwhelm the British regulars, was paralleled only by Lexington in the north, and the whole country was exultant, but Washington was still calm. The beginning of the end was at hand.

The Marquis de Lafayette had returned from France with promise of reinforcements from beyond the sea. Greene had learned thoroughly the lesson of strategy taught by his chief, and, after the battle of the Cowpens, when the dashing Morgan put the British to rout, Greene led Cornwallis after him in hot pursuit

It was hard for the British earl to realize for the moment that he was being ignored, and, when he came to himself, he gnashed his teeth in rage at the skillful manner in which he had been tricked by the pupil of Washington. Cornwallis saw that he had been led away from South Carolina in a mad chase after Greene, and that the latter had been willing to let him win a victory that had lost him enough men to prevent his return. He now had no alternative but to go northward, and he comforted himself with the hope that he might conquer Virginia.

Again he had failed to reckon against the tactics of Washington. In the young French general there was another pupil of the American commander, whom he must meet on the soil of the Old Dominion. Lafayette knew that his force was too small to meet Cornwallis in open battle, but, in constantly harassing the enemy by a system of unexpected attacks and hasty retreats, he gradually brought him to bay. Cornwallis, thinking to put himself in a position where he could keep close to the base of supplies by sea, unwittingly marched to his doom on the narrow neck of land enclosed on the north and south and east by the York and James Rivers and the Atlantic Ocean.

The crisis was near. It did not take Lafayette long to close in on the remaining side and make the trap secure. In an instant Washington saw that the hour of victory had arrived. He at once identified Yorktown as the vantage point he had anticipated from the beginning. But a little while before he had thought it was New York. He knew that the French fleet in the West Indies would soon be able to give him help, and, with that fleet riding into New York harbor, and the combined French and

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UNIVERSAL TRAINING

BY COL. J. T. DICKMAN, SECOND CAVALRY

22 February, 1917

The colonial wars, during the generation preceding 1775, served as a preparation for the greater struggles of the Revolution. Officers and men serving in the forces raised in the colonies came into intimate contact with the British rank and file and acquired their system of drill, discipline, organization, and administration. The methods of fighting of the European troops of those days were in close order and in double rank, great reliance being placed on the bayonet. The colonials, on the contrary, were hardy frontiersmen and hunters who competed with the Indians in woodcraft, and relied on their skill with the rifle for success in the individual combats incident to savage warfare.

Washington pleaded with Braddock to adopt this method of fighting, but his advice was scorned. The enemy's marksmen in dispersed order shot down the British troops almost with impunity, the result being a memorable defeat; the wreck of the command was saved by Washington's strenuous efforts. The confidence of the colonial troops in their own way of fighting was enormously increased by this battle, and leaders were developed in this and other campaigns who later on figured prominently in the Revolution, among them Washington, Stark, Putnam, Arnold, and Greene.

The skirmishing or open order of fighting which received its greatest development in the Civil War, may be said to date from this period. The importance of target practice was, however, not fully appreciated until a century later, one reason being that all young men of the country in the eighteenth century were supposed

recorded in the history of the Second Dragoons, now the Second Cavalry, as follows:—

“January 22, 1858. The colonel has issued a very funny order to this effect: That each company is to erect a target and tomorrow each man is to discharge his revolver at it. As a reward for the best shot (every company officer is to measure them) the first best in each company is to receive two gills of whiskey, and the next four best one gill each.” That was sixty years ago and times have changed somewhat. Our men now receive substantial increase in monthly pay for proficiency as expert riflemen, sharpshooters, and marksmen.

It has long been recognized that the American is one of the best natural soldiers in the world. He shines through his intelligence, enterprise, initiative, boldness, and marksmanship. But he has always been handicapped by the most deplorable military system and policy imaginable, and as a consequence has usually gone into battle poorly instructed and equipped, with the ranks only partly filled to war strength, and without reserves to replace losses.

It is now proposed to remedy this condition by what is called universal training. The subject has been discussed at length in the public press, but it is believed that the various schemes proposed, some of them far from practical, are not well understood by the public. The people seem to have the impression that universal training means that every man between eighteen and forty-five years of age must shoulder a gun and serve as a soldier for several years. As a matter of fact none of the plans propose to train, in time of peace, any man now over nineteen years of age. In time of actual war, if we have no system of training, it will of course be necessary to call out older men as volunteers or by con-

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*The
Society of Colonial Wars
In the State of Vermont
1918*



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THE SOCIETY
OF
COLONIAL WARS
IN THE
State of Vermont

“The Olive Branch”

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE SOCIETY OF
COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF
VERMONT, 1918

Governor—Joseph Lawrence Hills, Burlington.

Deputy Governor—John Johnson Allen, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lieutenant Governor—Harry Stinson Howard, Burlington.

Secretary—Byron Nathaniel Clark, Burlington.

Deputy Secretary—Harvey Roberts Kingsley, Rutland.

Treasurer—Charles Lincoln Woodbury, Burlington.

Chaplain—Reverend Henry Lincoln Ballou, Chester.

Historian—Hamilton Sullivan Peck, Burlington.

Registrar—Merritt Darrow Chittenden, Burlington.

Chancellor—Marvelle Christopher Webber, Rutland.

Surgeon—Thomas Stephen Brown, Burlington.

Gentlemen of the Council for three years,

Erwin Maurice Harvey, Montpelier.

Monroe James Barnes, Burlington.

Gentlemen of the Council holding over for two years,

Gardner Brewer, Burlington.

Henry Clay Humphrey, Burlington.

Gentlemen of the Council holding over for one year,

Henry Landon Ward, Burlington.

Frank Edward Alfred, Newport.

Committee on Membership,

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OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF
COLONIAL WARS, 1918

Honorary Governor General—Richard McCall Cadwalader,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Governor General—Col. William Whitehead Ladd, 20 Nassau
Street, New York City.

Vice Governor General—John Lenord Merrill, 609 Park Avenue,
East Orange, New Jersey.

Secretary General—Henry Arthur Griffin, M. D., 43 Cedar
Street, New York City.

Deputy Secretary General—Edmund Howard-Martin, 43 Cedar
Street, New York City.

Treasurer General—William McPherson Hornor, 423 Walnut
Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Deputy Treasurer General—Francis Howard Williams, 423 Wal-
nut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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ABSTRACTS OF CLAIMS OF MEMBERS ADMITTED
DURING THE YEAR

HARRY FULLER HAMILTON

State Society No. 131.

General Society No. 5729.

Admitted 12 April, 1917, in right of descent from Ensign Nathan Hamilton, of Brookfield, Mass., and Tinmouth, Vt. (1715-1785).

Abstract of Claim on File

Harry Fuller Hamilton, of Newport, Vt., was born in Newport, Vt., 23 September, 1874.

son of

Merrill T. Hamilton, born in Berkshire, Vt., 5 April, 1849, died in Newport, Vt., 10 November, 1915, and Clara Fuller, born in Newport, Vt., 15 January, 1853, married in Newport, Vt., — December, 1873, died in Newport, Vt., 10 October, 1875.

son of

Hannibal C. Hamilton, born in Tinmouth, Vt., 6 December, 1812, died in Richford, Vt., 9 August, 1892, and Julia Emily, born in Grafton, Mass., 9 October, 1814, married in Grafton, Mass., 1834, died in Richford, Vt., 1880.

son of

Nathan Hamilton, born in Tinmouth, Vt., 6 June, 1775, died in Tinmouth, Vt., 1855, and Phoebe Ballard, born in Tinmouth, Vt., married in Tinmouth, Vt., 24 October, 1804.

son of

son of

Ensign Nathan Hamilton, born in Brookfield, Mass., 1715, died in Tinmouth, Vt., 1785, and Ruth Wheeler, married in Brookfield, Mass., 23 June, 1732.

son of

John Hamilton, born in Concord, Mass., 1668, died 7 December, 1747, and Hannah Ayers.

son of

David Hamilton.

Nathan Hamilton was sergeant in Capt. Jabez Upham's Company, which marched on the alarm for the relief of Fort William Henry, on 9 August, 1757. The company marched to Kinderhook and home, 225 miles, in seventeen days, including one day spent in preparing and one day of delay. He was ensign in Capt. John White's (First Brookfield) Company, Col. John Murray's Regiment of Militia, October, 1761.

CLARENCE MENZIES MILLER

State Society No. 132.

General Society No. 5808.

Admitted 21 December, 1917, in right of descent from Lieut. Thomas Adams, of England and Chelmsford, Mass. (1612-1688).

Abstract of Claim on File

Clarence Menzies Miller, of Brattleboro, Vt., was born in New York City, N. Y., 11 November, 1873.

son of

Thomas Robin Miller, born in New York City, 18 October, 1844, died in New York City, 31 May, 1881, and Mary Menzies, born in New York City, 17 February, 1849, married in New York City, 22 November, 1871.

daughter of

William Menzies, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, _____,

daughter of

Captain Elihu Adams, born in Preston, Conn., 20 May, 1784, lost off his vessel off Japan, 16 September, 1829, and Lucy Chapman, born 7 May, 1788, died in Preston, Conn., 27 August, 1821.

son of

Daniel Adams, born in Canterbury, Conn., 7 October, 1754-5, died in Preston, Conn., — February, 1829, and Alice Ensworth, born ———, 1752, married 28 November, 1782, died 9 September, 1823.

son of

Elihu Adams, born in Canterbury, Conn., 11 June, 1731, died 22 December, 1804, and Jerusha Adams, born 24 August, 1729, died 24 January, 1815.

son of

Captain Joseph Adams, born in Chelmsford, Mass., about 1682-3, died 3 March, 1752, and Susanna Adams, born in Preston, Conn., ———, 1693, died 29 April, 1790.

son of

Samuel Adams, born in Chelmsford, Mass., about 1652-3, died 26 November, 1727, and Mary ———, died in Canterbury, Conn., 28 March, 1718.

son of

Lieutenant Thomas Adams, born in England, 1612, died in Chelmsford, Mass., 20 July, 1688, and Mary (Blackmore?), born in England, 1612-13, married in Braintree, Mass., 1642, died 23 March, 1694.

EDWIN LEWIS OLNEY

State Society No. 133.

General Society No. 5809.

Admitted 21 December, 1917, in right of descent from Thomas Olney, of Hertford, England, and Providence, R. I. (1600-1682).

Abstract of Claim on File

Edwin Lewis Olney, of Rutland, Vt., was born in Dansville, N. Y., 18 April, 1874.

son of

Benjamin L. Olney, born in Cayuga County, N. Y., 7 April, 1842, died in Auburn, N. Y., 12 July, 1916, and Miriam Wheeler, born in Colebrook, Conn., 14 February, 1847, married in Jonesville, Mich., 15 September, 1869.

son of

Leonard Olney, born in New York State, 7 August, 1815, died in Michigan, and Matilda Pierce, married 1 October, 1840.

son of

Hosea Olney, died 1831, and Ruth A. Perry, married 1803.

son of

Peter Olney, born in Providence, R. I., 1754, and Tabitha Clark, married in New York State.

son of

Nathan Olney, born 20 November, 1720, died 1788, and Elizabeth Goodspeed.

son of

William Olney, born in Providence, R. I., 6 October, 1694, died 20 April, 1771, and Phebe Angell.

son of

Thomas Olney, born in England, 1632, died in Providence, R. I., 11 June, 1722, and Elizabeth March.

son of

Thomas Olney, born in England, 1600, died in Providence, R. I., 1682, and Marie Small.

Thomas Olney was the first treasurer of Providence 1638, commissioner 1674.

OLIVER STETSON PRESBREY

State Society No. 134.

General Society No. 5810.

Admitted 21 December, 1917, in right of descent from Capt. Myles Standish, of Lancashire, England, and Duxbury, Mass. (1584-1656).

Abstract of Claim on File

Oliver Stetson Presbrey, of Burlington, Vt., was born in Taunton, Mass., 17 February, 1849.

son of

John Oliver Presbrey, born in Taunton, Mass., 9 January, 1811, died in Port Henry, N. Y., 21 December, 1883, and Abby Leonard Godfrey, born in Taunton, Mass., 21 January, 1812, married in Taunton, Mass., 25 November, 1830, died in Port Henry, N. Y., 10 November, 1866.

son of

John Presbrey, born in Taunton, Mass., 14 July, 1785, died in Taunton, Mass., 13 November, 1859, and Fanny Soper, born in Taunton, Mass., 11 September, 1786, married in Taunton, Mass., 17 February, 1805, died in Taunton, Mass., 7 February, 1845.

daughter of

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MEMBERS

State No.		General No.
90	Elbridge Seneca Adsit, Burlington	4380
121	Frank Edward Alfred, Newport	5304
48	*Charles Edwin Allen, Burlington	2562
57	*Heman Woods Allen, Burlington	3800
85	John Johnson Allen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4209
80	Marion Shaler Allen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4135
105	Henry Lincoln Ballou, Chester	4845
92	Cornelius Abbott Barnes, Missoula, Mont.	4404
81	Monroe James Barnes, Burlington	4248
7	*George Grenville Benedict, Burlington	734
86	*Samuel Green Wheeler Benjamin, Burlington	4317
27	*LeRoy Monroe Bingham, Burlington	2423
35	John Henry Booth, Plattsburg, N. Y.	2431
56	*Charles Smith Boynton, Burlington	3399
97	Gardner Brewer, Burlington	4475
112	Edmund Towle Brown, Burlington	5108
99	Thomas Stephen Brown, Burlington	4639
72	Thomas Butler, Philadelphia, Pa.	3801
110	Daniel Leavens Cady, Burlington	5091
82	*Fred Taylor Caswell, Derby Line	4249
128	Newman Keyes Chaffee, Rutland	5369
1	Edward Alonzo Chittenden, St. Albans	505
125	Harley Wheeler Chittenden, Burlington	5332
124	Heman Bethuel Chittenden, Burlington	5331
123	Merritt Darrow Chittenden, Burlington	5330
67	Byron Nathaniel Clark, Burlington	3388

MEMBERS

13

101	James French Dewey, Quechee	4648
102	Maurice William Dewey, Montpelier	4649
77	*William Tarbox Dewey, Montpelier	4000
11	William Paul Dillingham, Waterbury	738
116	John Almus Drew, Rumney, N. H.	5254
66	*Daniel Burns Dyer, Augusta, Ga.	3552
15	Horace Edward Dyer, Rutland	742
84	*George Stephen Edgell, New York City, N. Y.	4208
104	William Henry Eldridge, Twin Falls, Idaho	4759
20	‡Jacob Gray Estey, Brattleboro	2416
19	*Julius Jacob Estey, Brattleboro	2415
34	Ira Hobart Evans, Austin, Texas	2430
71	Frank Henry Field, Scotia, N. Y.	3791
31	*Benjamin Franklin Fifield, Montpelier	2427
6	*Truman Chittenden Fletcher, St. Johnsbury	733
103	Jerome Tabor Flint, Derby Line	4758
12	‡Charles Spooner Forbes, St. Albans	739
64	*Israel Holmes Francisco, Rutland	
14	Austin Weld Fuller, No. Cambridge, Mass.	741
38	*Frederick Gay, Burlington	2434
109	Robert Harvey Gay, New York City, N. Y.	4941
111	Ceylon Lafayette Greene, Burlington	5092
78	Edward Everett Greenleaf, Huntsville, Ala.	4044
76	‡George Ernest Hack, Burlington	3911
69	Mervin Root Hack, New York City, N. Y.	3553
73	Thomas Henry Hack, Proctor	3886
131	Harry Fuller Hamilton, Newport	5729
122	Erwin Maurice Harvey, Montpelier	5305
50	Horace Stewart Haskell, Derby Line	2660
45	*Forest Henry Hathaway, Portland, Ore.	1042

29	*James Clay Houghton, Montpelier	2425
68	Harry Stinson Howard, Burlington	3389
74	*Oliver Otis Howard, Burlington	3905
18	*John Erastus Hubbard, Montpelier	2414
113	Henry Clay Humphrey, Burlington	5131
115	William Jerome Humphrey, Burlington	5133
10	*Hiram Augustus Huse, Montpelier	737
37	Stephen Perry Jocelyn, Burlington	2433
47	Wylie Brantley Jones, Binghamton, N. Y.	2561
119	Dorman Bridgman Eaton Kent, Montpelier	5275
9	*Robert Jackson Kimball, Randolph	736
91	Harvey Roberts Kingsley, Rutland	4380
21	Elias Lyman, Burlington	2417
108	*Howard Lucius Martin, Burlington	4940
98	Henry Benjamin Meigs, Baltimore, Md.	4589
132	Clarence Menzies Miller, Brattleboro	5808
26	‡Charles Edmund Miner, Pasadena, Cal.	2422
4	*Frederick Nash Morton, Philadelphia, Pa.	731
93	Charles Herrick Mower, Burlington	4471
5	Robert Noble, Burlington	732
13	†John Grant Norton, St. Albans	740
133	Edwin Lewis Olney, Rutland	5809
51	Carroll Smalley Page, Hyde Park	2661
62	Hamilton Sullivan Peck, Burlington	3224
2	*Theodore Safford Peck, Burlington	729
100	Warren Peck, New Haven	4640
106	Thomas Reed Powell, Burlington	4904
134	Oliver Stetson Presbrey, Burlington	5810
120	Redfield Proctor, Proctor	5294
53	‡Eben Putnam, Wellesley Farms, Mass.	2927
54	Ralph Wright Putnam, Putnamville	3397

MEMBERS

15

41	*William Shields Roberts, Stamford, Conn.	2450
32	*Daniel Webster Robinson, Burlington	2428
46	*Julius William Russell, Burlington	2560
129	Frederic Harriman Sanford, Brattleboro	5473
95	Charles William Scammon, Cleveland, O.	4473
96	Henry Bigelow Shaw, Burlington	4474
83	*Bradley Barlow Smalley, Burlington	4250
16	Edward Curtis Smith, St. Albans	2412
49	*George Gregory Smith, Florence, Italy	2563
94	William Brunswick Curry Stickney, Rutland	4472
126	William Stickney, Rutland	5333
114	Humphrey Aubery Styles, Burlington	5132
22	‡Worthington Smith Telford, Duluth, Minn.	2418
44	Albert Tuttle, Fair Haven	2598
43	*Charles Strain Van Patten, Burlington	2460
42	William James Van Patten, Burlington	2459
59	Frederick Wood Ward, Burlington	3175
58	Henry Landon Ward, Burlington	3174
30	*Heman Allen Waterman, Johnson	2426
89	Henry Walter Webb, New York City, N. Y.	4331
87	James Watson Webb, Shelburne	4329
3	William Seward Webb, Shelburne	730
88	William Seward Webb, Jr., Shelburne	4330
127	Marvelle Christopher Webber, Rutland	5334
28	*Edward Wells, Burlington	2424
40	Frank Richardson Wells, Burlington	2449
24	Frederick Howard Wells, Burlington	2420
25	*Henry Wells, Burlington	2421
60	Charles Lincoln Woodbury, Burlington	3222
61	Edward Philo Woodbury, Burlington	3223
8	*Urban Andrain Woodbury, Burlington	735

In Memoriam

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont in Annual Court assembled on 22 February, 1918, adopted the following minute in memory of

Israel Holmes Francisco

who died at his home in Rutland, Vermont, on 19 November, 1917.

Mr. Francisco was one of the earlier members of our Society, in right of descent from Lieutenant John Judd. He was born in Harrisburg, Pa., 23 May, 1866, but had been a resident of Rutland during the greater part of his life, and for a number of years prior to his death was the head of the insurance firm of M. J. Francisco & Son.

For a number of seasons Mr. Francisco was the manager of the summer hotel, Lake View in the Pines, at Lake St. Catherine, and at the time of his death was the secretary and treasurer of the Vermont Hotel Men's Association.

Although frail physically and a life-long sufferer from asthma, Mr. Francisco entered into every enterprise in which he was interested with energy and marked executive ability. His chief relaxation lay in amateur theatricals, and he was thoroughly familiar with all phases of theatrical enterprise. At the time of his death he was treasurer and business manager of the Players' Club of Rutland. Mr. Francisco took a great interest in historical and genealogical matters, and at the time of his death was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of other societies of a patriotic and historical nature, as well as our own. He had been for many years a member of Trinity Episcopal Church of Rutland, and was particularly interested in a juvenile organization known as the Trinity Cadets, who attended his funeral as a guard of honor.

Mr. Francisco was the last of a family that for nearly half a century has been prominently identified with the life of Rutland, his parents and a younger brother having died during the last ten years. He is survived by his wife, who was formerly Miss Estelle Tytler, of New York City, to whom he was married in 1897.

To his wife this Society extends its heart-felt sympathy, and with her mourns the loss of a lovable character and a loyal compatriot.

HARVEY ROBERTS KINGSLEY,
NEWMAN KEYES CHAFFEE,
MARVELLE CHRISTOPHER WEBBER,
Committee on Resolutions.

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ISRAEL HOLMES FRANCISCO

BY HAMILTON SULLIVAN PECK

Compatriot Francisco was born in Harrisburg, Pa., 23 May, 1866, but lived the greater part of his life in Rutland, Vermont.

He died at his home in Rutland on 19 November, 1917.

He was admitted a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, 22 February, 1902, in right of descent from Capt. Samuel Judd, of Waterbury, Conn. (1734-1825).

Captain Judd was commissioned lieutenant in the colonial service by Governor Fitch of Connecticut.

In the Revolutionary War Captain Judd was a captain of infantry and a recruiting officer.

Compatriot Francisco was for a number of years previous to his death at the head of the insurance firm of M. J. Francisco & Son in Rutland.

For several seasons he was the manager of a summer hotel at Lake St. Catherine, and at the time of his death was secretary and treasurer of the Vermont Hotel Men's Association.

He was a student in historical and genealogical matters, and at the time of his death was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of other societies of patriotic and historical character.

For many years he was a consistent member of Trinity Episcopal Church, of Rutland, and a staunch supporter of a juvenile organization connected with said church and known as the Trinity Cadets.

Compatriot Francisco was a man of energy and marked executive ability. He interested himself in many enterprises of a

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In Memoriam

At the Annual Court of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, held at Burlington, Vt., 22 February, 1918, having been advised of the death, in Florence, Italy, on 17 January, 1918, of our Compatriot

George Gregory Smith

a committee was appointed to draft and publish the Society's regret at the loss of so valuable a member, and to express to his family and the world their high appreciation of his character.

Resolved—That as members of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, we desire to place on record our regard for the memory of our departed Compatriot, and pay our tribute to his genial and lovable character.

George Gregory Smith was early elected a member of this Society, being admitted 27 July, 1898. A lawyer by profession, with right to practice in all the courts of this Nation and several foreign lands, he was well known. As a friend and companion he was most charming; as a citizen, loyal and true; though for a good many years a dweller in the sunny land of Italy, he never lost interest in his native country, or failed to advocate its welfare and interest. In his death we have sustained a great loss.

We commend his widow, son, and relatives to the beneficent care of Him who directs all things well, and request the family to accept this imperfect testimonial of our regard for him we all so much enjoyed.

Resolved—That the Secretary place these resolutions on record, and send a copy to Mrs. Smith, his son George (now in the Army), and the relatives.

EDWARD ALONZO CHITTENDEN,
ELIAS LYMAN,
ROBERT NOBLE,

Committee on Resolutions.

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THEODORE SAFFORD PECK

In Memoriam

Theodore Safford Peck

One may live for himself and family and still serve his day and generation in the larger field which lies outside of self. The individual life, as a human existence, is an asset or a liability, to be inventoried in the final accounting. When the balance sheet is made up, the credit side should exceed the debit side, and when it does, then that life's work is pronounced well done and that servant, good and faithful.

The life of our Compatriot, Theodore Safford Peck, was largely known because of his service in this larger field of human activity. He lived for himself and family, but he also lived for others, and to others he gave much of his time and strength.

To help some one in need of help—to give a lift to one too heavily burdened—to clear the way for one whose path seemed blocked—to brighten life itself—and to enlarge one's vision and make truer one's value of life, these were some of the characteristic qualities of our deceased friend. His urbanity was noticeable, and the more appreciated because the expression of his nature. His valuable services to many and to the general public are acknowledged and gratefully remembered.

General Peck was born in Burlington, Vermont, 22 March, 1843, and died in the same city 15 March, 1918. This city was his home during his entire life. It is a privilege to live one's life, from beginning to end, in the same town; few have this privilege. When a worthy man so spends his days, the home attachment is stronger, for one reason, because unbroken, and the home blessings more appreciated because of tender associations. The life of our Compatriot bore testimony to the truth of all this. He was a Burlingtonian and a Vermonter, in fact and in the unity of his life, and he was also an American. His love for his country was commanding, and when the supreme test came he was not found wanting.

On 1 September, 1861, he enlisted at Burlington as a private in the First Regiment, Vermont Cavalry, and was mustered into the United States service 1 November, 1861. From that date until 23 June, 1865, when he was mustered out of service, Compatriot Peck proved himself a loyal and brave soldier of the Republic. Ready to serve in any place, quick to execute, tactful, and courageous, his merit as a soldier was soon recognized. He received several deserved promotions, and for distinguished gallantry in action, at Newport Barracks, on 2 July, 1862, Congress bestowed upon him a Medal of Honor.

General Peck had what we sometimes call a taste for military life, and upon his return home, he became connected with the State Militia, and 19 September, 1870, was elected Colonel of the First Regiment of Vermont National Guard.

In 1881, he was elected Adjutant-General of Vermont, with the rank of Brigadier-General, and was unanimously reelected by the Legislature at each biennial session for 20 years.

In 1894, in recognition of his valuable services to the State he was promoted to the rank of Major-General by brevet. He gave much time to the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was Department Commander of this loyal Order in 1876-1877. The military history of Vermont, covering a period of 36 years, from 1865 to 1901, will bear testimony to the meritorious services of General Peck.

His business life was that of general insurance.

26 October, 1879, he married Agnes Louisa Leslie, of Toronto, Canada, and to them one child, Theodora Agnes Peck, was born, who survives her parents. Mrs. Peck died 17 November, 1917. Our Compatriot was honored at home and wherever he was known.

General Peck was the first Governor of this Society and held that office in 1894 and 1895. He was Deputy-Governor-General for Vermont of the General Society 1910-1911. He was Commander of the Vermont Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States 1902-03. He was a member of the Military Order of the Medal of Honor. He was elected President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, July, 1916.

We must pass over in this brief report, much that might well be written. A busy and useful life has come to its close. General Peck was a charter member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, and was registered number 2 on the membership roster, on 12 November, 1894, in right of descent from Joseph Peck, of Milford, Conn. Joseph Peck was in the Western Campaign, King Philip's War, under Lieut. Gillam, 1676. He was Lieutenant, 1709.

HAMILTON SULLIVAN PECK,
STEPHEN PERRY JOCELYN,
HARRY STINSON HOWARD,

Committee on Resolutions.

THEODORE SAFFORD PECK

BY HAMILTON SULLIVAN PECK

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General Peck was the first Governor of this Society and held that office in 1894 and 1895. He was Deputy-Governor-General for Vermont in the General Society, 1910-1911. He was Commander of the Vermont Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, 1902-1903, and a member of the Military Order of the Medal of Honor. He was elected President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, July, 1916. He was also a member of the Society of the War of 1812.

Twenty-six October, 1879, he married Agnes Louisa Leslie, of Toronto, Canada, and to them one child, Theodora Agnes Peck, was born, who survives her parents. Mrs. Peck died 17 November, 1917.

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In 1894, in recognition of his valuable services to the State he was promoted to the rank of Major-General by brevet. He gave much time to the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was Department Commander of this loyal Order in 1876-1877. The military history of Vermont, covering a period of thirty-six years, from 1865 to 1901, will bear testimony to the meritorious services of General Peck.

More might be well said of his military career; it was in every way worthy of praise.

He at once became master of the details of every position he held.

Thoroughness and efficiency characterized his service.

Had he chosen the life of a soldier, he certainly would have reached high rank in the army.

After all, we do not apply the last test in one's life to position or to earthly honor, but to the work one has done.

His business life was that of general insurance. At first he was associated with Col. George W. Hindes, also a veteran of the Civil War. After a few years this partnership was dissolved

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SECRETARY

22 February, 1918

*To the Officers and Members of the Society of Colonial Wars in
the State of Vermont,*

GENTLEMEN:—

The annual report of the work of the Society is herewith presented. The most startling piece of information that it contains is the fact that your Deputy Secretary has been actually called upon to perform the duties of the office to which he was elected. So far these duties have been interesting and valuable as an experience, have entailed some railroad travel, but have not been sufficiently arduous to interfere with his sleep. Whatever services of value to the Society have been performed by him have been entirely due to the very efficient methods installed and maintained by his chief.

During the year the Society has received four new members:—Harry Fuller Hamilton, Newport; Clarence Menzies Miller, Brattleboro; Edwin Lewis Olney, Rutland; and Oliver Stetson Presbrey, Burlington.

The Society has lost one member by death, Israel Holmes Francisco, of Rutland, making our present active membership 91, as against 88 at this time last year.

Three meetings of the council have been held this year and the annual publication has been issued, containing the usual reports, lists of officers and members, biographical sketches, and the very interesting addresses by Pres. Guy Potter Benton, of the University of Vermont, and Major-General Joseph T. Dickman

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THOMAS STEPHEN BROWN, M. D.,
Captain, Medical Officers' Reserve
Corps.



HARLEY WHEELER CHITTENDEN,
Private, Company D, 14th Reserve
Engineers.





BYRON NATHANIEL CLARK,
Secretary, Young Men's Christian As-
sociation, American Expeditionary
Forces, France.

The following members are in active service, but it has not been possible to obtain photographs of them:—

Captain Redfield Proctor, First Replacement Regiment of Engineers.

Major William Stickney, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps.



WILLIAM JEROME HUMPHREY,
Private, Company I, Mechanical Re-
pair Service Unit, No. 307.



HENRY BIGELOW SHAW,
Major, Judge Advocate, Officers'
Reserve Corps.



THE OLIVE BRANCH

WRITTEN BY THE LATE CHARLES ALLEN CONVERSE IN 1905, AND
READ AT THE ANNUAL COURT, 22 FEBRUARY, 1918, BY
DEPUTY SECRETARY HARVEY ROBERTS KINGSLEY

Vermonters are so familiar with the story of Ira Allen's life and times that this account of the case of the Olive Branch might seem superfluous, were it not that an attempt is made in this paper to include some particulars that are not so widely known.

By the compiler hereof, who is a Philadelphian as well as a Vermonter, great interest has been felt in the career of Ira Allen; for it was to Philadelphia that he repaired after he had lost his large fortune; in the City of Brotherly Love the last years of his life were spent; in Philadelphia he died; and in the Free Quaker Burial Ground in the Quaker City his remains were laid.

It is deemed best to herein give a brief account of his life before he went abroad in order that the case of the Olive Branch may be better understood.

He was the chief manager of some 300,000 acres of land in Vermont, along the shores of Lake Champlain, owned by his brothers and himself, most of which eventually came into his possession by inheritance and purchase, and he was rated a millionaire.

He was one of the leaders in the struggle to attain independence and statehood for Vermont, and rendered valuable service to the American cause in the Revolutionary War.

He was born in Cornwall, Conn., 21 April, 1751 (old style), and was a brother of Ethan Allen, the hero of Fort Ticonderoga,

man, having been sent by the proprietors of the township of Mansfield in the interior of Vermont, to survey that large property which had been granted in 1763 but never explored or surveyed. At the same time he was commissioned by his brother, Herman Allen, merchant, of Salisbury, Conn., to purchase for him lands along the Vermont shore of Lake Champlain, which would include the probable site of the chief commercial town of Vermont. His sagacity is shown by his selection therefor of the site of Burlington, the largest and most important city of the State. At the same time he made the large purchases of land for himself and his brothers already mentioned. He was constantly engaged in surveying and exploring these large possessions, and in effecting improvements by making clearings, cutting roads through the forests, building dams, a fort, mills, and forges, establishing a ferry on the Winooski River, building a schooner for the river, and similar enterprises.

The territory now known as Vermont was originally under the jurisdiction of New Hampshire. It had been granted to settlers by New Hampshire under royal authority, based on instructions from King George II., describing boundaries, and was known as the New Hampshire Grants. But these lands were coveted by land speculators in New York State, who sent spies through the country to obtain the names of all adult male settlers, in order that those names might appear on New York's petition to the King for a confirmation of the grant from King Charles II. to the Duke of York, and the transfer of the territory to the jurisdiction of New York. To the petition, however, were appended the names of many inhabitants of the Grants who afterwards asserted it was done without their knowledge. The fraudulent document was taken to London by agents of the New Yorkers

protestation against such infringement of her rights New Hampshire weakly acquiesced. It was suspected that the Council had been bought up by the New Yorkers. Ethan Allen then went to Albany with able counsel and complete evidence of the original grants under royal authority; but the case having been prejudged was decided against him. The settlers then resolved to resist by force the throngs of surveyors and sheriffs who were swarming through the country, and they organized a regiment for that purpose, of which Ethan Allen was made colonel commanding, and Ira Allen first of the lieutenants. This regiment was known as the Green Mountain Boys. The governor of New York had threatened to drive them into the mountains; wherefore they took that name; and this organization subsequently became the nucleus of Col. Seth Warner's regiment in the Revolutionary War.

From this time the Green Mountain Boys were constantly chasing away the Yorkers, and Ira Allen bore a prominent part. Desiring to avoid bloodshed they aimed to frighten away the intruders by sudden rushes on their camps with yells, with the discharge of guns in the air, and all possible noise, and this method was often successful; but there were also burning of log cabins and destruction of crops and mills by both sides. Another method was what was called the "beech seal," which was a flogging with beech switches. Ethan Allen called this method "a severe chastisement with twigs of the wilderness," though, as one Vermont historian says, "the blue beech rod, whose efficacy in reducing a refractory ox to submission had been so often proved by the rough yeomen of the Grants, when now applied to the backs of their oppressors could hardly be called a twig." After being subjected to the administration of the beech seal, being

The beech seal forms a part of the coat of arms of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont.

Whittier, in his early days, wrote a poem called "The Song of the Vermonters." Two of the verses are as follows:—

Ho! All to the rescue! For Satan shall work
No gain for his legions of Hampshire and York.
They claim our possessions—the pitiful knaves,
The tribute we pay shall be prisons and graves!

Let Clinton and Ten Broek with bribes in their hands
Still seek to divide and parcel our lands;
We've coats for our traitors, whoever they are,
The warp is of feathers, the filling of tar.

In all this controversy Ira Allen was most prominent, being constantly engaged in trailing the intruders and driving them away.

In his centennial address at the University of Vermont in 1892, Prof. J. E. Goodrich, of that university, said that "the cause of Vermont was saved, so to say, by the dishonesty and injustice of New York officials. If New York land jobbers had been less greedy, if New York governors and Lieut.-Gov. Colden, in particular, had not in their hunger for fees recklessly regranted lands in disregard of the King's mandate, if the rulings of New York courts had not been in defiance of law and facts, if the administration attempted by New York had been characterized by a fair measure of justice and an occasional regard for the chartered rights of the actual settlers, if Governor Clinton had not been unreasonably obstinate—if any of these *ifs* had been facts, the dwellers between Lake Champlain and the Connecticut would today be contentedly paying taxes to New York and rejoicing in the fame and power of the Empire State."

In the Revolutionary War Ira Allen rendered important and valuable service. D. P. Thompson, the historian, says that in

Allen's force, under Captains Warner and Baker and Lieut. Ira Allen. The capture of St. Johns immediately thereafter put the strongly fortified lake in the possession of the Americans—and “thus,” as Ira Allen puts it in his “History of Vermont,” “at the commencement of hostilities between the British and the Americans, two hundred undisciplined men, with small arms, without a single bayonet, made themselves masters of the garrisons of Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and St. Johns, a sloop of war of 16 guns, about eighty prisoners, near 300 pieces of cannon, shot, shells, etc., so that the stone which the builders rejected became the head of the corner to the honour of the Green Mountain Boys.”

In August, 1775, Lieut. Ira Allen accompanied General Montgomery in the expedition against Quebec. Because of his sagacity and efficiency he was much consulted by General Montgomery, and entrusted with important duties, his service here being largely that of a staff officer.

In the organization of the Grants into a permanent and independent civil government, and in devising means of defence, he was assigned to the principal committees and associated with Governor Chittenden in important duties. He was sent as a commissioner to visit the leading men throughout the Grants in the interest of such organization; and, when opposition developed, he wrote and distributed a very able pamphlet. The outline and plan which was adopted was prepared by him, and a convention was held in which independence was declared; and the name Vermont, then assumed by the Grants, was the name suggested by Dr. Thomas Young, of Philadelphia, a philosophical student of history and an ardent friend of the Green Mountain Boys.

The government of the State at that time was by a Council

convention how it would be possible to raise several companies of defenders without means, as the convention had no money and could see no way of raising funds. Ira proposed that they raise not companies but a regiment. The others then suggested that as this apparently impossible plan was proposed by Ira he should devise the means for attaining it. And he did. After working on it over night, the next morning he submitted a plan for raising the necessary money by confiscating the property of Tories. This decree of confiscation was adopted and within fifteen days a regiment of rangers under Colonel Herrick was in readiness.

When it became known that General Burgoyne was coming from Canada, Ira employed scouts and spies at his own expense to watch the movements of Burgoyne. His knowledge of the country and acquaintance with the settlers was invaluable, and the winning of the battle of Bennington by the patriots was largely due to his sagacity and foresight; for when General Stark was delayed in coming with his 800 men to the scene of action, Ira was sending despatches to the authorities in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, explaining the importance of an early arrival, urging haste and sending money for necessary expenses. The result was that Stark arrived in season to anticipate the engagement by one day, to occupy a more advantageous position than he otherwise could, and to attack Baum just before he was to be reinforced by 1,500 men.

General Stark afterwards spoke of Ira Allen as his' right hand man at that time.

To Ira Allen credit is largely due for a plan to cut the British line of communication with Canada about a month after Baum's defeat. This movement included the recapture of several strongholds on Lake Champlain and Lake George, the capture of 300 of the British, the release of American prisoners, and the result of it was to cause Burgoyne to halt at Saratoga.

During the Revolutionary War and subsequently Vermont was constantly striving for admission to the Union as a State. Although the New York land speculators and politicians (often the same men) had been driven away, yet influences in New York were constantly working against Vermont's admission to statehood. Opposition was also unexpectedly encountered from New Hampshire, in consequence, apparently, of the desire of some sixteen New Hampshire towns east of the Connecticut River to become part of Vermont. Ira Allen was sent to the New Hampshire government in order to dissuade them from their opposition, and he arranged for the withdrawal by the towns east of the Connecticut of their petition to join Vermont. But New Hampshire opposition continued and it was believed that the main object of that State was to absorb Vermont and make it a part of New Hampshire. Massachusetts, too, claimed a portion of Vermont, but it was believed that this was a friendly move, inspired by the Vermonters themselves, in order to lessen the force of the claims of New York and New Hampshire. Congress did not regard favorably Vermont's claims for statehood, and although Ira Allen was sent to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, to present to the legislatures thereof the claims of Vermont and was twice delegated to press upon Congress the admission of Vermont to the sisterhood of States, yet the influence in Congress of New York, New Hampshire, and the southern States continued to prevail against the Vermonters. Pennsylvania favored Vermont, as did Delaware, New Jersey, and Maryland, but the southern States did not, because they feared that the admission of Vermont to statehood would lessen their share in the division of western territory.

the Hudson River, opposite West Point, that Andre stayed just before he was captured. In his letter Colonel Robinson stated that he was informed that "You and most of the inhabitants of Vermont are opposed to the wild and chimerical schemes of the Americans in attempting to separate this continent from Great Britain, and to establish an independent state of their own, and that you would willingly assist in uniting America to Great Britain again. If these should be your sentiments, I beg you will communicate, without reserve, whatever proposals you would make, and I hereby promise to lay them before the Commander-in-chief, and flatter myself I can do it with good effect. I can make no promise till I know your sentiments, but think that on your embodying the inhabitants of Vermont in favor of the Crown, you may obtain a separate government under the King, with the men formed into regiments under such officers as you shall recommend, etc. If you should think proper to send a friend of your own with proposals, he shall be protected, well-treated, and allowed to return whenever he pleases."

At that time there were 10,000 British soldiers in Canada ready to invade the Green Mountain State. Thus was Vermont beset by dangers on all sides—from the British in Canada, from the New Yorkers on the west, from New Hampshire on the east, besides the refusal of the Continental Congress to consider her claims. Would it be possible by means of the British overtures set forth in Colonel Robinson's letter to bring Congress to terms? At the same time, by temporizing with the British authorities in Canada could their invasion of Vermont be delayed and thwarted? The Vermonters, however, had no intention of disloyalty. On

Allen laid the Colonel Robinson letter before Governor Chittenden, the matter was considered by such members of the Council of Safety as could be then assembled, and it was decided to keep the matter secret.

The town of Royalton, in Vermont, had been recently raided by a force of British and Indians, and prisoners carried off to Canada. As a means of delay, the Council proposed to the British a truce for the exchange of prisoners, which was acceded to.

When the time of expiration of the truce approached, no action had been taken by Congress regarding Vermont's plea for admission to the Union, and at the same time the British were clamoring for a decision by the Vermonters. The Vermonters then sent Ira Allen to Canada on a pretext of completing the exchange of prisoners and also to arrange for an armistice. Ira's friends and especially his brother Ethan were fearful for his safety on this mission. Ethan tried to dissuade him from going and even attempted to pull him off his horse when he started, although accompanied by a commissioned officer, two sergeants, and sixteen privates. In fact, Ira barely escaped being put in irons by the British Commandant at St. Johns, Major Dundas, but he had written Governor-General Haldeman, at Quebec, for permission to visit him there, and the Governor-General's reply was of such a favorable tenor as to avert arrest at St. Johns. During consultation with General Haldeman and the commissioners at Quebec, Ira succeeded in convincing the British of Vermont's intense hostility to the New Yorkers and preference for British rule rather than that of New York, but that the people of Vermont were not yet quite prepared to declare for Great Britain, but that what was necessary to bring about such a state of feeling

sagacity never surpassed by a Metternich or Talleyrand"; and thus by his diplomacy the British force of 10,000 men in Canada was kept inactive until all danger was past; the Americans thus relieved of the necessity of guarding the northern border were enabled to send all their forces to the south to complete the overthrow of Cornwallis, and Congress was finally compelled to grant the admission of Vermont as a State and a just settlement of boundaries.

That there was no disloyalty to the American cause on the part of the Vermonters in the Haldeman negotiations is shown by the fact that Washington was in the secret, and in a letter to Governor Chittenden acquitted Vermont of any thought of disloyalty.

To Ira Allen was allotted the negotiations with New York in 1790 for the settlement of difficulties and adjustment of boundaries, and his sagacity, his efficiency as a surveyor, and his knowledge of the country enabled him to accomplish that work with such skill that there was no more trouble thereafter about land titles in Vermont. The government of Vermont paid \$30,000. to the government of New York; all titles of land in Vermont that had been derived from the government of New York were set aside and made null and void, and these proceedings were ratified by the legislatures of both States.

Ira Allen was the founder of the University of Vermont. He had always been active in obtaining means by legislative enactments and grants of lands for the establishment of schools, and in 1791 the legislature passed an act of incorporation of the University, Ira Allen subscribing four thousand pounds, which was a large amount for those days, considerably larger than the original endowment of Harvard College. Subsequently he offered additional gifts of 1,500 acres of land and one thousand pounds in books if certain conditions were complied with.

Besides his appointment as Secretary of the Council of Safety of Vermont, he was at different times Treasurer of Vermont, Surveyor-General, and Major-General of Militia.

Some time before he went to Europe he married a daughter of Gen. Roger Enos and settled on her and their heirs 23,000 acres of land composing the township of Irasburg, Vt., in which their only heir, the Hon. Ira H. Allen, resided.

Illustrative of the very unsettled condition of affairs during the Revolution is the singular fact that, notwithstanding the intense patriotism of Ethan and Ira Allen and their brother, Major Heber Allen, another brother, Levi Allen, espoused the cause of the Tories. He was detected in giving aid to the British on Long Island, for which offense he was imprisoned at New London for six months and his lands in Vermont were confiscated. After his release he joined the enemy in South Carolina and served through the war.

Another curious circumstance was that Ethan Allen's second marriage was to the young widow of an officer in the British navy, and she was also a daughter of a captain in the British army, and step-daughter of a Tory, who, as an influential member of the New York Assembly, was one of the two who drew up the governor's proclamation putting a price of one hundred pounds on the heads of Ethan Allen and Remember Baker, little dreaming that Allen would live to become the husband of his daughter.

Twelve years after the termination of the Revolutionary War, in 1795, when he was forty-four years old, Ira Allen went to Europe in order to exploit a project for a ship canal from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence River. That effort was unsuccessful because of England's war with France at that time, and the low condition of England's finances. Another object of his visit abroad was to establish business relations for some young

then without arms. He was then Major-General of the Militia of Vermont. The purchase was to be made from his private means with the intention of selling the arms to the State of Vermont and perhaps also to neighboring States if more were procured than Vermont needed. This plan was suggested and approved by the Governor of Vermont who gave Allen written authority in his official capacity. The scheme was also under the faith of an existing treaty between Great Britain and the United States. Rufus King, the American ambassador to England, had recently purchased six thousand muskets with bayonets for New York by order of the governor of that State.

Not succeeding in effecting a satisfactory purchase in England, Ira Allen went to Paris, and there made a purchase from the French minister of war of 20,000 muskets with bayonets, and 24 brass cannons, at a cost of about \$5.00 for each musket and bayonet. Most of these arms he shipped from Ostend for New York, in a vessel called the *Olive Branch*, of Boston, of which William Bryant was captain. The vessel had, however, gone but a short distance beyond the west coast of Ireland toward New York, when it was seized by the British man-of-war *Audacious*, on the ground that the ship had sailed from the port of an enemy. The vessel and cargo were taken to Portsmouth and Allen was thrown into prison. At that time one Major McLean, a New Englander, was attempting to incite an insurrection in Canada, and the seizure of Allen's cargo was made probably because of a fear in England that the arms were intended for the Canadian insurrectionists. This suggestion, Allen said, was industriously circulated by a certain American colonel then married and settled in England. Allen then became a claimant before the Court of

Mr. King, the American minister in London, to take measures for restoration; Mr. Addington, speaker of the House of Commons, Lord Grenville, and other men of great respectability in London, advised a speedy decision of the court, but the case was delayed in the courts for eight years by partial hearings, continuances, re-hearings, orders for new proofs, pleas, etc. During the court proceedings it was unjustly charged by the opposition that the arms had been intended for the Irish rebels, although the vessel was beyond the west coast of Ireland toward America when it was seized, and no proofs were ever presented by the plaintiffs that Allen designed to aid either the Irish rebellion or the Canadian insurrection, and although he was imprisoned in both London and Paris, no information was ever lodged against him.

The life of Rufus King, minister to England at that time, contains correspondence with Timothy Pickering, secretary of state, in which the belief was expressed that Allen's statement that the arms were purchased for the militia of Vermont was correct. The correspondence explains that Allen was under some pecuniary embarrassment at that time on account of land taxes, and when he proposed to attempt to improve his affairs by some speculation, Governor Chittenden advised him to speculate in arms, as the militia of Vermont had no arms and Allen calculated upon a considerable profit by selling the arms to Vermont and neighboring States. There was a law requiring the Vermont militia to furnish themselves with arms under a considerable penalty, and the legislature of Vermont suspended this law in order that the arms might be obtained through Allen.

In proof of his claim that the cargo of arms was intended for the militia of Vermont, General Allen presented to the court letters from Governor Chittenden attesting that he had requested

of the Board of War, Agent to Congress and General Courts of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, Major-General of Militia, and one of the Corporation of the University of Vermont, all of which offices and missions were discharged by him with honor and fidelity. This document was signed by Thomas Chittenden as governor and Truman Squires as secretary.

Among other documents presented to the court by General Allen in proof of his claim were the following:—

Certificate of Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, and Governor McKean, of Pennsylvania, showing scarcity of arms throughout the United States.

Certificate of Mr. Harvey, Private Secretary to the President of the United States, showing hostile movements of the British troops in Canada and scarcity of arms in New York and Vermont in 1791.

Affidavits of sundry persons, mentioned below, that immediately after the purchase of the arms notice was sent by General Allen for all the printers in Vermont to publish a notice to the militia of Vermont, urging that care be taken in the return of deficiencies in muster rolls in the following October, so that it might be known where to send them after their arrival in Troy, N. Y.

Certificates of sundry persons, mentioned below, that before General Allen went to Europe, it was well known that the purchase of arms there for the Vermont militia had long been under consideration by him, and that he had talked with many persons about the matter, announcing many times and to many persons that one of his objects in visiting Europe was to purchase arms for the militia of Vermont.

Affidavit of the Duke of Portland, showing that General Allen had had an interview with him, as one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, in regard to the project of a ship canal from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence River.

General Allen also presented the contract with the French Government and the charter party of the Olive Branch, and a letter from the captain of that vessel to the owners, Messrs. Francis Butler & Co., of Boston, showing that the arms were destined for New York for the militia of Vermont.

Among the signers of the affidavits were Maj.-Gen. Martin Chittenden, of Williston; Brig.-Gen. Jonathan Spafford, of Williston; Noah Chittenden, of Jericho; Truman Chittenden, of Williston; Heman Allen, of Colchester; Rev. Samuel Williams, LL. D., of Rutland; Orringe Smith, of Swanton; Gen. Eli Coggs-well, of Castleton; Col. John A. Graham, of Rutland; Capt. Newell, of Charlotte; Maj. Nathan B. Graham, of Pittsford; John Fay, of Burlington; Solomon Miller, of Williston; Judge John Law, of Colchester; Sheriff James Sawyer, of Burlington; Epaphras Jones, of Middlebury; Oliver L. Phelps, of Connecticut; Jesse Putnam, of Boston; Rev. Samuel Peters, LL. D., of Pimlico, Parish of St. George, Hanover Square, County of Middlesex, England.

It is interesting to note that some of the affidavits were certified by Stephen Pearl, magistrate, after whom Pearl Street, Burlington, was named; by William Coit, register; Judge Samuel Hitchcock, Gov. Isaac Tichenor, and Judge Elias Buel.

The court continued to demand more proof, and in 1798 General Allen went to France to obtain proof of his purchase of arms there as demanded by the court. There were hostilities between

picion upon him by individuals inimical to him, including some whom he had denied the privilege of association with him in the speculation in arms, for, on his arrival at Gravelines, 20 May, 1798, he was treated by the authorities as a suspicious character, a guard was put over him, and he had great difficulty in obtaining a passport to go to Paris. On arrival in Paris he was thrown into the Temple Prison, where he was detained about three months, without anything being alleged against him. He received a letter there from a person of high rank and standing in France, stating that great intrigues were by some means operating against him. Yet there was nothing against him in France except suspicions raised by base informers or enemies for sinister purposes. After release from the Temple Prison, he was followed by spies and afterwards sent to St. Pelagee Prison. The Directory had been imposed upon by incendiaries representing that he was an English spy. No information was filed against him, and when he appealed for a trial it was denied. He endured great hardship in prison. He was compelled to sleep in a dirty, unhealthy place, with no bed, until he finally had one brought in from his hotel. He was compelled to sleep in a cold room without a fire. On several occasions spies were sitting in his room all night. When his health suffered in consequence of his confinement, he was not allowed to have his own physician. Letters to his wife in Vermont giving directions respecting some important suits in law and an account of his lands, that they might not be lost by taxes, were detained in the office of the minister of police. His release from prison, dated 26 Fructidor, seventh year of the French Republic, was certified, as minister of police, by the celebrated Fouché, who was so prominent during the French Revolution, the Consulate

tion from him, although many letters had been written and forwarded. Reports were circulated that he was dead. Those who had been speculating in false titles on his lands, to make themselves more safe, made repeated offers to Mrs. Allen that they would give her a large sum, something like \$100,000. if she would give up all his deeds and papers to them, and they were polite enough to tell her that the town of Irasburg which she held in her own right was enough for her and her family.

During his imprisonment in France he was assisted by Fuller Skipwith, United States Consul-General there.

While in France he sold there some of his Vermont lands and made a journey to Amsterdam to negotiate in Holland paper which he had received in payment for lands sold in France.

He returned to Calais in the latter part of July, 1800.

The Court of Appeals finally pretended to restore the cargo to General Allen under bail to Bird, Savage & Bird, and a commission was appointed to take evidence in Vermont.

A Mr. Buffington was sent to Vermont for that purpose but through a conspiracy of sundry persons, including the captain of the vessel in which he sailed, his trunk containing important papers was diverted and the object of his mission was thus defeated.

A Mr. Childs, representative in America of Bird, Savage & Bird, was then sent to Chittenden County to take evidence. General Allen was then in Vermont and Childs insisted in injecting into General Allen's deposition there matters of which the latter had no knowledge and which he thought it inconsistent to include. This led to suits and countersuits between Childs and Allen, and also arrests of both. The suits were finally patched up and both parties released. There were indications that Childs had joined a party in Vermont that had for some time been speculating in land titles.

When the Lords ostensibly restored the cargo to General Allen under bail to Bird, Savage & Bird, the latter were bankrupts and their bankruptcy was known to the court. Bird, Savage & Bird had disposed of the property and had received the proceeds thereof. It was expected that there would be a large balance coming to General Allen, but no cash was returned to him, and no accounting made, though urgently requested.

When the cargo was ostensibly restored, the claimant was saddled by the court with the captor's costs, which, with other expenses of his suits, amounted in all to something like \$30,000. legal expenses.

It had also been necessary for General Allen to mortgage his large property in Vermont in order to meet his payments to the French Government.

Consequently when he returned to Vermont he was a ruined man.

In the arguments of the captor's counsel allusions were made to "state policy and law political"; and in the history of the case narrated in Ira Allen's book entitled "The Olive Branch" it is suggested that there were political reasons for the attitude of the English courts. He had been prominent and active in the cause of independence; prominent Englishmen had been interested with New Yorkers in some of the claims to Vermont lands which he had successfully combatted; and it is not improbable that there was much resentment against him for having so completely outwitted the British in Canada in the Haldeman negotiations during the Revolution.

Allen thought the court had been imposed on by private informers giving false information, that these were men in the British Government who by intrigue and for private emolument or popularity caused the difficulties respecting the cargo of the Olive Branch.

the keenness of his reasoning faculty, his dexterity, the ability with which he disentangled complicated masses of evidence, and above all his unrivalled power of commanding and fixing the attention of juries.

Another one of his lawyers, or, as they were called in the English courts, proctors, was Sir John Nicoll. In the life of Horace Binney, by Charles Chauncey Binney, a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Pennsylvania, is the following about Ira Allen from the diary of Horace Binney:—

“April 20, 1837. Dined at Sir William Alexander’s with Sir John Nicoll, fresh, though much advanced, being upward of eighty. Sir John informed me that Mr. King, our minister to England, and himself first urged Dr. Robinson to report the admiralty decision of Sir William Scott. He made inquiries of me concerning Rufus King and two or three other Americans whom he had known in London and who had been dead perhaps for twenty years. In this respect he was like many other eminent men I saw, who took no sort of interest in the United States or their men or measures unless some particular personal interest had awakened their attention. He asked about General Ira Allen also, who had been dead perhaps forty years and amused himself by telling me of the General’s admiralty suit, in which Sir John was his counsel. He had been captured with arms, going somewhere upon a Yankee errand to make the most of a bargain without much regard to the law of contraband. Sir James Marriott had determined to condemn, and Allen, who meant to shew he was not frightened, went into court in his continental regimentals. Sir John told him he might make what fence he pleased, Sir James would leap over it all; and Allen said ‘Well, all I ask is that you make it as high as you can.’ He seemed to retain a vivid recollection and even relish of Allen’s strongly marked character.”

American who was in London at the same time, and whose name I have been unable to recall. The biographer spoke of having met Allen at some prominent reception in London, and that Allen then seemed to him somewhat countrified in appearance. This, however, could not be derogatory to him in such times as those when inelaborate apparel resulting from patriotic sacrifices was a mark of honor rather than otherwise, as when the French officers' dinner-invitation to the American officers at Valley Forge stipulated that "no one would be admitted who had a whole pair of breeches."

Of the two judges who sat on his case Lee's "English Dictionary of Biography" says of Sir James Marriott that he was described "as less deficient in talent than in soundness of judgment; that in his youth he was gay and volatile and that even in the admiralty court he displayed excessive jocularity." In March, 1782, he caused great merriment in the House of Commons by his pedantic folly; for in his desire to secure some proof of the justice of the war with the American Colonies, he observed that if representation were held necessary to give the rights of taxation, America was represented by the members for Kent, since in the charters of the thirteen provinces they were declared to be "part and parcel of the manor of Greenwich." Of a paper which he published entitled "An Argument on the Poor's Rate Charged on the Colleges of Christ and Emanuel" it was said by Gray that "it moved the town's people to tears and the university to laughter." Gray also wrote of him that "his follies should be pardoned because he has some feeling and he means us well." While vice-chancellor of Cambridge University, he had some trouble with the fellows at a college meeting, and came to Cambridge as little as he could.

hundred would be enough for them; why they are a young sucking State; the people were a banditti, transported for crimes from France and England; not well settled in government; that these arms may be intended against Mr. Washington; that the claimant was like Romulus and Remus who sucked the wolf, full of fight and revolution; that his name Ira denoted rage, revenge and madness."

The judge continued to insult the people of Vermont for some fifteen minutes, but when he observed that Allen's name Ira denoted rage, revenge, and madness all the people in court went almost into a loud laugh and the judge dropped the subject.

In the course of the arguments of the captor's counsel, at a time when the Directory was in power in France, Judge Marriott incidentally observed of the French Government "My! some of these parties are cobblers, some are shoe-makers, some are tailors. They are all sorts of things, and no wonder that their ideas are not very nice; but is France to have a settlement like Vermont? If she should say Mr. Allen has not paid me, his lands are subject to my control; I will send a body of troops; I will go through New York; I will take his estate; I am imposed upon; and if Mr. Allen never pays them, I do not see how the devil they will force it." Mr. Allen, however, presented certificates showing that such contracts were as collectable as other debts in the United States.

Did the court make use of this kind of jargon because the justice of their cause stared them in the face and they could bring nothing against the claimant?

The judge's unfitness is also shown by the fact that several years prior to the case of the Olive Branch, Mr. Pitt observed to him that he had it in charge from His Majesty to offer him a pension equal to his salary and an Irish peerage, provided he

Sir William Scott afterwards became Lord Stowell. He was an intimate friend of Dr. Johnson. Boswell often speaks of him and there is a picture of him in the profusely illustrated edition of Boswell's Johnson, edited by Roger Ingpen, and published by the Sturgis Walton Company, in New York, in 1909.

As a judge Sir William Scott was said to have stood in the front rank, and his services to maritime and international law were said to have been unsurpassed. He is described as a wit, a scholar, of a cold, polished eloquence as a speaker, and also as a great eater and drinker, a two-bottle man, and a *bon vivant*. All his life he was a saving man; the phrase "The elegant simplicity of the three per cents" was his, and many stories are told of his niggardliness.

On Ira Allen's return to Vermont he found himself threatened with many lawsuits for land taxes and for damages arising from disputed titles of lands and disputed or unadjusted old claims, in addition to the general mortgage on his property. There seemed also to be a general movement on the part of New York land speculators and politicians to profit by his misfortunes. During his absence the law in regard to tax titles had been changed, evidently with a purpose on the part of those wishing to get possession of his lands. Allen always insisted that it was a conspiracy "instigated by various motives including jealousies and hatreds of rivals and opponents in the long conflict with New York and by the selfish greed of mean souls who saw an easy way to wealth by buying at the constable's sale the titles of an absent citizen."

In the book giving the particulars of the case of the Olive Branch, published in Philadelphia, in 1805, by Ira Allen, is the following paragraph:—

"When it was known in Burlington that Gen. Ira Allen was on his way home from Europe, in 1801, the people there who had

French prisons, these people had several meetings to agree how to settle with him and welcome him home, and it was proposed to meet him with a company of horse, and escort him into town, and to provide a public dinner; the opinion of Judge Law was solicited, who gave for an answer, *that he thought General Allen would consider it a greater compliment for them to give up the lands that they had stolen from him.*"

Such was the pressure upon him on account of land taxes that he left Vermont, in 1804, and came to Philadelphia, where he died 7 January, 1814, of retrocedent gout, in his sixty-third year. While in Philadelphia he continued to advocate the construction of a ship canal from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence River, and also completed a "History of Vermont" and re-published a history of the proceedings in the English courts relative to the Olive Branch and its cargo. The first volume of "The Olive Branch," published in London, in March, 1798, was the first case ever reported in the English High Court of Admiralty.

In Philadelphia he resided at No. 32 South Sixth Street, No. 5 George Street (now Library Street), and No. 99 South Fifth Street. In the latter house he died. In 1898 a request from Vermont came to the writer of this sketch asking that investigation be made to see if the remains of Ira Allen could be found, in order that they might be given a final and honored resting place in Vermont by the side of his brother Ethan. The services of Francis Olcott Allen, Esq., were enlisted in the search, and a committee for that purpose, of Vermonters residing in Philadelphia, was appointed, which included Francis Olcott Allen, John H. Converse, Joseph Dana Allen, Principal of the DeLancey School, Ralph L. Hayes, of Ginn & Co., publishers, and the com-

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In the State of Vermont
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THE SOCIETY
OF
COLONIAL WARS
IN THE
State of Vermont

**“Fort Dummer and the First English
Settlements in Vermont”**

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE SOCIETY OF
COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF
VERMONT, 1919

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Deputy Governor—Harvey Roberts Kingsley, Rutland.

Lieutenant Governor—Redfield Proctor, Proctor.

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Deputy Secretary—Thomas Henry Hack, Proctor.

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Chancellor—Marvelle Christopher Webber, Rutland.

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Edmund Towle Brown, Burlington.

Dorman Bridgman Eaton Kent, Montpelier.

Gentlemen of the Council holding over for two years,

Erwin Maurice Harvey, Montpelier.

Monroe James Barnes, Burlington.

Gentlemen of the Council holding over for one year,

Gardner Brewer, Burlington.

Henry Clay Humphrey, Burlington.

Committee on Membership,

Oliver Stetson Presbrey, Burlington.

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125	Harley Wheeler Chittenden, Cambridge, Mass.	5332
124	Heman Bethuel Chittenden, Burlington	5331
123	Merritt Darrow Chittenden, Burlington	5330
67	Byron Nathaniel Clark, Burlington	2222

MEMBERS

7

101	James French Dewey, Quechee	4648
102	Maurice William Dewey, Montpelier	4649
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116	John Almus Drew, Fort Ethan Allen	5254
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20	‡Jacob Gray Estey, Brattleboro	2416
19	*Julius Jacob Estey, Brattleboro	2415
34	Ira Hobart Evans, Austin, Texas	2430
71	Frank Henry Field, Scotia, N. Y.	3791
31	*Benjamin Franklin Fifield, Montpelier	2427
6	*Truman Chittenden Fletcher, St. Johnsbury	733
103	Jerome Tabor Flint, Derby Line	4758
12	‡Charles Spooner Forbes, St. Albans	739
64	*Israel Holmes Francisco, Rutland	
14	Austin Weld Fuller, No. Cambridge, Mass.	741
38	*Frederick Gay, Burlington	2434
109	Robert Harvey Gay, New York City, N. Y.	4941
111	Ceylon Lafayette Greene, Burlington	5092
78	*Edward Everett Greenleaf, Huntsville, Ala.	4044
76	‡George Ernest Hack, Maynard, Mass.	3911
69	Mervin Root Hack, New York City, N. Y.	3553
73	Thomas Henry Hack, Proctor	3886
131	Harry Fuller Hamilton, Newport	5729
122	Erwin Maurice Harvey, Montpelier	5305
50	Horace Stewart Haskell, Derby Line	2660
45	*Forest Henry Hathaway, Portland, Ore.	1042

29	*James Clay Houghton, Montpelier	2425
68	Harry Stinson Howard, Burlington	3389
74	*Oliver Otis Howard, Burlington	3905
18	*John Erastus Hubbard, Montpelier	2414
113	Henry Clay Humphrey, Burlington	5131
115	William Jerome Humphrey, Burlington	5133
10	*Hiram Augustus Huse, Montpelier	737
37	Stephen Perry Jocelyn, Burlington	2433
47	*Wylie Brantley Jones, Binghamton, N. Y.	2561
119	Dorman Bridgman Eaton Kent, Montpelier	5275
9	*Robert Jackson Kimball, Randolph	736
91	Harvey Roberts Kingsley, Rutland	4380
21	Elias Lyman, Burlington	2417
108	*Howard Lucius Martin, Burlington	4940
98	Henry Benjamin Meigs, Baltimore, Md	4589
132	Clarence Menzies Miller, Brattleboro	5808
26	*Charles Edmund Miner, Pasadena, Cal.	2422
4	*Frederick Nash Morton, Philadelphia, Pa.	731
93	Charles Herrick Mower, Burlington	4471
5	Robert Noble, Burlington	732
13	†John Grant Norton, St. Albans	740
133	Edwin Lewis Olney, Rutland	5809
51	Carroll Smalley Page, Hyde Park	2661
62	Hamilton Sullivan Peck, Burlington	3224
2	*Theodore Safford Peck, Burlington	729
100	Warren Peck, New Haven	4640
106	Thomas Reed Powell, New York City, N. Y.	4904
134	Oliver Stetson Presbrey, Burlington	5810
120	Redfield Proctor, Proctor	5294

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49	*George Gregory Smith, Florence, Italy	2563
130	Harry Brown Stewart, Beebe, P. Q.	5668
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126	William Stickney, Rutland	5333
114	Humphrey Aubery Styles, Cambridge, Mass.	5132
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42	William James Van Patten, Burlington	2459
59	Frederick Wood Ward, Burlington	3175
58	Henry Landon Ward, Burlington	3174
30	*Heman Allen Waterman, Johnson	2426
89	*Henry Walter Webb, New York City, N. Y.	4331
87	James Watson Webb, Shelburne	4329
3	William Seward Webb, Shelburne	730
88	William Seward Webb, Jr., Shelburne	4330
127	Marville Christopher Webber, Rutland	5334
28	*Edward Wells, Burlington	2424
40	Frank Richardson Wells, Burlington	2449
24	Frederick Howard Wells, Burlington	2420
25	*Henry Wells, Burlington	2421
60	Charles Lincoln Woodbury, Burlington	3222
61	Edward Philo Woodbury, Burlington	3223

In Memoriam

The Council of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, assembled in special meeting on 31 October, 1918, adopted these resolutions in memory of our distinguished compatriot,

Benjamin Franklin Fifield

who died at his home in Montpelier, 23 July, 1918.

Mr. Fifield became a member of this Society on 22 February, 1895, in right of descent from Capt. Edward Fifield, of Hampton and Stratham, N. H. (1678-1754). He was a member of the Committee on Membership 1897-8; a member of the Council 1902-04; Deputy Governor 1903; Governor 1904; a member of the Committee on Historical Documents 1906.

Mr. Fifield, was born at Orange, Vermont, 18 November, 1832, and was educated at the public schools, and at the University of Vermont, graduating as an A. B. In 1858 he received the degree of A. M., and in 1906 the degree of LL. D. from his Alma Mater. He was admitted to the Vermont Bar in 1858; was United States Attorney for the District of Vermont from 1869 to 1880. In 1880 he was Representative of Montpelier in the General Assembly of Vermont, and in 1884-5 was President of the Vermont Bar Association, and was delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1884. In 1899 Governor Edward C. Smith tendered him an appointment to the United States Senate, to complete the unexpired term of Justin S. Morrill, which he felt obliged to decline.

Mr. Fifield was distinguished as a cultivated and accurate scholar, and an eminent lawyer. He was devoted to his profession and met with rare success, the natural result of the exercise of his acute sagacity, and his ready and skilful command of his remarkable attainments. His efforts were persistent and persevering, his courage never failed, and his industry never flagged. He retired from active practice about 1904, full of years and of honors.

He was an earnest, loyal, and devoted friend to those who were so fortunate as to know him intimately.

Mr. Fifield was married in January, 1865, to Miss Lucy Hubbard, of Montpelier, who deceased several years ago.

To his Daughters we extend our sincere sympathy in their and our loss.

WILLIAM BRUNSWICK CURRY STICKNEY,
WILLIAM JAMES VAN PATTEN,
BYRON NATHANIEL CLARK,
Committee on Resolutions.

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BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FIFIELD

BY HAMILTON SULLIVAN PECK

Our compatriot, Benjamin Franklin Fifield, died at his home in Montpelier, Vermont, 23 July, 1918. He was born in Orange, Vermont, 18 November, 1832, and was the son of Col. Orange Fifield, who was a son of Col. Samuel Fifield, one of the early settlers of that town.

He was of Scottish descent, the family name having been the union of Fife, from which county in Scotland the family came, and Field. Mr. Fifield's great-grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary Army, the second man over the trenches in the battle of Bennington.

Our compatriot received his preparatory education for college in Montpelier, and at the academy in Plattsburg, N. Y. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1855. Selecting law as his profession, he entered the office of Peck & Colby, in Montpelier, prominent lawyers in the State. Mr. Fifield was admitted to the bar of Vermont in 1858, and at once began to practice his profession in Montpelier, where he ever afterwards lived.

In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant, United States District Attorney for the district of Vermont, and continued to hold that office until 1880, when he resigned because he was elected to the General Assembly of the State.

In 1869 he became counsel for the Central Vermont Railroad Co., and continued to hold that responsible position until 1899, a period of thirty years. During the first fourteen years of this period that company was in the hands of a receiver, and Mr. Fifield was chief counsel for much litigation in which the company was involved, and in this litigation was pitted against some of the ablest lawyers in Vermont and Massachusetts. Mr. Fifield

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critical period of its history, and deservedly received the fame which attaches to a lawyer of marked ability. He was connected with many of the most important lawsuits in Vermont, and the litigant who could secure his services thought himself fortunate.

Upon the death of Judge David A. Smalley, of the United States District Court, he was urged to accept an appointment to that office, but declined. He also declined an appointment by Gov. E. C. Smith as United States Senator from Vermont, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the lamented Justin Morrill. The field of the law offered him a fascinating service.

In 1899, although only sixty-seven years of age, he practically retired from active law business, but his advice continued to be sought to the end of his life.

Mr. Fifield was a staunch Republican. In August, 1880, he delivered a political speech which was so effective that two editions of five thousand copies each were published by direction of the Republican State Committee. He was for some years a trustee of the University of Vermont. He was known as a man of sound judgment as well as a distinguished lawyer, and during his long life held the respect and esteem of the people of the State.

On the fourth of January, 1865, he married Lucy Hubbard, daughter of Erastus Hubbard, of Montpelier. Three daughters were born to them:—Fanny F., wife of B. B. Bailey, of Montpelier; Arabella B., wife of Julius F. Workum, of New York; Ellen Lamb, wife of Carlisle J. Gleason, of New York, who survive their father, along with several grandchildren.

In the death of Compatriot Fifield Vermont lost one of her sturdiest sons. The members of this Society honor his memory

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In Memoriam

The Council of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, in special meeting assembled, on 12 November, 1919, adopted the following resolutions in memory of their compatriot,

Edward Everett Greenleaf

who died at his home in Huntsville, Alabama, 1 January, 1919.

He was admitted to this Society, 22 February, 1907, in right of descent from Edmund Greenleaf, of Boston, who commanded a company against the Indians, 1637-39; was made ensign at Newbury, Mass., and was "Ancient and experienced Leftenant" 1644; was made captain 1644; was at the head of the militia under Gerrish until 1647.

He was born at Derby, Vermont, 13 August, 1837. After several years' absence from the State he returned in 1861, and enlisted in the First Vermont Battery as a private. He served with distinction throughout the Civil War, being several times promoted, closing his military service as captain on the staff of his brother, Gen. William L. Greenleaf, brigade commander.

Captain Greenleaf continued his interest in military affairs by service in the Vermont Militia for nearly twenty-five years. He held the position of deputy collector of internal revenue, and when he went south to live, in 1888, he was appointed deputy marshal in Alabama. He served until he received an appointment as deputy clerk of the United States Circuit and District Courts in that State. At the time of his death he was United States commissioner.

His funeral and burial were held in Burlington, under the auspices of Stannard Post, No. 2, G. A. R., of which he was a member.

This Society extends sincere sympathy to Captain Greenleaf's widow, two daughters, and relatives in their great loss. The Society mourns the loss of so faithful a public servant, and records its appreciation of his military and civil service.

CHARLES LINCOLN WOODBURY,
STEPHEN PERRY JOCELYN,
HARVEY ROBERTS KINGSLEY,
Committee on Resolutions.

EDWARD EVERETT GREENLEAF

BY HAMILTON SULLIVAN PECK

Modesty is a virtue far too little appreciated. Our compatriot, Edward Everett Greenleaf, had this virtue, not grafted on to his life, but innate. His life was not one of stirring activity, but each day witnessed from his hand "Some worthy action done." He acted well his part in the often unnoticed discharge of duty.

Compatriot Greenleaf was born in Derby, Vermont, 13 August, 1837, and went to Winooski, in the town of Colchester, with his parents when about seven years old.

In 1856 he went to Kingston, Wisconsin; removed to Racine in the same State in 1857, and a little later to Vernon Springs, Iowa, where he assisted his father in the construction of mills.

In 1861 he returned to his native State, and in December of that year enlisted in the United States Army, and was attached to the First Vermont Battery, which was connected with the Eighth Vermont Regiment Volunteers, commanded by Col. Stephen Thomas. By earnest attention to duty, characteristic of his entire life, he received several promotions, and 14 February, 1864, was commissioned first lieutenant. On 22 July of that year he commanded the battery. He was mustered out of the service 10 August, 1864, at Brattleboro. Lieutenant Greenleaf took part in the siege of Port Hudson, under General M. P. Banks, and was present in every battle in which the battery was engaged.

After his discharge from the army our compatriot returned to Winooski, and for a few years was engaged in wood working

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In Memoriam

The Council of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, assembled in a special meeting on 12 June, 1919, accepted and adopted the following resolutions on the death of one of the younger members of the Society,

Henry Walter Webb

as presented by the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Webb died at his home in New York City on 25 January, 1919, after a very brief illness with pneumonia.

He became a member of this Society on 22 February, 1909, in right of descent from Sergeant John Nott, who was in charge of a quota of twenty-six men furnished by Wethersfield, Conn., for the Pequot War. He was a member of the Committee on Installation from 1915 to the time of his death.

He was born at Riverdale, N. Y., 9 March, 1886; was the eldest son of Henry Walter Webb and Lila Howard Griswold, and grandson of General James Watson Webb and Laura Virginia Cram. He was educated at Groton School, Groton, Mass., graduating from there in 1904. He entered Yale, where he graduated with high honors in the class of 1908. He studied law at the Columbia Law School, graduated, and was admitted to the bar in 1911. He never practiced his profession, but entered the automobile parts manufacturing business.

When this Country entered the war his health was such that he could not be accepted in the Army. His company devoted itself to the making of munitions.

He married Miss Constance Eastman, of New York, in 1910, and she survives him, but they had no children. He was a devoted and true friend to those who knew him intimately.

We extend to his wife our sincere sympathy in her loss.

JAMES WATSON WEBB,
MARION SHALER ALLEN,
ROBERT HARVEY GAY,
Committee on Resolutions.

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In Memoriam

At a Special Meeting of the Council of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, held on 12 November, 1919, these resolutions were adopted on the death of

Wylie Brantley Jones

who died at Hancock, N. Y., on 27 January, 1919.

On the morning of that day he started with his chauffeur for New York City, was taken sick, on the way, and died within a few minutes in his car while hurrying to a physician. He had been in good health so far as any one knew and his sudden death was a shock to his many friends.

He was one of Binghamton's most active business men. He was born in Oxford, Conn., 15 August, 1862, the son of John James and Martha Chatfield Jones. When twenty-one years old he went to New Haven, Conn., where he lived about two years, and there married Miss Lillian Brown, of that city, who, with their two daughters, Mrs. John C. Clark and Mrs. Robert B. Hoadley, Jr., both of Binghamton, survive him.

He removed to Burlington, Vermont, in 1885, and took a position as stenographer with the Wells & Richardson Company. His marked ability was soon noticed and in a short time the company made him advertising manager. This position he held until 1901, when he removed to Hartford, Conn., where he lived but a short time and then went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he was the advertising manager of a patent medicine concern.

About 1904 he removed to Binghamton and established the Wylie B. Jones Advertising Company which, under his successful management, became a large business concern. He was an active business man and held the confidence of the business community.

It is said of him that he gave liberally to public and charitable enterprises. His funeral was held at Binghamton, on Wednesday, 29 January, 1919.

Mr. Jones was a member of several clubs and became a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of

Vermont, 22 February, 1898, in right of descent from Col. Ebenezer Johnson, who was commissioned captain in the French and Indian War in 1689, and commissioned colonel in 1710.

Mr. Jones was secretary of this Society 1899-1900, and lieutenant-governor 1901.

This Society mourns his loss and extends the sympathy of its members to his family.

HAMILTON SULLIVAN PECK,
HENRY LANDON WARD,
ELIAS LYMAN,

Committee on Resolutions.

WYLIE BRANTLEY JONES

BY HAMILTON SULLIVAN PECK

An active career was suddenly brought to a close when our compatriot, Wylie B. Jones, died on 27 January, 1919, while on a business trip to New York. He left his home in Binghamton, N. Y., in the forenoon of that day, in his automobile, was taken ill shortly after, and died in his car just as his chauffeur entered the town of Hancock not far away.

He was born in Oxford, Conn., 15 August, 1862.

In 1885 he with his family removed to Burlington, Vermont, and entered the employ of the Wells & Richardson Company as a stenographer. His business ability soon attracted the attention of the managers of this company and they appointed him advertising manager. He continued in this position until 1901, when he removed to Hartford, Conn., where he lived but a short time and then went to Buffalo, N. Y., and became the advertising manager of a large patent medicine concern.

By nature aggressive and forceful he became restive in this confined position. About the year 1904 he removed to Binghamton and established the Wylie B. Jones Advertising Company, which, under his management became a successful business enterprise. He displayed marked ability and his company soon became known as one of the most successful advertising agencies in the country.

Just before he removed to Burlington he married Miss Lillian Brown, of New Haven, Conn., who survives him with their two daughters, Mrs. John C. Clark and Mrs. Robert B. Hoadley, Jr., both of Binghamton.

Compatriot Jones was a member of the Masonic fraternity, Google

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FORT DUMMER AND THE FIRST ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS IN VERMONT

BY WALTER H. CROCKETT

SECRETARY AND HISTORIAN OF THE VERMONT SOCIETY, SONS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Read at the General Court, 22 February, 1919

At the outset I desire to combat the mistaken idea, held by some persons, that patriotic societies like yours, are composed of persons who look backward rather than forward; that they are semi-aristocratic organizations, whose members consider themselves better than their fellow citizens whose American lineage does not extend back so far on this side of the Atlantic. Logically followed out this idea would make the Indian an insufferable aristocrat. I am sure you will bear me out in saying that none of these patriotic societies will claim that the accident of birth, of itself, makes a man whose ancestry may be traced to the Mayflower Pilgrims, a better American than the immigrant who came here a few years ago. Every individual whose ancestors were brave and honorable men and women has a right to be proud of that fact, and it ought to be an incentive to good citizenship and to the unsullied maintenance of an honored name.

Surely the pioneer settlers, who braved the dangers of the wilderness and a savage foe, in order to lay for us the foundations of civilized states and orderly government, deserve to be remembered, and it is the duty of this and kindred societies to aid in preserving these memories. The present and the future are so inextricably interwoven with the past, that a knowledge of the

ploration of this valley north of Pasquamscut falls (Turner's Falls, Mass.) prior to the year 1669, when a committee of four persons, appointed by the General Court of the province of Massachusetts Bay, ascended the river as far as the present town of Northfield, Mass. The following year a party from Northampton "went upon discovery" to the same place, and in 1671 a tract of land on both sides of the Great (Connecticut) River was purchased of the Indians, the deed being signed by Massemet, Panout, Nenepownam, his squaw, Wompeleg, and Nessacoscom. According to Temple and Sheldon's "History of Northfield," the northern limits of this purchase on the west side of the Connecticut was Broad Brook, sometimes called Wanasquatuk River, near the northern limits of the present town of Vernon. The town of Northfield was laid out in 1672 by Lieut. William Clark, William Allis, and Isaac Graves. In the spring of 1673, settlements were begun, and a stockade was erected around a cluster of houses, or small huts. A second purchase of three thousand acres was made on the west side of the river the same year.

In the autumn of 1675 the Northfield settlement was attacked by Indians, twenty-one out of thirty-eight persons were killed, and the little village was destroyed. Some years passed after this massacre before an attempt was made to resettle Northfield, or Squakheag, as it was often called at that time. Then it was slowly occupied once more by sturdy pioneers.

In August, 1688, six persons were murdered here by Indians, and half the inhabitants thereupon abandoned the frontier settlement. In a petition to the Massachusetts General Court in June, 1689, the people of Northfield declared:—"We are reduced to twelve mean families. Our small number, in a place so remote, exposed us to the rage of ye heathen, so it was, inviting them to

in a new place. Our wives and children (that we say not ourselves) ready to sink with fears."

With the outbreak of war between England and France, with the General Court slow to aid the settlers on the frontiers, and with the ever-present danger of Indian invasion, it was no longer possible to maintain a settlement at Northfield, and it was abandoned in 1690.

The signing of the Treaty at Utrecht in the spring of 1713, bringing about peace between France and England, and the expression of a desire on the part of Indian tribes hitherto hostile for a cessation of hostilities, again brought courage to New England pioneers, and after an absence of twenty-three years the surviving proprietors of Northfield took steps to reclaim and re-occupy their lands. Slowly the town was populated once more, but there is no evidence to show that any houses were built as far north as the southern boundary of Vermont, at it now exists, prior to the erection of a fort within the present limits of the town of Brattleboro. The year 1723 saw another outbreak of Indian hostilities, and in August, and again in October, raids were made and settlers were killed by the savages.

The need of further protection became evident if the settlements at Northfield and elsewhere in the Connecticut valley were to be maintained. As a result the Massachusetts House of Representatives voted on 27 December, 1723, "That it will be great service to all the western frontiers both in this and the neighboring government of Connecticut, to build a Blockhouse, above Northfield, in the most convenient place on the lands called the Equivalent Lands, and to post in it 40 able men, English and western Indians, to be employed in scouting at a good distance up the Connecticut river, West river, Otter Creek and sometimes east-

with 5 or 6 acres of their interval lands, to be broke up or plowed for the present use of the western Indians, (in case any of them shall think fit to bring their families thither)."

What were the Equivalent Lands? When the boundary between the colonies of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut was determined in 1713, it was found that of the large grants made by Massachusetts, 107,793 acres really belonged to Connecticut. As some of this territory was occupied by flourishing settlements, and there was vigorous objection to a change of jurisdiction, it was agreed that Massachusetts should retain title to the lands granted, and, in return, a grant should be made to Connecticut of an equal number of acres, "as an equivalent to the said colony."

Gov. Joseph Dudley, of Massachusetts, Gov. Gurdon Saltonstall, of Connecticut, Elisha Hutchinson and Isaac Addington, of Massachusetts, William Pitkin and William Whiting, of Connecticut, were appointed commissioners to locate these lands, and on 10 November, 1715, they reported that they had laid out tracts "east of Hadley town" (now Belchertown) and "north of the first surveyed piece" (Pelham, etc.); also 43,943 acres "within the limits of the 2nd province on the Connecticut River above the former settlements." This large tract was situated within the present limits of three Vermont towns, Putney, Dummerston, and Brattleboro.

The Equivalent Lands were sold at auction 24 and 25 April, 1716, at Hartford, Conn., to twenty-one persons from Massachusetts, Connecticut, and London, England, who paid the sum of £683, New England currency, or "a little more than a farthing an acre," to quote an old record. The money thus obtained was given to Yale College. In the partition of these

colony he designated Lieut.-Col. John Stoddard, of Northampton, as a proper person to select the site for the new fort, and to superintend its erection. In writing to Lieutenant-Governor Dummer under date of 3 February, 1724, Colonel Stoddard remarked that he had ordered moccasins and snowshoes made for the expedition northward, a suitable preparation for a journey into the wilderness in winter, and announced that he had committed the work of building the fort to Lieut. Timothy Dwight. It was the expectation of Colonel Stoddard that Lieutenant Dwight would leave on the day the letter was written, to take up the task assigned to him, accompanied by twelve soldiers, four carpenters, and two teams; that the men would hew all the timber needed for the fort and the houses before their return; and that both fort and houses would be framed and set up during the month of February. Colonel Stoddard did not believe a stockade around the block-house necessary, saying in a letter:—"We intend to make the fort so strong that the soldiers will be safe even if the enemy get within the parade ground."

A little glimpse of the building of the fort is given in another letter of later date, written by Colonel Stoddard, in which he said:—"We agreed with the carpenters from Northfield (Stephen Crowfoot, Daniel Wright, and two others) for 5 shillings per day, except Crowfoot, to whom I promised 6 shillings, and they all allow that he earned his money by doing so much more work than all the others. The soldiers had a very hard service, lying in the woods and were obliged to work early and late, it is thought they deserve 2 shillings per day besides the stated pay, and the carpenters something more. The horses were worked very hard, and commonly had nothing to eat but oats, and I believe 2 shillings a day will not be thought an excess for such service."

It was constructed after the fashion of a log house, the timbers being locked together at the angles. The wall of the fort formed the rear wall of the houses erected within the enclosure, each having a single roof fronting on the hollow square, which served as a parade ground. These houses were constructed so that they could be rendered defensible by barricading doors and windows, in the event that an attacking party succeeded in bursting open the large gate in the outer wall. A well within the fort supplied water for drinking purposes, but the garrison usually went to the river for water for washing, and sometimes were fired upon from the opposite side of the stream. Four small swivel guns called pateraros were furnished as means of defense, and later a cannon known as "the great gun" was added, which was fired as a signal of danger.

The cost of the fort, which was completed in the summer of 1724, was £256. It stood on the west bank of the Connecticut River, near the southern boundary of what is now known as the town of Brattleboro. At the present time the land where the fort stood is flooded as a result of the building of the great dam at Vernon, a few miles farther down the river. The name, Fort Dummer, was given in honor of the acting governor of Massachusetts, and the meadows in the vicinity of the fort were known as the Dummer meadows.

Timothy Dwight, the builder of Fort Dummer, then in his thirtieth year, was made captain of a company of fifty-five men, who acted as the garrison. Before the fort was completed, Captain Joseph Kellogg was sent to Albany, N. Y., to enlist the aid of the Mohawks in the defense of this post. Considerable time and money were spent in this endeavor, but it was difficult to attract many of the Indians while hostilities were in progress, or to keep those who came very long; but when peace prevailed there

them being sachems. The first name is that of Hendrick, a Mohawk chieftain. Evidently this was the famous Mohawk leader, and friend of the English, sometimes called King Hendrick, who participated in the campaign against the French in 1755, and was killed at the battle of Lake George.

So anxious was the General Court of Massachusetts to secure the aid of these Indian allies in the defense of Fort Dummer, that a committee, appointed to investigate the matter, reported "that two shillings per day be allowed to Hendrick and Umpaumet, as they are sachems and the first of that rank that have entered into the service of this province; that none of the Indians be stinted as to allowance of provisions; that they all have the use of their arms gratis, and their guns mended at free cost; that a supply of knives, pipes, tobacco, lead, shot and flints, be sent to the commanding officer of the fort, to be given out to them, according to his discretion; that four barrels of rum be sent to Captain Jonathan Wells, at Deerfield, to be lodged in his hands, and to be delivered to the commanding officer at the Blockhouse as he sees occasion to send for it; that so he may be enabled to give out one gill a day to each Indian, and some to his other men as occasion may require."

The companionship of the Indians was not always a source of delight to the commanding officer, owing to fondness of the natives for liquors. In a letter from Timothy Dwight to Col. John Stoddard, dated 29 July, 1724, relating his trials, he says:—"I have given them (the Indians) a dram this morning and they have been here this hour begging for more, and they daily call upon me for shirts, pipes, bullets and powder, flints and many other things; and the Court have granted all but powder, and

sensible of the trouble you meet with from the humors of the natives. Your best way is, when you have a supply of liquor, to give them ordinarily a good dram each in a day. And you may tell them from me, that we give them drink for their comfort, not to unman them, or make beasts of them; and that if they will not be content with what we give them, they shall have none at all."

The General Court voted on 3 June, 1724, that Doctor Mather, Mr. Coleman, Mr. Sewell, and Mr. Wadsworth, "Be desired to procure a person of gravity, ability and prudence," for chaplain at Fort Dummer, their choice to be subject to the approval of the governor. Daniel Dwight, a brother of Timothy Dwight, the officer in command, was chosen, and his salary was fixed at one hundred pounds. In addition to his duties as chaplain he was directed to "instruct the Indian natives residing thereabouts in the true Christian religion." Apparently his term of service was not long, nor does it appear that there were many Indians in the vicinity to instruct.

The fort served its purpose well in protecting the frontier, and from it went forth many scouting parties to watch the Indian trails, and to give warning of the approach of the dreaded foe from Canada.

The year 1726 ushered in a welcome era of peace. The military company at Fort Dummer was discharged, and Capt. Joseph Kellogg was ordered to recruit a small company for garrison duty. In June, 1727, Col. Samuel Partridge, who had been in chief military command in Hampshire County, informed the governor that "considerable numbers of Indians from their hunting come in at Deerfield and Northfield, and the English trade with them; and it is said that some of our men go out and carry them strong liquor and make the Indians drunk and get their furs for a small matter, so that when they get out of their drunk, and see that their furs are gone, they are very angry, and then they

These very sensible observations were followed by the suggestion that trading with the Indians should be prohibited or regulated. Captain Kellogg already having suggested the importance of establishing a trading post, and having requested that such a post might be established at Fort Dummer, or further up the Connecticut River, the General Court agreed to the proposition. In 1728 Fort Dummer was selected as a suitable place for a "truck house," and Captain Kellogg, in command of the post, was made truck master. He was well qualified for his new duties, having learned the manner in which the French conducted their trade with the western Indians during the long period of captivity in Canada.

This trading post at Fort Dummer speedily became a popular resort. The Indians found that they could trade here to better advantage than at the French trading houses. Consequently they brought deer skins, moose skins, tallow, and other articles of commerce in large quantities.

The fort being found too small for the increasing traffic, Captain Kellogg was authorized in April, 1729, to erect a building near the truck house "For the reception of the Indians," and he was directed to build a boat for the transportation of supplies. In July, 1731, other improvements were made, and a storehouse was erected.

The soldiers at Fort Dummer received forty shillings per month, and Captain Kellogg was allowed four pounds per month as commander of the fort, and one hundred pounds per year as truck master. He held the position until the year 1740. The garrison varied from nine to twenty men, and for a period of about ten years, ending in 1744, six Indian commissioners were stationed here in order that trade might be conducted to the best advantage, three of them being members of the Scaticook tribe.

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representatives of the Caughnawaga Indians at Fort Dummer for the purpose of renewing a treaty. Speeches were made, the King's health was drunk, and blankets and weapons were exchanged. A present of seventy pounds, ten shillings, was made by the colonial commissioners on this ceremonial occasion.

Rev. Ebenezer Hinsdill was appointed chaplain at Fort Dummer in 1730, and held the position until 1743. It is related that he was much beloved by both the Indians and the English. A number of the savages usually assembled on Sunday to hear him preach. In 1743 he erected a fort in what is now Hinsdale, New Hampshire, and together with Josiah Willard, commandant of the fort, he was appointed as an under commissioner for the northern portions of Massachusetts and the adjacent frontiers.

In 1737 the truck house at Fort Dummer was burned. In 1740 extensive repairs were made on the fort, as it had fallen into a defenseless condition. Two bastions were erected at opposite angles, and four Province houses, so-called, two stories in height, and "comfortable and convenient," were erected within the fort. Several small houses were also erected. The fort was picketed, posts twenty feet high being driven into the ground and then sharpened at the top. Openings were left through which guns might be fired. Sentry boxes, twenty-five feet from the ground, were placed at opposite angles of the fort, and several guns were added to the ordnance.

A plan of Fort Dummer is in existence, drawn by Matthew Patten, and bearing date of 26 August, 1749. This shows the south side to be somewhat narrower than the north side. At the northwest corner was Major Willard's house, 22 by 17½ feet, and projecting four and a half feet beyond the wall of the fort. Just east of the house was a building 40 by 16½ feet in size. Google

two small rooms occupied by Colonel Willard and Lieutenant Butler. The east wall of the fort ran diagonally from the Province house to the southeast corner. This corner was cut off and a watch or sentry box was located here. In the middle of the south wall was a gate thirty-four feet from the southeast corner of the fort. At the southwest corner was Colonel Willard's house, 22 by 32 feet in size, and projecting a few feet beyond the wall. From the gate to Colonel Willard's house was a distance of forty-two feet.

Inside the fort, near the south wall, were two houses, marked Colonel Willard and Samuel Ashley, respectively. A little south of the center of the parade ground was a citadel fourteen and one half feet square.

For many years a controversy had existed between Massachusetts and New Hampshire over the location of the boundary line between the two provinces, different opinions being held concerning the meaning of the Massachusetts charter of 1692. Finally the dispute was referred to the King for adjudication, and in a decree dated 5 August, 1740, His Majesty fixed the boundary more than forty miles south of the line claimed by Massachusetts, and fourteen miles south of the boundary claimed by New Hampshire. This decree deprived Massachusetts of six hundred square miles, a portion of which had been occupied by her citizens for two generations, and it was the cause of much embarrassment and no little bitterness.

The new boundary line was run in March, 1741, by Richard Hazen, under the direction of New Hampshire, Massachusetts declining to participate in the survey. This line cut off a portion of the town of Northfield, Mass., four miles and one hundred and

boundary decision. At that time Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, appealed to the Lord President of the King's Council, and to the Duke of Newcastle, one of the secretaries of the State, declaring that the provincial government did not consider it a duty to maintain a fort no longer its own, and urging that New Hampshire, to which it belonged, should provide for its maintenance. The governor argued that the fort should not be abandoned, although Massachusetts, with many other posts to defend, was not justified in expending money in its defense, as it was only three or four days' march from Crown Point, a resort for hostile French and Indians. The Massachusetts House of Representatives declared that if the fort should fall into the enemy's hands "the inhabitants from Contocook to Connecticut River (would) be all drove from their settlements, notwithstanding the forces that are maintained by the province within those limits."

The King in Council, on 6 September, 1744, ordered that Fort Dummer should be maintained, directing the governor of New Hampshire to call the attention of the Provincial Assembly to the necessity of providing for its maintenance, and warning them that failure to obey this order would result in a restoration of the fort, and "a proper district contiguous thereto," to Massachusetts. As a matter of precaution, however, Governor Shirley was directed to point out to the Massachusetts Assembly the necessity of maintaining Fort Dummer until an answer should be received from New Hampshire, and the King's pleasure in relation to the matter should be made known. In this order Governor Shirley was quoted as saying that Fort Dummer was "of very great consequence to all His Majesty's subjects in those parts."

at the fort during the last war, and added to its defenses two swivel guns and two four pounders.

Governor Shirley wrote to Governor Wentworth, of New Hampshire, on 25 February, 1745, acquainting him with the order of the King and the action taken by the Massachusetts Assembly, and requested him to provide for the maintenance of Fort Dummer. On 3 May, 1745, the New Hampshire Assembly declared that "the fort (Dummer) was 50 miles from any towns which had been settled by the government or people of New Hampshire; that the people had no right to the lands which, by the dividing line, had fallen within New Hampshire notwithstanding the plausible arguments which had been used to induce them to bear the expense of the line, namely, that the land would be given to them or else would be sold to pay the expense; that the charge of maintaining the fort at so great a distance, and to which there was no communication by roads which would exceed what had been the whole expense of government before the line was established; that if they should take upon them to maintain this fort, there was another much better and more convenient fort at a place called Number Four, besides several other settlements, which they should also be obliged to defend; and finally that there was no danger that these forts would want support, since it was the interest of Massachusetts, by whom they were erected, to maintain them as a cover to their frontiers."

Governor Wentworth thereupon dissolved the Assembly and called another, renewing his recommendations for providing for Fort Dummer, and that body made provision for the enlistment or impressment of twenty men for six months to perform garrison duty at the fort. Governor Shirley was notified of the action taken and was requested to withdraw the Massachusetts garrison. In view of the fact that the appropriation voted by New Hampshire for the support of the soldiers was less than half that

ernor Shirley decided to fall back upon the King's order to retain the fort until His Majesty's pleasure should be known. Therefore he countermanded his order to deliver the fortification to the New Hampshire authorities upon demand, and the fort was maintained by Massachusetts until 1747, when Governor Shirley again sounded Governor Wentworth in regard to the taking over of the post by New Hampshire. In October, 1748, Governor Wentworth expressed his unwillingness to bear the expense, and Governor Shirley's next move was to submit to the British authorities a claim against New Hampshire for the maintenance of Fort Dummer.

On 3 August, 1749, the committee to which the matter was referred approved the claim of Massachusetts, and Governor Wentworth was directed to recommend to the Provincial Assembly that provision should be made for the permanent maintenance of the fort. Nevertheless the burden of supporting the garrison continued to fall upon Massachusetts. Fort Dummer was too important a part of the Massachusetts system of defense to permit any relaxation of the vigilance maintained at that post. The six Indian commissioners, who had found this frontier post an agreeable place of residence during the years of peace, left as soon as hostilities were threatened.

In the spring of 1747, Lieut. Dudley Bradstreet was sent to Fort Dummer with forty men, it being considered necessary to strengthen the garrison, and he remained in charge of the post from 15 April until the September following, when Col. Josiah Willard resumed command. During the winter that followed Massachusetts maintained garrisons of twenty men each at Fort Dummer and at Number Four. the garrison at Fort Dummer

Josiah Willard, for a long period the commanding officer, died 8 December, 1750, and he was succeeded by his son, Major Josiah Willard, who had commanded the garrison at Ashuelot. In February, 1752, the General Court of Massachusetts reduced the garrison to five men. Major Willard remained in charge with this slender force until September, 1754, although the General Court voted in January of that year that "from and after February 20th next, no further provisions be made for the pay and subsistence of the five men now posted at Fort Dummer."

New Hampshire refusing to provide for the support of a garrison at this post, Massachusetts decided that it could not afford to permit its abandonment, and it was determined to strengthen the fort and furnish it with a few pieces of light artillery. On 19 September, 1754, Nathan Willard was given command of the fort, and for the greater part of the year following, the garrison numbered eight men, several of them having their families with them.

In August, 1755, Captain Willard presented a memorial to the Massachusetts Legislature stating that the enemy were lurking continually in the woods near the fort, that during the past summer nineteen persons living within two miles of the fort had been "killed or captivated," and he had been unable to render aid, having only five men under pay. He declared that he could see no reason why the fort should not be captured if an attack were made. As a result of this appeal the legislature directed that six men should be added to the garrison, to serve until 1 October, of that year. In October, 1759, there was still a garrison at Fort Dummer although the soldiers at the other blockhouses on the frontier had been dismissed, the French having been expelled from the Champlain valley.

With the surrender of Montreal in 1760, the peril of French and Indian attacks vanished. The frontier fortress of Fort Dum-

the great pine timbers which had sheltered many garrisons from a savage foe gradually sank into decay. Other portions of the State may have seen brief settlements at earlier periods, but this was the first outpost in the Vermont wilderness that held its own until the little clearing around the military post merged into the cleared fields of actual settlers, who were the pioneers of a new commonwealth among the Green Mountains.

The part that was played on this somewhat obscure historic stage, in its forest setting, lacked neither in variety nor human interest. From the walls of the fort went forth brave men on perilous scout duty, to watch from lofty mountain outlooks for the smokes of the Indian campfires. Northward along Indian trails, centuries old, they threaded their way, up the river valleys, through the mountain passes, and down the streams on the farther mountain slopes to Lake Champlain. Around the walls of this fort the Indian war whoop echoed, and almost within its shadow men were slain and scalped. In intervals of peace the Canadian savages came hither to trade their peltry and other wares at this important trading post. With the passing of the need of this and other military outposts, there dawned a new era upon the continent of North America, making possible not only the State of Vermont, but also the nation known as the United States of America.

It is not possible to state with positive accuracy the name of the first white child born within the present limits of the State of Vermont. Some historians have awarded this distinction to John Sargent, Jr., born at Fort Dummer, 4 December, 1732, but later investigations show that such a claim is not well founded.

While lands within the present town of Vernon were in-

made on the banks of the Hoosac River, in the present town of Pownal, by eight or ten burghers of Rennselaerwyck, headed by Juria Kreigger, who occupied without any legal title the region near the junction of Washtub branch with the Hoosac River, about four miles east of the line twenty miles from the Hudson River, which forms the western boundary of Connecticut and Massachusetts. It is probable that children may have been born to these Dutch squatters before any white children were born in the Connecticut valley, but no record has been found to prove such a claim.

The first white child born in Vermont, so far as existing records show, was Timothy Dwight, son of Timothy Dwight, the builder and the first commander of Fort Dummer, the date of his birth being 27 May, 1726, according to the Dwight family records. This child grew to be a man six feet, four inches in height, possessing great physical strength. He was graduated from Yale College in 1744 and became a prosperous merchant in Northampton, Mass. He served as selectman, register of probate, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and for many years represented Northampton in the General Court of the colony. When the Revolutionary War began he became a Loyalist, though not an active and bitter one, and in the spring of 1776, with his sister, the widow of Major-General Phineas Lyman, of colonial war fame, he removed to Natchez, Miss., where he died 10 June, 1777, his sister having died two months earlier. He left an estate of £4,567.

On 8 November, 1750, Timothy Dwight married Mary, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Edwards, the famous theologian. Thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters, were born to them. The eldest son of this couple was Timothy Dwight, who was president of Yale College from 1795 to 1817. A daughter,

Dwight, president of Yale College, 1886 to 1899. Thus the first white child born in Vermont, concerning whose birth records are available, became the ancestor of one of America's most distinguished families.

In 1736 the western part of the present township of Vernon, not included in Northfield, Mass., was granted, together with what is now the Massachusetts town of Bernardston, under the name of Falltown. This grant was made by the Province of Massachusetts to Samuel Hunt and others who were descendants of the men who were in the Falls Fight at Turner's Falls, in 1676.

In 1734 or 1740 Josiah Sartwell built a fortified residence, known as Sartwell's Fort, two miles south of Fort Dummer, in the present town of Vernon, Vt. It was constructed of hewn timbers, was thirty-eight feet long and twenty feet wide, the upper story projecting so that from portholes the inmates could guard the approach to the fort. The walls were of hewn timbers, and there was an outer door of hewn planks. Sartwell had obtained from the General Court of Massachusetts a grant of one hundred acres, laid out on the west bank of the Connecticut River. As a result of the boundary decision by the King in 1740, this fort was included in the township of Hinsdale, N. H. The fort stood almost one hundred years, and when it was taken down in 1837 many of its timbers were used in building a farm house.

Fort Bridgman, about four miles south of Brattleboro, in the town of Vernon, was erected by Orlando Bridgman, probably in 1737, although it may have been in 1738, the same year that Fort Sartwell was erected, which it resembled in dimensions and style of building.

These little wooden forts were very humble, unpretentious

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*The
Society of Colonial Wars
In the State of Vermont
1920*





MEETING OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, BURLINGTON, VERMONT, 14 JUNE

Bottom Row, left to right—M. J. Barnes, Burlington, Vt.; Honorary Governor General Howland Pell, New York; Clerk Judge Henry Stockbridge, Baltimore, Md.; Governor General William W. Ladd, New York; Deputy and Acting Secretary Howard-Martin, New York; Treasurer General William M. Hornor, Philadelphia, Pa.; Historian General Frederick, Providence, R. I.; Deputy Governor General S. Davis Page, Philadelphia, Pa.

Middle Row—Deputy Governor General Fritz H. Jordan, Portland, Maine; Vice Governor General John L. Merritt, N. J.; Governor Harry S. Howard, Burlington, Vt.; Registrar General Arthur Adams, Hartford, Conn.; Deputy Governor R. Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Surgeon General Leut.-Col. Charles M. Greene, M. D., Boston, Mass.; Deputy Governor

R. Johnson, Washington, D. C.

Harvard

17

Kennedy

Rutland, Vt.

1

THE SOCIETY
OF
COLONIAL WARS
IN THE
State of Vermont

Entered 1851

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF
COLONIAL WARS, 1920

Honorary Governor General—Capt. Howland Pell, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

Governor General—Col. William Whitehead Ladd, 20 Nassau Street, New York City.

Vice Governor General—John Lenord Merrill, 517 Park Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey.

Secretary General—Henry Arthur Griffin, M. D., 91 Park Avenue, New York City.

Deputy Secretary General—Edmund Howard-Martin, 160 West 59th Street, New York City.

Treasurer General—William McPherson Hornor, 423 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Deputy Treasurer General—Francis Howard Williams, 1300

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OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE SOCIETY OF
COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF
VERMONT, 1920

Governor—Harvey Roberts Kingsley, Rutland.

Deputy Governor—Redfield Proctor, Proctor.

Lieutenant Governor—Maurice William Dewey, Montpelier.

Secretary—Byron Nathaniel Clark, Burlington.

Deputy Secretary—Thomas Henry Hack, Proctor.

Treasurer—Charles Lincoln Woodbury, Burlington.

Chaplain—Henry Lincoln Ballou, Chester.

Historian—Merritt Darrow Chittenden, Burlington.

Registrar—Harry Stinson Howard, Burlington.

Chancellor—Marvelle Christopher Webber, Rutland.

Surgeon—Thomas Stephen Brown, Burlington.

Gentlemen of the Council for three years,

Oliver Stetson Presbrey, Burlington.

Newman Keyes Chaffee, Rutland.

Gentlemen of the Council holding over for two years,

Edmund Towle Brown, Burlington.

Dorman Bridgman Eaton Kent, Montpelier.

Gentlemen of the Council holding over for one year,

Erwin Maurice Harvey, Montpelier.

Monroe James Barnes, Burlington.

Committee on Membership,

Gardner Brewer, Burlington.

Jerome Tabor Flint, Derby Line.

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ABSTRACTS OF CLAIMS OF MEMBERS ADMITTED
SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF THE
YEAR BOOK, 1919

PAUL HOLTON BALLOU

State Society No. 138.

General Society No. 6029.

Admitted 16 February, 1920, in right of descent from Lieut.
John Pickering, of Salem, Mass., 1637-1694.

Abstract of Claim on File

Paul Holton Ballou, of Chester, Vt., was born in Chester,
Vt., 7 August, 1897.

son of

Rev. Henry Lincoln Ballou, born in Wallingford, Vt., 22
September, 1865, and Carrie May Hubbard, born in Saxtons
River, Vt., 10 August, 1869, married in Saxtons River, Vt., 3
September, 1891.

son of

William Sabin Ballou, born in Wallingford, Vt., 13 September,
1831, died in Wallingford, Vt., 11 November, 1898, and
Esther Andrews, born in Wallingford, Vt., 28 March, 1841,
married in Wallingford, Vt., 29 December, 1864, died in Wallingford,
Vt., 23 May, 1918.

son of

John Ballou, Jr., born in Richmond, N. H., 12 February,

son of

John Ballou, born in Cumberland, R. I., 5 March, 1774, died in Wallingford, Vt., 24 May, 1842, and Elizabeth Pickering, born in Salem, Mass., 2 February, 1773, married in Richmond, N. H., 29 November, 1791, died in Wallingford, Vt., 22 October, 1831.

daughter of

John Pickering, born 31 January, 1738, died 27 October, 1823, and Hannah Ingersoll, born 29 July, 1744, married 6 August, 1763, died 5 January, 1795.

son of

William Pickering, born 3 August, 1700, died 17 February, 1765, and Eunice Pickering, born 3 November, 1705, married 6 April, 1738, died 8 November, 1783.

daughter of

John Pickering, born 10 September, 1658, died 19 June, 1722, and Sarah Burrill, born 16 May, 1661, married 14 June, 1683, died 27 December, 1747.

son of

John Pickering, born in Salem, Mass., 1637, died in Salem, Mass., 5 May, 1694, and Alice Flint, married 1657.

John Pickering was ensign in Second Military Company, Essex Regiment, 1674. He served as lieutenant in the Indian War, 1675. He was present at the Bloody Brook fight, near Deerfield, Mass., 18 September, 1675. He served, under Capt. Samuel Moseley, in King Philip's War, 1676.

ARTHUR FRANCIS CHILDS

State Society No. 140.

General Society No. 6031.

Admitted 16 February, 1920, in right of descent from Elder William Brewster, of Plymouth, Mass., 1566-1644.

son of

George T. Childs, born in Charlestown, Mass., 7 September, 1841, died in St. Albans, Vt., 3 May, 1912, and Ella Lucy Byrnes, born in Charlestown, Mass., 22 October, 1841, married in Charlestown, Mass., 19 September, 1866, died in Charlestown, Mass.

son of

Francis Childs, born in Boston, Mass., 28 July, 1820, died in Charlestown, Mass., 6 April, 1887, and Juliet Wilcox Dearing, born 9 March, 1824, married in Charlestown, Mass., 2 February, 1840, died in Charlestown, Mass., 13 June, 1884.

son of

Nathaniel Childs, born 1795, died in Charlestown, Mass., 1 September, 1821, and Catherine Stimpson, born in Charlestown, Mass., 1 May, 1793, married in Charlestown, Mass., 26 April, 1819, died in Charlestown, Mass., 17 January, 1880.

daughter of

William Stimpson, born in Charlestown, Mass., 8 February, 1756, died in Charlestown, Mass., about 1838, and Catherine Rappelye, born in Newton, N. Y., 14 December, 1783, married in Charlestown, Mass., 24 November, 1782, died in Charlestown, Mass., 3 October, 1811.

son of

John Stimpson, born in Charlestown, Mass., 18 January, 1728-9, died in Charlestown, Mass., 13 March, 1776, and Susannah Fosdick, born in Charlestown, Mass., 8 October, 1733, married in Charlestown, Mass., 30 January, 1751-2, died in Charlestown, Mass., 28 February, 1817.

daughter of

son of

Samuel Fosdick, born in New London, Conn., 18 September, 1684, died in New London, Conn., 22 February, 1753, and Susannah Turner, married 13 July, 1706.

son of

Samuel Fosdick, born in Charlestown, Mass., 15 December, 1655, died in New London, Conn., 27 August, 1702, and Mercy Picket, born in New London, Conn., 16 January, 1661, married in New London, Conn., 1 November, 1682, died in New London, Conn.

daughter of

John Picket, born in New London, Conn., died at sea, 16 August, 1667, and Ruth Brewster, born in New London, Conn., married in New London, Conn., 14 March, 1651, died in New London, Conn., 30 April, 1677.

daughter of

Jonathan Brewster, born in Scrooby, England, 12 August, 1593, died in New London, Conn., 7 August, 1659, and Lucretia Oldham, born in Derby, Conn., married 10 April, 1624, died in New London, Conn., 4 March, 1678-9.

son of

Elder William Brewster, born in Scrooby, England, about 1566, died in Plymouth, Mass., 20 April, 1644, and Mary ———, died in Plymouth, Mass., 17 April, 1627.

Elder William Brewster was the fourth signer of the Mayflower Compact. He was a member and chaplain of the first military company, under Capt. Myles Standish, and served against the Indians. He was a deputy to the General Court 1638.

PAUL DILLINGHAM

State Society No. 137.

General Society No. 6028.

Admitted 7 February, 1920, in right of descent from Sergeant Paul Dillingham, of Taunton, Mass., 1728-1759.

Abstract of Claim on File

Paul Dillingham, of Montpelier, Vt., was born in Waterbury, Vt., 27 October, 1878.

son of

William Paul Dillingham, Governor of Vermont, and United States Senator from Vermont, born in Waterbury, Vt., 12 December, 1843, and Mary Ellen Shipman, born in Sugar Hill, N. H., 7 November, 1846, married in Lisbon, N. H., 24 December, 1874, died in Lisbon, N. H., 25 April, 1895.

son of

Paul Dillingham, Governor of Vermont, born in Shutesbury, Mass., 10 August, 1799, died in Waterbury, Vt., 26 July, 1891, and Julia Carpenter, born in Waterbury, Vt., 3 December, 1812, married in Waterbury, Vt., 5 September, 1852, died in Waterbury, Vt., 15 September, 1898.

son of

Paul Dillingham, born in Taunton, Mass., 10 October, 1759, died in Waterbury, Vt., 14 July, 1848, and Hannah Smith, born in Franklin County, Mass., 29 October, 1767, married in Shutesbury, Mass., 24 October, 1784, died in Waterbury, Vt., 17 June, 1851.

son of

daughter of

Benjamin Paull and Anne Staples.

Paul Dillingham was a sergeant in Samuel Nelson Nichols' Company on the Crown Point Expedition. In April, 1759, he was in a Massachusetts regiment, which went to the assistance of General Wolfe in his expedition against Quebec. He was wounded in the assault on that city, and died 13 September, 1759.

OLIVER HYDE PRESBREY

State Society No. 135.

General Society No. 6026.

Admitted 7 February, 1920, in right of descent from Capt. Myles Standish, of Plymouth, Mass., 1584-1656.

Abstract of Claim on File

Major Oliver Hyde Presbrey, of New York City, was born in Port Henry, N. Y., 30 March, 1882.

son of

Oliver Stetson Presbrey, born in Taunton, Mass., 17 February, 1849, and Sarah Hyde, born in Hydeville, Vt., 22 July, 1853, married in Hydeville, Vt., 29 April, 1873.

son of

John Oliver Presbrey, born in Taunton, Mass., 9 January, 1811, died in Port Henry, N. Y., 21 December, 1883, and Abby Leonard Godfrey, born in Taunton, Mass., 2 January, 1812, married in Taunton, Mass., 25 November, 1830, died in Port Henry, N. Y., 10 November, 1866.

son of

John Presbrey, born in Taunton, Mass., 14 July, 1785, died in Taunton, Mass., 13 November, 1859, and Fanny Soper, born in Taunton, Mass., 11 September, 1786, married in Taunton,

daughter of

Capt. Oliver Soper, born 17 March, 1740, died 8 August, 1821, and Ruth Staples, born 30 April, 1744, married 8 November, 1763, died 26 June, 1832.

daughter of

Seth Staples, died 25 March, 1778, and Hannah Standish, born in Plympton, Mass., 6 March, 1703-4, married in Plympton, Mass., 4 January, 1721, died in Taunton, Mass.

daughter of

Ebenezer Standish, born about 1672, died in Plympton, Mass., 19 March, 1755, and Hannah Sturtevant, born in Plymouth, Mass., 5 January, 1679, died in Plympton, Mass., 23 January, 1759.

son of

Alexander Standish, died in Duxbury, Mass., 6 July, 1702, and Sarah Alden.

son of

Capt. Myles Standish, born in Lancashire, England, 1584, died in Duxbury, Mass., 3 October, 1656, and Barbara ———.

Capt. Myles Standish was the first military commander of the Colony in 1621, and ever afterwards until his death, and was always one of the Council of War, generally an assistant, sometimes first assistant, or deputy governor, and treasurer of the Plymouth Colony. He came to America in the "Mayflower."

MORTIMER ROBINSON PROCTOR

State Society No. 139.

General Society No. 6030.

Admitted 16 Februarv. 1920. in right of descent from Robert

son of

Fletcher Dutton Proctor, Governor of Vermont, born in Proctorsville, Vt., 7 November, 1864, died in Proctor, Vt., 27 September, 1911, and Minnie Eureka Robinson, born in North Underhill, Vt., 16 May, 1865, married in North Underhill, Vt., 26 May, 1886.

son of

Redfield Proctor, 1st., Governor of Vermont, and United States Senator from Vermont, born in Proctorsville, Vt., 1 June, 1831, died in Washington, D. C., 4 March, 1908, and Emily J. Dutton, born in Cavendish, Vt., 1 April, 1835, married in Cavendish, Vt., 26 May, 1858, died in Proctor, Vt., 10 February, 1915.

son of

Jabez Proctor, born in Westford, Mass., 22 April, 1780, died in Proctorsville, Vt., 22 November, 1839, and Betsey Parker, born in Cavendish, Vt., 5 August, 1792, married in Cavendish, Vt., 26 November, 1817, died in Rutland, Vt., 5 February, 1871.

son of

Capt. Leonard Proctor, born in Chelmsford, Mass., 16 January, 1734, died in Proctorsville, Vt., 3 June, 1827, and Mary Keep, married 25 December, 1769, died 3 September, 1827.

son of

Thomas Proctor, born in Chelmsford, Mass., 12 December, 1698, died in Proctorsville, Vt., 3 June, 1750, and Hannah Barron, born 14 October, 1703, married 1722, died 3 September, 1774.

son of

son of

Robert Proctor, born in England, died in Chelmsford, Mass., 28 April, 1697, and Jane Hildreth, married 31 December, 1645, died in Chelmsford, Mass., 1688.

Robert Proctor was in King Philip's War, 1675-77. He was also in garrison at Chelmsford, Mass., 1691-92.

REV. JOSEPH REYNOLDS

State Society No. 136

General Society No. 6027

Admitted 7 February, 1920, in right of descent from Benjamin Harrison, of Berkeley, Charles City County, Va., 1774-1791.

Abstract of Claim on File

Rev. Joseph Reynolds, of Burlington, Vt., was born in Baltimore, Md., 12 January, 1854.

son of

Joseph Reynolds, born in Baltimore, Md., 18 June, 1815, died in Clifton Forge, Va., 27 September, 1895, and Lucy Ann Harrison Este, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, 22 April, 1822, married in Cincinnati, Ohio, 9 February, 1843, died in Baltimore, Md., 16 December, 1868.

daughter of

Judge David Kirkpatrick Este, born in Morristown, N. J., 1785, died in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1 April, 1875, and Lucy Singleton Harrison, born in Richmond, Va., married in 1819, died in Cincinnati, Ohio, 7 April, 1826.

daughter of

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MEMBERS

State No.		General No.
90	Elbridge Seneca Adsit, Burlington	4380
121	Frank Edward Alfred, Newport	5304
48	*Charles Edwin Allen, Burlington	2562
57	*Heman Woods Allen, Burlington	3800
85	John Johnson Allen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4209
80	Marion Shaler Allen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4135
105	Henry Lincoln Ballou, Chester	4845
138	Paul Holton Ballou, Chester	6029
92	Cornelius Abbott Barnes, Missoula, Mont.	4404
81	Monroe James Barnes, Burlington	4248
7	*George Grenville Benedict, Burlington	734
86	*Samuel Greene Wheeler Benjamin, Burlington	4317
27	*LeRoy Monroe Bingham, Burlington	2423
35	John Henry Booth, Plattsburg, N. Y.	2431
56	*Charles Smith Boynton, Burlington	3399
97	Gardner Brewer, Burlington	4475
112	Edmund Towle Brown, Burlington	5108
99	Thomas Stephen Brown, Burlington	4639
72	Thomas Butler, Philadelphia, Pa.	3801
110	Daniel Leavens Cady, Burlington	5091
82	*Fred Taylor Caswell, Derby Line	4249
128	Newman Keyes Chaffee, Rutland	5369
140	Arthur Francis Childs, Burlington	6031
1	Edward Alonzo Chittenden, St. Albans	505
125	Harley Wheeler Chittenden, Cambridge, Mass.	5332

MEMBERS

17

117	Leon W. Dean, Lake Placid, N. Y.	5255
17	*Charles Dewey, Montpelier	2413
52	*George Dewey, Washington, D. C.	2663
101	James French Dewey, Quechee	4648
102	Maurice William Dewey, Montpelier	4649
77	*William Tarbox Dewey, Montpelier	4000
137	Paul Dillingham, Montpelier	6028
11	William Paul Dillingham, Waterbury	738
116	John Almus Drew, Fort Ethan Allen	5254
66	*Daniel Burns Dyer, Augusta, Ga.	3552
15	Horace Edward Dyer, Rutland	742
84	*George Stephen Edgell, New York City, N. Y.	4208
104	William Henry Eldridge, Twin Falls, Idaho	4759
20	‡Jacob Gray Estey, Brattleboro	2416
19	*Julius Jacob Estey, Brattleboro	2415
34	Ira Hobart Evans, Austin, Texas	2430
71	Frank Henry Field, Scotia, N. Y.	3791
31	*Benjamin Franklin Fifield, Montpelier	2427
6	*Truman Chittenden Fletcher, St. Johnsbury	733
103	Jerome Tabor Flint, Derby Line	4758
12	‡Charles Spooner Forbes, St. Albans	739
64	*Israel Holmes Francisco, Rutland	
14	*Austin Weld Fuller, No. Cambridge, Mass.	741
38	*Frederick Gay, Burlington	2434
109	Robert Harvey Gay, New York City, N. Y.	4941
111	Ceylon Lafayette Greene, Burlington	5092
78	*Edward Everett Greenleaf, Huntsville, Ala.	4044
76	‡George Ernest Hack, Maynard, Mass.	3911
69	Mervin Root Hack, New York City, N. Y.	3553
73	Thomas Henry Hack, Proctor	3886
131	Harry Fuller Hamilton, Newport	5729

45	*Forest Henry Hathaway, Portland, Ore.	1042
79	†Willard Carpenter Hazelton, Burlington	4045
63	Joseph Lawrence Hills, Burlington	3225
107	Thomas Lawrence Hills, Grand Rapids, Mich.	4929
75	*Henry Dwight Holton, Brattleboro	3906
29	*James Clay Houghton, Montpelier	2425
68	Harry Stinson Howard, Burlington	3389
74	*Oliver Otis Howard, Burlington	3905
18	*John Erastus Hubbard, Montpelier	2414
113	Henry Clay Humphrey, Burlington	5131
115	William Jerome Humphrey, Burlington	5133
10	*Hiram Augustus Huse, Montpelier	737
37	Stephen Perry Jocelyn, Burlington	2433
47	*Wylie Brantley Jones, Binghamton, N. Y.	2561
119	Dorman Bridgman Eaton Kent, Montpelier	5275
9	*Robert Jackson Kimball, Randolph	736
91	Harvey Roberts Kingsley, Rutland	4380
21	Elias Lyman, Burlington	2417
108	*Howard Lucius Martin, Burlington	4940
98	Henry Benjamin Meigs, Baltimore, Md.	4589
132	Clarence Menzies Miller, Brattleboro	5808
26	*Charles Edmund Miner, Pasadena, Cal.	2422
4	*Frederick Nash Morton, Philadelphia, Pa.	731
93	Charles Herrick Mower, Burlington	4471
5	Robert Noble, Burlington	732
13	†John Grant Norton, St. Albans	740
133	Edwin Lewis Olney, Rutland	5809
51	Carroll Smalley Page, Hyde Park	2661
62	Hamilton Sullivan Peck, Burlington	3224
2	*Theodore Safford Peck, Burlington	729

MEMBERS

19

135	Oliver Hyde Presbrey, New York City	6026
139	Mortimer Robinson Proctor, Proctor	6030
120	Redfield Proctor, Proctor	5294
53	‡Eben Putnam, Wellesley Farms, Mass.	2927
54	Ralph Wright Putnam, Putnamville	3397
55	Warren Edward Putnam, Bennington	3398
136	Joseph Reynolds, Burlington	6027
33	*Albert Emore Richardson, Burlington	2429
39	Frederick Albert Richardson, N. Y. City	2446
41	*William Shields Roberts, Stamford, Conn.	2450
32	*Daniel Webster Robinson, Burlington	2428
46	*Julius William Russell, Burlington	2560
129	Frederic Harriman Sanford, Pittsburg, Pa.	5473
95	Charles William Scammon, Saco, Me.	4473
96	Henry Bigelow Shaw, Burlington	4474
83	*Bradley Barlow Smalley, Burlington	4250
16	Edward Curtis Smith, St. Albans	2412
49	*George Gregory Smith, Florence, Italy	2563
130	Harry Brown Stewart, Beebe, P. Q.	5668
94	William Brunswick Curry Stickney, Rutland	4472
126	William Stickney, Rutland	5333
114	Humphery Aubery Styles, Cambridge, Mass.	5132
22	‡Worthington Smith Telford, Duluth, Minn.	2418
44	Albert Tuttle, Fair Haven	2598
43	*Charles Strain Van Patten, Burlington	2460
42	*William James Van Patten, Burlington	2459
59	Frederick Wood Ward, Burlington	3175
58	Henry Landon Ward, Burlington	3174
30	*Heman Allen Waterman, Johnson	2426
89	*Henry Walter Webb, New York City, N. Y.	4331

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AUSTIN WELD FULLER

In Memoriam

The Council of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, assembled in a special meeting on 12 November, 1919, adopted these resolutions in memory of their compatriot,

Austin Weld Fuller

who died at the home of his sister in Cambridge, Mass., on 12 June, 1919.

Captain Fuller was one of the charter members of this Society when it was organized on 12 November, 1894. He was chaplain, 1894-95; a gentleman of the Council, 1894-98; member of the Committee on Membership, 1894-95; member of the Committee on Historical Documents, 1901. He was descended from Thomas Prentice, 1600-1673, who was assistant and then governor of the Plymouth Colony, 1634-38, and 1657-73; member of the Council of War against the Pequot Indians, 1637; commissioner for the united colonies, 1645.

Captain Fuller was born in Cornish, N. H., 8 September, 1841, but early in life came to Vermont with his parents. He enlisted in the Tenth Vermont Regiment, in 1862, having been a member of the Ransom Guards before that time. He was promoted, and was later commissioned as captain, and served faithfully until the close of the war, when he worked with the Freedman's Bureau in North Carolina.

He resided at St. Albans for many years, but in 1906 went to live with his sister, Mrs. A. J. Wood, of Cambridge, Mass. He was a member of Hurlbut Post, No. 60, G. A. R., and the members had charge of his burial at Greenwood Cemetery, in St. Albans, on Sunday morning, 15 June, where he was laid to rest beside Mrs. Fuller.

Our Sympathy is extended to his sister and relatives. We appreciate the life and service of this one of our original members.

EDWARD ALONZO CHITTENDEN,
EDWARD CURTIS SMITH,
WILLIAM BRUNSWICK CURRY STICKNEY,
Committee on Resolutions.

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ALBERT EMORE RICHARDSON

In Memoriam

The Council of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, in special meeting assembled, on 12 November, 1919, adopted the following minute in memory of

Albert Emore Richardson

who died in Burlington, Vermont, 16 June, 1919.

Mr. Richardson became a member of this Society, 22 February, 1896, in right of descent from Elder William Brewster, of Plymouth, Mass. (1566-1644), who was a member and chaplain of the first military company organized at Plymouth, under Capt. Myles Standish, and he served against the Indians. He is credited with having drafted the first constitution, in the cabin of the "Mayflower." In addition to such descent there were also among his ancestors three commissioned officers in the colonial wars. Mr. Richardson was a member of the Committee on Membership 1896, 1899-1900, and of the Committee on Installation 1902-1906.

Mr. Richardson was born at Barton, Vermont, 15 May, 1844. He came to Burlington in 1868.

Mr. Richardson was one of the most active and energetic business men of this State, and had a host of friends, not only in Vermont, but throughout the country. He was educated in the public schools of the State, but in early life began his business career.

In 1866 he became associated with General William Wells, General W. W. Henry, Edward Wells, and others, in the firm of Henry & Co., at Waterbury, Vermont, in the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicines. In 1868 this firm moved to Burlington where the business was continued under that name until 1872. In that year the firm name was changed to Wells, Richardson & Company. In 1883, when the business was incorporated, Mr. Richardson became the vice-president of the corporation. He was for many years the manager of the sales department of the business, and to a large extent the success of the business was due to his ability and fine personality. He had great success in placing the products of the company throughout this country and in various foreign markets.

Mr. Richardson was prominent in the social and business life of the city, and held several political offices. He was also associated with many other business enterprises in Burlington and elsewhere.

In 1906 he was stricken with paralysis, and from that time for the remainder of his life, was an almost helpless invalid. His mind, however, remained perfectly clear, and his time was largely occupied in reading. He was a lover of the best literature and a man in every way, interesting and lovable. He was an influential member of the Unitarian Church, of Burlington, and with Mrs. Richardson, was very helpful in all the work of the church.

This Society extends its heartfelt sympathy to his son, Frederick A. Richardson, and to his other surviving relatives.

ALBERT EMORE RICHARDSON

BY MERRITT DARROW CHITTENDEN

Compatriot Albert Emore Richardson, who died in Burlington, Vt., 16 June, 1919, was born in Barton, Vt., 15 May, 1844.

Our compatriot traced his lineage back to Elder William Brewster, of Plymouth, Mass., (1566-1644), who was a member and chaplain of the first military company organized at Plymouth, under Captain Myles Standish. He served against the Indians. It is said that he drafted the first constitution, in the cabin of the "Mayflower." In addition to such illustrious descent, three commissioned officers in the colonial wars were among his ancestors.

Mr. Richardson was educated in the schools of Vermont, and early began his business career. He was influential throughout Vermont, and had a host of friends within and without the State. He was one of the most successful business men that Vermont has produced.

Mr. Richardson's first business venture was with the firm of Henry and Company, at Waterbury, Vt. He was associated with General William Wells, General W. W. Henry, Edward Wells, Henry Wells, and others, in the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicines. The firm moved to Burlington in 1868. In 1872 the firm became known as Wells, Richardson and Company. After the incorporation of the business in 1883, Mr. Richardson became vice-president. As manager of the sales department, he, for many years, contributed largely to the success of the business. He, through his fine personality and his executive ability, was very successful in marketing the products of the company throughout this country and in foreign markets.

Compatriot Richardson was prominent socially in Burling-

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In Memoriam

The Council of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, assembled in special meeting on 12 November, 1919, adopted these resolutions in memory of their esteemed compatriot,

Warren Peck

who died at the Mary Fletcher Hospital, in Burlington, 1 October, 1919.

Judge Peck became a member of this Society on 11 February, 1911, in right of descent from Richard Warren, from England, who was in the first encounter with the Indians, 18 December, three days before the landing of the Pilgrims.

Judge Peck was born at New Haven, Vt., 2 April, 1839, son of Erastus C., and Nancy Middlebrook Peck. He was educated in the schools of his native town and Vergennes. His occupation was that of farming. He represented New Haven in the State Legislature in 1892; in 1898 he was elected assistant judge of Addison County, serving two years; for four years he held the position of selectman, and for many years he was a lister and chairman of the board. For thirty-six years he served as a justice of the peace.

Judge Peck was a fine type of New England manhood; a man of sterling character; a worthy citizen. He was industrious, persistent, and painstaking. His work was always well done.

Judge Peck was married in 1867, to Miss Susan E. Lattin, who died in February, 1915.

To his sons, we extend our sincere sympathy in their and our loss.

MERRITT DARROW CHITTENDEN,
THOMAS STEPHEN BROWN,
JOHN ALMUS DREW,

Committee on Resolutions.

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WARREN PECK

BY MERRITT DARROW CHITTENDEN

The backbone of American citizenship is found in the typical farmer who, while a thrifty, successful tiller of the soil, is likewise an intelligent, active student of and participator in the civic affairs of his community and State. Such a man was our worthy compatriot, Judge Warren Peck.

Compatriot Peck was born in New Haven, Vt., 2 April, 1839, and always lived in his native town and on the farm where he was born.

He traced his descent back three generations to Paul Peck, of Hartford, Conn., who was closely identified with the interests, progress, and development of the city and State in which he resided. William Peck, his great-grandfather, settled in New Haven, Vermont, in 1785, after having fought in the Revolutionary War.

Judge Peck was educated in the schools of New Haven and at the Ben Allen School in Vergennes, Vt.

Compatriot Peck held many positions of honor and trust. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1892, and served on the committee on agriculture. In 1898, he was elected assistant judge of Addison County, serving two terms. For thirty-six years he was a justice of the peace. He was selectman for four years, and for many years he was a lister, and for part of the time, chairman of the board. The Addison County Agricultural Association and the Vermont Society Sons of the American Revolution counted him among their members.

In 1867, Judge Peck married Susan E. Lattin, of Newtown, Conn., who died in 1915. Two sons, Mark C. Peck and Lewis C. Peck, survive them. He is also survived by a sister, Mrs. Jane

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WILLIAM JAMES VAN PATTEN

In Memoriam

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, assembled for the twenty-sixth General Court, 21 February, 1920, unanimously adopted these resolutions on the death of

William James Van Patten

which occurred in New York City, on 13 February, 1920, while he was on a business trip.

Mr. Van Patten became a member of this Society on 22 February, 1897, in right of descent from John Douglas, who was in Lieutenant Sharpe's Company, at Albany, N. Y., in 1689. He was also on duty guarding the frontiers near Albany, from November, 1697, to May, 1698, under Col. Richard Ingolsby.

He had held many offices in the Society. He was a member of the Committee on Installation 1899-1900; of the Committee on Historical Documents from 1901 to 1906; Gentleman of the Council from 1899 to 1901, and from 1906 to 1908; Chaplain 1904-1905; Lieutenant Governor 1910; Deputy Governor 1911; Governor 1912; Delegate to the General Assembly 1915 and 1916. In each of these offices he gave effective service, because of his interest in true patriotism.

Mr. Van Patten was one of the leading men of Vermont. As a citizen, business man, public official, philanthropist, and Christian worker, he occupied a unique position in the life of the State, which he loved so sincerely, and to whose best welfare he devoted his time, his service, and his means, without limit.

He was deeply interested in the work of the Church, Sunday School, Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, Young Men's Christian Association, Kurn Hattin Homes, Mary Fletcher Hospital, Vermont State Board of Charities, Vermont Anti-Saloon League, Fletcher Library, various Patriotic Societies, and many other organizations which are working for the benefit of humanity. His work as Mayor of Burlington, Senator from Chittenden County, and in other public offices, was always conscientiously done, and with a view to the best interests of all.

While he did not leave a large fortune, for he had given away fortunes for the building up of humanity, he did have much greater possessions than most men. He was rich in what he gave away, and in the rewards which came to him—results which appeared in the lives of those whom he was glad to serve.

We extend to Mrs. Van Patten and family the heartfelt sympathy of the members of this Society, in their great sorrow. We mourn, with them, the loss of a loyal friend, a truly public-spirited citizen, a genuine Christian gentleman.

BYRON NATHANIEL CLARK,
MERRITT DARROW CHITTENDEN,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE HILLS.

WILLIAM JAMES VAN PATTEN

BY MERRITT DARROW CHITTENDEN

The fineness of soul and the altruistic personality which make life's paramount aim the welfare, comfort, and uplift of humanity, cannot be compared with the kind of greatness which eventuates in rewards of public honor or great objective achievement. Our compatriot, William James Van Patten, was the embodiment of the former kind of greatness, although he also measured up in large degree in business and political achievement. It is difficult to do full justice to the remarkably fine life which closed with his decease.

Compatriot Van Patten was born in Wauwatosa, Wis., 9 Sept., 1848. He came to Vermont in boyhood. His education was secured in the schools of Bristol, Vt., where he worked on a farm. Here he exhibited those qualities of industry and conscientiousness which later won for him positions of trust and honor.

Mr. Van Patten, the son of William H. and Mary Vanderpool Van Patten, traced his descent back to John Douglas who was in Lieutenant Sharpe's Company at Albany, N. Y., in 1689, and was later on duty from November, 1697, to May, 1698, under Col. Richard Ingolsby, in guarding the frontier near Albany.

He came to Burlington in 1864, where for a time he was engaged in the retail drug trade. In 1868, he became associated with the firm of Henry and Company, and in 1872 he became a member of Wells, Richardson and Company. He subsequently held the position of secretary, and still later of treasurer of the firm. His business activities were not confined to Wells, Richardson and Company. He was president of

business, he accumulated large wealth which he gave lavishly to philanthropic and worthy objects.

Our compatriot attained noteworthy success in public life. As mayor of Burlington, as senator from Chittenden County, and as president of the State Senate, he achieved deserved success.

Mr. Van Patten was interested in the public schools. He did much even at considerable personal expense to bring about the erection of the Edmunds building, which now houses Burlington High School.

In city and in state affairs, he was always active. As park commissioner for many years, he did much to beautify the city. Ethan Allen Park which is "said to be the most beautiful and extensive out-of-door playground in any city of the size of Burlington, was his gift to the people of Burlington. The new bathing beach was his plan."

As a public benefactor Mr. Van Patten has a recognized place. Among other gifts to Burlington, should be mentioned Ethan Allen Park and the Blue Triangle House. He financed to a large extent the local Young Men's Christian Association building. His numerous private benefactions cannot be over estimated.

Mr. Van Patten held many important positions in the community and elsewhere. He was chairman of the State Y. M. C. A. for many years; president of the board of trustees of the Mary Fletcher Hospital; president of the Kurn Hattin Homes at Westminster, Vt.; president of the Vermont Forestry Association for two years; president of the Vermont Conference of Social Work in 1916; president of the Burlington Commercial Club two years; president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor for four years; a trustee of the Fletcher Free Library; chairman of the Burlington Board of Park Commissioners from 1903 to 1911;

Congregational Church and the World's Christian Endeavor Union.

Compatriot Van Patten was indefatigable in his labors for the moral and religious uplift of his fellowmen. Through the local, state, and international Y. M. C. A.; in the Congregational Church and its affiliated societies at home and abroad; through the Kurn Hattin Homes; and in sundry other social and religious organizations, he constantly sought to improve the condition of humanity.

In 1874, he married Harriet Lemon. They had three children of whom one, Elizabeth P. Van Patten, survives.

On 13 February, he died in New York City, of a complication of diseases. The interment was in Burlington.

Mr. Van Patten had a remarkable business career, "but the kind of self-effacing devotion to the public welfare which found expression in his life" is remarkable. He lived for others.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

Burlington, Vermont, 21 February, 1920

To the Officers and Members of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont.

GENTLEMEN:—

For the fourteenth time I have the honor of presenting the annual report as Secretary of the Society. For sixteen years I have had the pleasant privilege of serving as your secretary, but I was unable to give the reports at the General Courts of 1918 and 1919, because of my absence in France. So it is a special pleasure for me to be present for the meeting tonight.

The year which closes with this meeting has been a good one for our society. It has seen some things worth while done. It has seen some progress made. We have received six new members, as follows:—

Paul Holton Ballou, of Chester,
Arthur Francis Childs, of Burlington,
Paul Dillingham, of Montpelier,
Oliver Hyde Presbrey, of New York City,
Mortimer Robinson Proctor, of Proctor,
Rev. Joseph Reynolds, of Burlington.

But we have also lost, by death, four members, as follows:—

Austin Weld Fuller, Cambridge, Mass., 12 June, 1919,
Albert Emore Richardson, Burlington, 16 June, 1919,
Warren Peck, New Haven, 1 October, 1919,
William James Van Patten, Burlington, 13 February,
1920.

Our present membership record is as follows:—total number of members 140; lost by death 47; by resignation 5; by being dropped for non-payment of dues 2; leaving the present active membership 86.

On 9 April Brigadier-General Stephen Perry Jocelyn, who

sented his resignation, and William Brunswick Curry Stickney was elected to that office.

On 14 and 15 June our society had the pleasure of entertaining the General Council of the General Society in Burlington. The programme included the business sessions, held in our Society Room; a boat ride on Lake Champlain, to Plattsburg and other historic places; an automobile ride about the city; and an enjoyable dinner at Hotel Vermont. Governor Harry Stinson Howard acted as toastmaster at the dinner, and the following short addresses were given:—"The Vermont Society," by Deputy Governor General William Brunswick Curry Stickney, of Rutland; "The Purposes of Our Society," by Governor General William Whitehead Ladd, of New York City; "Growth of Our Society," by Honorary Governor General Howland Pell, of New York City; "Is the Patriotic Society Worth While?" by Vice Governor General John Lenord Merrill, of East Orange, N. J.; "The National Society of Colonial Dames in Vermont," by President Mrs. J. Holmes Jackson, of Burlington; "The Vermont Colonial Dames," by President Mrs. C. S. Caverly, of Rutland; "The Daughters of the American Revolution," by State Regent Mrs. H. R. Watkins, of Burlington; "The Sons of the American Revolution," by Secretary Walter H. Crockett, of Burlington; "The National Society United Daughters of 1812," by President Mrs. Charles H. Reade, of South Hero.

The annual year book was issued, as well as the usual sets of resolutions on the death of members. A number of books and pamphlets have been added to the society's library.

The society was invited to attend the unveiling of three tablets by the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution, in October at Williston and Arlington

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Cross and Certificate Presented by the General Society to the Members who Served in the Army, Navy, Welfare Work, or Civic Service.

RECORD OF SERVICE OF VERMONT MEMBERS
WHO RECEIVED THE WAR SERVICE
CROSS AWARDED BY THE GENERAL
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS

PAUL HOLTON BALLOU, Chester

Entered American Field Service, Sanitary Section, 26 May, 1917; served in Alsace and at Verdun; discharged 26 October, 1917; decorated with the Croix de Guerre and French Volunteer Medal; cited by the French military authorities 2 October, 1917; entered United States Military Academy, February, 1918; discharged as Cadet Captain 16 January, 1919. "Voluntaire American, conducteur d'une auto Sanitaire. A fait preuve de courage et de mépris absolu du danger en évacuant les blessés de la Division dans les conditions très pénible, sur des routes fréquemment soumises à des bombardements violents." Translation—An American volunteer driver of a sanitary automobile who has given proof of courage and absolute scorn of danger, in taking away the wounded of the division under very difficult conditions, on roads frequently subjected to violent bombardments.

THOMAS STEPHEN BROWN, M. D., Burlington

Captain, Medical Reserve Corps, 17 April, 1918; served in Mailly, Vitray, Haute Saone, Beaune, Cote D'Or, France; discharged 8 July, 1919.

HARLEY WHEELER CHITTENDEN, Cambridge, Mass.

Private, Company D, 14th United States Engineers, 28 June, 1917; sailed overseas 27 July; in Boulogne, 18 August; served with Third British Army in vicinity of

JOHN ALMUS DREW, M. D., Fort Ethan Allen

First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, 25 April, 1917; promoted Captain, 6 November, 1917; promoted Major, 4 September, 1918; in October, 1918, organized Convalescent Corps to go overseas, but prevented by armistice; instructor in gas defence at various camps till 31 December, 1918; January to June, 1919, Surgeon, United States General Hospital, No. 10, at Boston; June, 1919, to present, Surgeon at Fort Ethan Allen.

THOMAS LAWRENCE HILLS, Grand Rapids, Mich.

First Lieutenant, Sanitary Corps, 3 March, 1918; served with 83rd and 78th Divisions; with British forces in Arras Sector and St. Mihiel Offensive, and at Dijon; discharged 8 September, 1919.

WILLIAM JAMES HUMPHREY, Burlington

Private, Motor Transport Corps, 16 May, 1918; promoted Corporal, 1 February, 1919; served with the A. E. F. in France; discharged 31 July, 1919.

OLIVER HYDE PRESBREY, New York City

Captain, Ordnance Department, 19 May, 1918; promoted Major, 11 July, 1919; acted as assistant to Chief of Nitrate Division, Ordnance Department; discharged 18 October, 1919.

MORTIMER ROBINSON PROCTOR, Proctor

Entered service 18 September, 1917, at Camp Devens, with 302nd Field Artillery; promoted Sergeant, 1 November, 1917; promoted Second Lieutenant, 1 June, 1918; 1 January to 6 April, 1918, in Third Officers' Training Corps. Comm

8 March, 1919, with 71st Coast Artillery Corps; discharged
8 March, 1919.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Proctor.

Captain, Engineers, 12 August, 1917, served in training engineer troops and in charge of engineer equipment and supplies; discharged 11 January, 1919.

HENRY BIGELOW SHAW, Washington, D. C.

Major, Judge Advocate General's Department, 19 November, 1917; Chief of Information Division, Provost Marshal's office, in administering draft law; discharged 31 December, 1918.

WILLIAM STICKNEY, M. D., Rutland

First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, 8 June, 1917; promoted Captain, October, 1917; promoted Major, February, 1918; served overseas, on the Marne, the Aisne, the St. Mihiel, and the Argonne offensives; discharged 13 May, 1919.

HUMPHREY AUBERY STYLES, Cambridge, Mass.

Private, Ordnance Department, 2 March, 1918; promoted Sergeant, 18 November, 1918; served at Fort Slocum, Camp Hancock, and Camp Devens; discharged 31 January, 1919.

JAMES WATSON WEBB, Shelburne

Captain, Field Artillery, 29 August, 1917; served as Adjutant, 351st Field Artillery, and 157th Infantry Brigade, and Battalion Adjutant, 311th Field Artillery.

WILLIAM SEWARD WEBB, JR., Shelburne

Commissioned Ensign, United States Navy Reserve Force, 17 November, 1917; promoted Lieutenant, Junior Grade, 19 September, 1918; engaged in laying mines in North Sea till

RECORD OF SERVICE OF VERMONT MEMBERS WHO
RECEIVED THE WAR SERVICE CERTIFICATE
AWARDED BY THE GENERAL SOCIETY
OF COLONIAL WARS

MARION SHALER ALLEN, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Member, Local Draft Board, New York City.

MONROE JAMES BARNES, Burlington

Member, Committee of Public Safety, Chittenden County.

JOHN HENRY BOOTH, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Member, Legal Advisory Board, Clinton County, N. Y.;

Chief, Plattsburg Division of American Protective League.

GARDNER BREWER, Burlington

Chairman, War and School Gardens Committee, Burlington.

NEWMAN KEYES CHAFFEE, Rutland

City Chairman, Y. M. C. A. Drive, 1918, Rutland

MERRITT DARROW CHITTENDEN, Burlington

Chairman, Committee of Teachers in Connection with the
Draft Board, Chittenden County; Secretary, Chittenden
County Red Cross.

BYRON NATHANIEL CLARK, Burlington

Headquarters and Divisional Secretary, Y. M. C. A. in
France, September, 1917, to April, 1918, and December,
1918, to May, 1919; served with 32nd and 42nd Divisions in
camps in La Fauche, Rimaucourt, Prauthoy, Chateauvillain,
divisional areas, and in the front lines of the Luneville Sec-
tor.

JAMES FRENCH DEWEY, Quebec

WILLIAM HENRY ELDRIDGE, Twin Falls, Idaho
Captain, Red Cross, Liberty Bond, Y. M. C. A., and United
War Work Drives.

HARRY FULLER HAMILTON, Newport
Dental Examiner, Draft Exemption Board.

HARRY STINSON HOWARD, Burlington
Secretary, Vermont Chapter American Red Cross.

BRIG.-GEN. STEPHEN PERRY JOCELYN, Burlington
Chairman, Board of Examination, Officers' Training Camps.

DORMAN BRIDGMAN EATON KENT, Montpelier
Secretary, Montpelier Committee of Public Safety and War
Chest Association.

HARVEY ROBERTS KINGSLEY, Rutland
Assistant Clerk, Draft Board ; Chairman, Four Minute Men ;
Member, Committee on Food Consumption and Production.

CLARENCE MENZIES MILLER, Brattleboro
Associate Member, Legal Advisory Board, Windham County.

EDWIN LEWIS OLNEY, Rutland
City Chairman, Rutland Liberty Loan Drives.

CARROLL SMALLEY PAGE, Hyde Park
Senator from Vermont in United States Senate.

THOMAS REED POWELL, New York City
Associate Member, Legal Advisory Draft Board.

WARREN EDWARD PUTNAM, M. D., Bennington
Chairman, Division Council of National Defense, Benning-
ton County.

WILLIAM BRUNSWICK CURRY STICKNEY, Rutland
Chairman, Legal Advisory Draft Board, Rutland County.

WILLIAM JAMES VAN PATTEN, Burlington
Vermont Member, National War Work Council.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE
OF VERMONT—A BRIEF REVIEW FOR THE
PAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

BY HAMILTON SULLIVAN PECK, HISTORIAN

I was not asked to write a history, inwrought and panelled with personal thought and interpreting God's ways in the world, but simply to note a few facts which make up part of the record of this society.

The General Society of Colonial Wars has fixed the beginning of its commemorative life at the date of the settlement of Jamestown, Virginia, 13 May, 1607. But we here in New England like best to think of 20 December, 1620, for to us that date has a halo of divine effulgence.

I cannot, this evening, take you back to Plymouth Rock and lead you along any one of those historical paths that converge at the battle of Lexington. One must take one's self back to the "Mayflower," as she cast anchor off the rugged shores of Massachusetts, and watch those Pilgrims as they set foot on this western hemisphere, feel the ardor of their souls, and bring one's thoughts within the horizon of their vision, shadowed as it must have been with many forebodings, but prophetic of a land of freedom, if one would see the beginnings of this Republic. We forego taking this journey tonight, and content ourselves with a brief summary of some facts, partly statistical, relating to the history of this society.

The General Society of Colonial Wars was organized on 9 and 10 May, 1893, in the governor's room, City Hall, New York, by delegates from five States, namely:—New York, Pennsyl-

Albans, and addressed a petition to the General Society asking for a charter. On 12 November, 1894, this petition was approved, a charter was granted, and on 20 November, 1894, The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont was duly incorporated, an organization effected, and officers elected. The first General Court was held at the Van Ness House, on Washington's Birthday, 1895, and a constitution and by-laws were adopted.

The purposes of this Vermont Society are set forth in the preamble to its constitution, which is a copy of the preamble to the constitution of the General Society, and reads as follows:—

“WHEREAS, It is desirable that there should be adequate celebrations commemorative of the events of Colonial history happening from the settlement of Jamestown, Va., 13 May, 1607, to the Battle of Lexington, 19 April, 1775;

THEREFORE, The Society of Colonial Wars has been instituted to perpetuate the memory of those events and of the men who in military, naval, and civil positions of high trust and responsibility, by their acts or counsel assisted in the establishment, defense, and preservation of the American Colonies, and were in truth the founders of this Nation. With this end in view it seeks to collect and preserve manuscripts, rolls, relics, and records; to provide suitable commemorations or memorials relating to the American Colonial period, and to inspire in its members the fraternal and patriotic spirit of their forefathers, and in the community respect and reverence for those whose public services made our freedom and unity possible.”

Our constitution provides that:—

“Any male person above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation, shall be eligible to membership in this Society, who is lineally descended in the male or female line from an ancestor:”

ton, 19 April, 1775 ; or who held, between said dates, office in any of the colonies in civil positions of high trust and responsibility ; such offices are designated in Article II. of the constitution.

Every member shall declare upon honor that he will use his best efforts to promote the purposes of the society, and if a citizen of the United States, shall declare that he will support the Constitution of the United States.

At every meeting the purposes of the society shall be considered, and no party or political question of the day or existing controversial religious subject shall be discussed.

The annual meeting of the members is called the General Court. The Council, which is the administrative body, consists of six members, but all of the general officers of the society are ex-officio members of it.

By reason of the fact that Vermont was in colonial times claimed by both New York and New Hampshire, this State did not have, strictly speaking, a colonial history with legal rights and boundaries, and no great seal of that period. It therefore seemed proper to the framers of this Vermont Society, that its great seal should be a combination of the seals of New York and New Hampshire, including the date of the first white settlement at Dummerston, 1724, and the end of the colonial period, 1775, and also the beech seal of the Green Mountain Boys, represented by beech withes, which bind the ribbon at the base ; and such a seal was adopted.

The insignia of this society consists of a badge, pendent by a gold crown and ring, from a watered silk ribbon one and one-half inches wide, of red, bordered with white and edged with red.

The flag consists of the red cross of St. George on a white field, bearing in the center the seal of the society.

All General Courts have been held at Burlington. and with

fact that that date fell on Sunday. In order to be brief I shall refer only to those years which merit some special notice.

At the first General Court there was an attendance of fifty persons. Sixteen new members were elected. The special guests were twenty-two members of the Green Mountain Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Among other guests were Capt. F. H. Hardie, Capt. J. G. Bourke, U. S. A., and Rev. A. N. Lewis, of Montpelier, a member of the Cincinnati, who sang the song entitled "The Drum," which was sung by Alexander Hamilton at the meeting of that society, held in New York, 4 July, 1804. The historian, G. G. Benedict, delivered an able address on "The Wars of the English Colonies in America." U. A. Woodbury, Governor of the State, responded to the toast "The Pioneers of Vermont in the Colonial Period." Robert Roberts responded to the toast "The Colonial Dames and Daughters of the American Revolution." Short addresses were made by Captains Hardie and Bourke, and other guests. Daniel Roberts, then more than four score years of age, sang Whittier's "Song of the Vermonters." Enthusiasm at this meeting was at a high pitch, and the record of it filled a large part of the next issue of the "Free Press."

The second General Court was equally successful and equally enthusiastic. Twelve new members were added to the membership roll. There were sixty-two members and guests present, showing an unabated interest in the society. G. G. Benedict gave an address on "The Colonial Wars and Their Results." Remarks were made by U. A. Woodbury, Rev. P. M. Snyder, H. A. Huse, D. W. Robinson, president of the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Capt. H. C. Tutherly, who responded to the toast "The Army and the Navy" and Daniel Roberts, who

These two annual meetings firmly established the society in the public mind, and made a record which has not been easy to follow.

On 29 July, 1898, the first summer court was held at Fort Cassin. This court took the form of a social gathering of the members, who, with their guests numbered sixty persons. U. A. Woodbury read a paper entitled "History of the Various Conflicts on the Waters of Lake Champlain from the Time of its Discovery in 1609 to the Close of the War of 1812." The speaker said that this fort takes its name from Lieutenant Cassin, one of Macdonough's officers who, with some of Macdonough's sailors and Captain Thornton's company of artillery, sent down from Burlington, repulsed the British after a sharp artillery engagement of an hour and a half. At this meeting Admiral George Dewey was elected an honorary member of this society.

At the annual meeting 22 February, 1899, it was voted to procure colonial and state flags.

In 1900 the society took its first action towards securing, at subsequent meetings, public addresses.

On 22 February, 1901, action was taken to provide for the publishing of the year book, "giving a brief history of the society in this State, and any historical events relating to colonial times in Vermont, that might be furnished." Such a book was published at a later date.

The twelfth General Court was held 22 February, 1906. A flag for the society had been previously procured after some three years of consideration, and it was displayed at this meeting for the first time. Major General Oliver Otis Howard, retired, was made an honorary member. The members of the society were

At the General Court of 1907, Compatriot C. E. Allen was made a life member of the society, in part consideration of his faithful and efficient services in compiling and editing the year book. At this meeting it was voted to have framed the photographs of the governors, and they now hang in the society room.

At a meeting of the Council, held 4 November, 1908, D. W. Robinson presented the society a gavel made of wood grown in each of the thirteen original States.

At the General Court of 1909, Robert Dewey Benedict, of the New York society, read an instructive paper entitled "The Capture of the Margarett—the First Naval Battle of the Revolution."

The members acted as escort for the veterans of the Vermont Regiment on 8 July, 1909, on the occasion of the Champlain Tercentenary celebration.

On 22 February, 1910, S. G. W. Benjamin read a paper on the subject "Colonel Joseph Wait, a Hero of the Colonial Wars."

On 22 February, 1911, W. B. C. Stickney read a paper entitled "The Literary Taste of the Puritans."

On 22 February, 1912, Charles E. Allen read a paper entitled "The Fall of Louisbourg."

On 22 February, 1913, a poem, written by Capt. Henry B. Meigs, entitled "No Vermonters in Heaven," was read by C. E. Allen, and he also read a paper written by Charles A. Converse, entitled "The Pinnacle Called the Cock and the Phantom Ship."

At the General Court, 24 February, 1914, the society adopted the report of a committee recommending that a prize of \$10 in gold be offered to the student from the junior or senior classes of the University of Vermont, Middlebury College, and Norwich University, for the best essay on "Vermont's Colonial History."

"Gove's Rebellion," prepared by Luther Atwood of the Massachusetts Society.

On 22 February, 1915, Rev. C. C. Wilson gave an address entitled "The Relations of the Colonies with the Mother Country in the Eighteenth Century." At this session a change in the By-Laws was made, to the effect that if 22 February fell on Sunday the Council could select any other day during that month for the General Court. Col. E. A. Chittenden, the founder of the Vermont Society, gave an interesting story of its beginning.

On 22 February, 1916, H. B. Shaw read a paper entitled "The Albany Plan of Union."

On 22 February, 1917, the society entertained as guests Guy Potter Benton, President of the University of Vermont, Col. Joseph T. Dickman, Commander at Fort Ethan Allen, and Henry Harmon Noble, Registrar General of the General Society of the War of 1812. President Benton read a paper on the subject "The Lesson of Yorktown." Colonel Dickman gave an address on the subject "Universal Military Training." Mr. Noble gave a talk on the "Beginnings of the War of 1812." At this meeting the Governor reported his attendance at the banquet of the New Jersey Society, when an address was delivered by Rev. Henry Van Dyke.

On 22 February, 1918, Deputy Secretary Harvey R. Kingsley read an historical article written by the late Charles A. Converse, entitled "The Olive Branch."

On 22 February, 1919, a paper was read by Walter H. Crockett entitled "Fort Dummer and the First English Settlements in Vermont."

On 14 June, 1919, the General Council held its annual meeting in Burlington. This meeting was the first of the kind ever held in Vermont. The Vermont Society highly appreciated the honor paid its members by this visit of distinguished officers of

guests at Hotel Vermont, at which there was a large attendance of members and invited guests, of the city and State. H. S. Howard, Governor, presided and acted as toastmaster. After the banquet the following addresses were given:—"The Vermont Society," by Deputy Governor General William Brunswick Curry Stickney, Rutland; "Purposes of Our Society," by Governor General William Whitehead Ladd, New York City; "Growth of Our Society," by Honorary Governor General Howland Pell, New York City; "Is the Patriotic Society Worth While?" by Vice Governor General John Lenord Merrill, East Orange, N. J.; "The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Vermont," by Mrs. J. Holmes Jackson, President; "The Daughters of the American Revolution," by Mrs. H. R. Watkins, State Regent; "The Vermont Society of Colonial Dames," by Mrs. C. S. Caverly, Vice-President; "The Sons of the American Revolution," by Walter H. Crockett, Secretary; "The National Society United States Daughters of 1812," by Mrs. Charles H. Reade, President.

The record at this date shows a total membership of one hundred and forty. Of these, forty-seven have passed from our view and continue their lives in another realm. Numbered among these forty-seven are Past Governors T. S. Peck, U. A. Woodbury, Charles Dewey, James C. Houghton, G. G. Benedict, B. F. Fifield, D. W. Robinson, John H. Converse, and W. J. Van Patten, all deservedly prominent in social and public life, and worthy citizens of the State.

The present home of the society is in room number 8, Peck Block, 156 College Street, Burlington.

In 1908 Compatriot B. B. Smalley loaned the society a desk of ancient make, once the property of Ann Story, known as Widow Story, who became the second wife of Benjamin Smalley,

her cave which she dug on the bank of the creek in Salisbury for a store house, but which offered her shelter and safety in those early and troublous days.

The colonial period in Vermont is limited in point of time, in territory, and in the number of early settlers. The late Chief Justice Russell S. Taft, writing in the "New England States," on "The Judicial History of Vermont," says that in 1760 the only white settlements "in the state were in the six towns bordering on the Connecticut River, north of the Massachusetts line, and the number of settlers was probably about three hundred." From that date to 19 April, 1775, a goodly number of farmers came from Massachusetts and Connecticut and settled in various parts of the State. That period is full of stirring events.

It may be that a systematic and thorough search of the records of the territory of Vermont so occupied, would disclose much history that has never been written, and be as interesting and instructive as that which is already known. History is a record of causes, events, and achievements, and a narrative of the doings and experiences of men acting singly and in bodies, who help shape and direct the movements of peoples and governments.

Our Pilgrim and Puritan fathers, freed from the mental and spiritual restraints of the old world, caught in this new world a new thought of God's purposes, and the history of the colonists from Jamestown to Lexington is both a record and a narrative of the unfolding of these purposes.

The preamble of our constitution reminds us that our society was instituted to perpetuate the memory of the events of colonial history, and of the men who were in truth the founders of this nation; to collect and preserve manuscripts, rolls, and records;

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